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THE

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 364.] FEBRUARY 1, 1822. [1 of Vol. 53.

BILTON HALL, THE RESIDENCE OF ADDISON.

At the pleasant village of Bilton, one mile and a half from Rugby, and two miles from Dunchurch, stands the irregular but spacious mansion, once the property and residence of ADDISON. He gave £10,000 for it and the adjacent manor, furnished it, and hung it with pictures, as a lure to the Countess of Warwick, to whom he was then paying his court. His only daughter, imbecile in her understanding, lived here till 1797, when she died in her 79th year. A long walk is still called Addison's walk, and the spacious gardens retain the fashion of the age of the "Spectator." The adjoining Parish Church, and other places in the vicinity, are consecrated by the habits and presence of the once illustrious occupant.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* JOURNEY *from* CUCUTA *to* CARACCAS, *performed in the months of August, September, and October*, 1821.

THE time occupied in the preparations indispensable for a long journey, made it nearly evening on the 17th August before we left Rosario; but having at length put every thing in readiness, and taken leave of a friend or two who accompanied us a short distance out of the town, we set forward seriously upon our march. Night however advanced rapidly upon us, and obliged us to seek a lodging at a small house probably about two leagues from Capacho, at which latter place we arrived the following morning at an early hour. We found the temperature of Capacho, as before, very cool and agreeable, and partook of some potatoes grown in the neighbourhood. The chief object of our attention here was the Lancasterian school which the Padre Sebastian Mora, had, with infinite credit to himself, lately established. We found about twenty boys learning reading and writing, in both of which the greater part of them had made consi-

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derable progress, and were able to spell and write, with accuracy, almost any word proposed to them. Padre Mora had learnt the Lancasterian system while a prisoner in Spain, and has rendered a most important service to his country by having set the first example of reducing to practice in Columbia this admirable method of diffusing instruction, and has proved the facility with which such establishments may be founded and regulated, by the success which has attended his institution in the small village of Capacho.

We left Capacho about eleven o'clock, and arrived at San Cristobal at five in the evening, where we were detained three days, from the difficulty of procuring mules for the continuation of our journey. San Cristobal has probably a population of about 3000 persons, and contains nothing particularly worthy of remark, unless it be the church, which is handsomely ornamented. The atmosphere is temperate. There is a market on Sundays, where such provisions, as are exposed for sale, are disposed of at moderate prices.

From San Cristobal to Tariba, was but an hour and a half's ride, but the heat of the sun compelled us to take shelter for a few hours, as we arrived at mid-day. We then proceeded towards the Caneyes, where we found the miserable remains of a house in which we judged it expedient to pass the night, in order to be in readiness at a very early hour to cross the Paramo on the following morning. The house had originally been constructed for the accommodation of the Spanish troops, and has, I believe, subsequent to our leaving it, been repaired for the convenience of persons charged with the conveyance of letters.

We mounted the following morning at the earliest practicable hour, and commenced the ascent of the Paramo, most justly termed the 'Zumbador,' from the incessant violence of the wind upon its summit. The ascent occupied us several hours, and is in some places rendered extremely dangerous by the narrowness of the road and strength of the wind, which frequently threatens to hurl both mule and rider into the abyss below. We were armed with much extra clothing, but notwithstanding we suffered most sensibly from the cold, and more from the wind, which was almost irresistible, and would often drive the mules sideways several paces. Fortunately, the space across the summit is short, and the descent, although very tedious, soon puts an end to danger, as the road, with the exception of being extremely stony, is not much to be complained of in other respects. I reached 'El Cobre about twelve o'clock, where, having rested ourselves and our animals for an hour or two, we continued our route to La Grita, which we reached about six in the evening. As the temperatures of 'El Cobre and La Grita are both cool, we found several wheat fields and tobacco plantations in the neighbourhood of each. At 'El Cobre we obtained also a few peaches, but they were small and of an inferior quality. This place took its name from the belief of copper mines existing in the neighbouring mountains; it is merely a station for the men charged with the conveyance of letters, all of whom treated us with great civility, and one of them, with infinite difficulty, succeeded in procuring us a fowl.

La Grita is a moderate sized town, but comparatively abandoned; as such of its former inhabitants as have escaped the effects of the revolution, have withdrawn themselves to the surrounding country for the greater convenience of superintending their plantations of tobacco and wheat; visiting the town only on Sundays to hear mass. The population of the town alone, in consequence, does not probably exceed 500 persons, but that of the vicinity is more considerable. The grass was growing most abundantly in the square and streets. The houses have generally a most neglected appearance, and the greater part of them are uninhabited. Potatoes and apples thrive extremely well in La Grita, and it might, I dare say, be made to produce most of the fruits of Europe. Provisions are now extremely scarce, and dear in proportion.

The following morning about eleven o'clock we left La Grita for Bayladores, which we reached at dusk in the evening, by making the best of our way, and leaving the cargoes to follow as quickly as they could. We again passed an immensely high mountain, the ascent and descent of which occupied very nearly the whole day. The weather, on the mountain, was cloudy and disagreeable; the ascent in many places very painful, and the road difficult to find. The animal on which I was

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I was mounted grew tired previous to reaching the summit, and obliged me to beat him most unmercifully to get him forwards. I arrived, however, at Bayladores a little after sunset, without having stopped any where, much fatigued, and consequently alighted very gladly at the house of a labourer, where we passed the night.

Bayladores is divided into two parts, one of which is termed the town, and the other the parish. We found here a cool atmosphere, and more cultivation of tobacco than I had seen any where previously. The town is small, the houses very much dilapidated, and the population probably about 300 persons. The Spanish general, La Torre, was encamped eleven months in Bayladores, the consequence of which has been a general destruction of its houses and resources. Of the former, but very few have floors, and fewer still a chair to sit upon, or a pair of fowls to breed from; and indigence and want are universal.

The distance from the town of Bayladores to the parish of the same name, is two leagues, and consequently occupied us two hours. It is somewhat less in population and extent than the town, and offered nothing particularly worthy of record. Such part of the surrounding country as is cultivated is very fertile, and a few potatoes we obtained here proved the best we had seen upon our journey. We changed our animals, and left at nine o'clock in the morning subsequent, for Estanques, where we arrived between four and five o'clock in the evening. The road was more level than any we had passed hitherto, although still continuing its course among the mountains. The natural heat of the day was considerably added to by the burning of the bushes on the road side the night previous. We passed about an hour and a half at mid-day in the house of a cottager, near the pathway, whose maintenance, and that of a numerous family, was derived from the produce of a small plantation of tobacco which surrounded the house, constructed by himself, with a species of bamboo cane and mud walls.

Estanques is the name of a cocoa estate, (Hacienda) the property of a family resident in Santa Fé. Although it has been much injured by the Spaniards, there are still nearly 100 slaves remaining, under the superintendence of a major-domo, also a slave. We were informed, previous to touching here, that this Hacienda, although very extensive, does not produce to its proprietors 2000 dollars annually. It has the appearance of being well regulated, and contains a small church, in which the slaves were all very punctual in their attendance to the morning and evening prayer.

About seven o'clock the following morning we left Estanques, for San Juan, a distance of seven leagues. An hour after our departure we reached the spot where a curious bridge has been constructed across the river Chama, for the conveyance of passengers who travel this road to Maracaibo. It consists of a variety of long strips of hide fastened to a post on each side of the river, on which slides a square piece of leather, on which the passenger seats himself and pulls himself over to the other side with a line destined for that purpose. The Chama, although not very deep in this part of it, runs down with such extraordinary violence, that it would be quite impossible to ford it. We occasionally found temporary bridges constructed where the passes were narrower than in this place.

The road from Estanques to San Juan has most deservedly the reputation of being one of the most difficult and dangerous in this part of America. We had frequently to mount rocks and precipices, where one false step of the mules would have occasioned immediate destruction. I collected two or three specimens of the rocks which form these perilous situations. To crown a most fatiguing day's journey, it rained very heavily before I could reach San Juan. The thickness of the atmosphere, and approaching night, occasioned a most painful uncertainty about the road, which I frequently apprehended I had mistaken. On my arrival at San Juan, however, I was civilly received by the Alcalde, in whose house I immediately changed my apparel, to avoid, if possible, another return of the fever and ague, which the drenching I had received, gave me but too much reason to anticipate.

San Juan, is an Indian village, which has been much injured and depopulated by the Spaniards. As it is much scattered, it would be difficult to estimate the population correctly, perhaps 1000 persons. The church is the only brick building, the remainder are cottages and

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and huts, constructed, as usual, with mud and cane.

The climate of Estanques and San Juan is hot. Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning we left the latter for Meridu. The Alcalde, who had been remarkably obliging during our stay, accompanied us a short distance on our route.

We commenced this day's journey by descending into a stony valley, which apparently had been the bed of a river. The scenery around us assumed a somewhat more agreeable aspect, as the mountains were a little wider separated, and afforded small squares of land, which were in many places cultivated with tobacco, sugar cane, Indian corn and plaintains. About a league and a half distant from the road by which we passed, is situated a lake which, from the description I had heard of it, excited a curiosity I was sorry not to have an opportunity to gratify. In its bed is deposited a species of salt, termed by the natives, urado, which possesses most valuable and useful qualities when mixed with an extract of tobacco, named chimon. To obtain this salt the Indians are compelled to dive to the bottom of the lake in water four and five fathoms deep, bringing it to the surface in very small portions at a time. Difficult as it is to obtain it, this salt is sold at so reasonable a rate, that an Indian, who exposes his life a dozen times in a day, can seldom earn beyond three or four rials. The urado has not yet been discovered in any other part of the republic. It produces extraordinary effects in fattening horses, and is useful for a variety of other purposes, but its chief employment is in making the chimon as above mentioned. We remained two hours at the village of 'El Egido, which is rather more than half way between San Juar. and Merida. We were here very kindly entertained by the Cura, Padre Pena, an old friend of Don Fernando's, and arrived at Merida about five o'clock in the evening, where we took up our quarters with the governor by previous invitation.

Merida possesses a climate nearly as cool as that of Caraccas, and has suffered equally in proportion by the earthquake of 1812, which has destroyed the whole square and all the principal buildings. A convent is remaining, in which there are now about twenty-three nuns, with some of whom we were permitted to converse through an iron-grating. The city has evidently been once considerable, but is now comparatively a heap of ruins. Fruits are generally abundant, and the temperature of that extraordinary description, that either cloth or linen clothing are equally agreeable. The water is most excellent. There has been a moderate commerce with Maracaibo since the armistice, and the country round is extremely fertile. The population of the town is probably from 8 to 10,000 souls. The inhabitants are famous for making hammocks and preserves.

The difficulty of procuring the animals necessary for the continuation of our journey, detained us in Merida till mid-day, and we arrived consequently at Mucucheis the next stage, in the rain, after dark. The road, as usual, presented an almost continual surface of stones, which delayed our progress: a long ascent which we encountered in approaching the village contributed also to retard us. We found the atmosphere gradually becoming colder, till when in Mucucheis it appeared to us equal to that of the winter months in England. The want of a fire, and every species of comfort, made this change very disagreeable. We lodged with the cura, who treated us with much civility.

Mucuchies formerly contained 3000 Indians, who are now, by the joint efforts of the Spaniards and the small pox, reduced to less than half that number, and those, as in every other village through which we had passed hitherto, are living in the last degree of poverty and misery. The curate has a few fields of wheat near at hand, which thrive well. Having partaken of some rancid beef and a few bad potatoes, we retired early in the hopes of warming ourselves, and in order to rise early the following morning to cross the Paramo, which the temperature very plainly indicated we had begun already to ascend. There were fifteen cases of the small pox in Mucuchies when we left it.

We arose at day-light and began loading the mules with all possible despatch: the morning was cold and clear, and consequently favourable for passing the Paramo. About eight o'clock, having taken leave of the worthy curate, we left Mucuchies, and continued the ascent, which we found more gradual than any we had yet experienced. The cold increased, and although the rarity of the atmosphere occasioned me much indisposition,

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indisposition, I sincerely regretted the loss of my thermometer, which prevented my ascertaining the change with exactness. We reached the summit between twelve and one o'clock. I here felt myself most seriously unwell, a disposition of the stomach to sickness, accompanied with a lightness of the head; drowsiness and numbness in my feet, which made me almost insensible to surrounding objects, which indeed the drizzling rain and thick cloudy atmosphere, would in any case have prevented my perceiving with distinctness. The passage across the summit occupied us but a very short time, but the uneasy motion of my mule on the long and tedious descent, obliged us to seek the Jenta, as I was quite unable to proceed farther without resting. We reached the Jenta between three and four o'clock, where having remained an hour, we continued our route to the next Indian village, by name Timotes, where we arrived at six o'clock in the evening, much fatigued. As the temperature became gradually more moderate in the descent, the sides of the mountain resumed an appearance of vegetation, in which were mingled various species of flowers, blackberries and other fruits, natives of cool climates. Shortly after we passed the Paramo a considerable quantity of snow fell, which we were much congratulated upon escaping; indeed in blustering weather the Paramo is altogether impassable. One of our mules was missing upon the descent and was found dead the following morning.

Timotes is a small Indian village, very similar to Mucuchies, but less populous and more temperate. We here passed the night and departed the following morning between nine and ten o'clock for Mendoza, having obtained a relay of mules and horses.

Scarcely had we left Timotes when we began to ascend the Cordillera. Again the ascent occupied us more than four hours, passing through the clouds as usual, but without experiencing the cold of the Paramo of yesterday, which this morning occasioned me a most unwelcome fit of the ague accompanied with slight fever. We reached the summit about two o'clock, and commenced immediately the descent towards Mendoza, where we arrived without any material occurrence, between five and six o'clock, and took up our lodging with the Alcalde.

Mendoza is a small village similar to Mucuchies and Timotes; the climate is a few degrees warmer than either, and containing fewer Indians. As wheat grows here to great perfection, the inhabitants make excellent bread. Every other description of provision is scarce to a degree scarcely credible. We obtained a change of animals, and left the following morning between eight and nine o'clock.

A strong fit of ague and fever obliged me to stop at the house of a cottager shortly after leaving Mendoza, where we remained till three in the afternoon. At half-past four we passed through the village of Valera, which is important only from the circumstance of its being situated on the road from Truxillo to Maracaibo. General Bolivar had passed through on his way to the latter city only three days previous. The approach of night obliged us to remain in the house of the Estanquere on Savanuah Larga, having previously crossed the river Motatan, and obtained a sight of the village of the same name from the Savannah, which is situated upon a moderate eminence.

Having risen early the following morning intending to continue our route to Truxillo, we discovered, much to our surprise and mortification, that our Peones had disappeared in the night with the mules that were furnished us in Mendoza, and had also carried away my pistols. Don Fernando accordingly left alone for Truxillo with one of our own mules, which had fortunately been spared. I remained at Savannah Larga until the day following, anticipating another attack of the ague and fever, in which expectation however, I was most agreeably disappointed. The morning subsequent having passed the wood which succeeds Savannah Larga, I reached at ten o'clock the small village of Panpanito, where I staid during the heat of the day in the house of the Padre. At six o'clock in the evening I arived at Truxillo, whence Don Fernando had come out to meet me. The latter part of the road as I approached the city, became more populous and presented many specimens of cultivation, of which Indian corn, sugar-cane and plaintains were the principal.

A variety of circumstances occasioned our detention eight days in Truxillo, where we were hospitably entertained by the late Governor, Colonel Carillo. The city is hemmed in on all sides by mountains,

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mountains, in a manner which prevents the possibility of extending it beyond its present limits. So badly has its scite been chosen, that General Bolivar has interested himself much in trying the practicability of removing Truxillo to Valera, or some part or the surrounding country more naturally adapted to such a purpose. The city was built one hundred years previous to the foundation of Caraccas, and has the appearance of great antiquity. It contains three or four churches, a convent and a population of about 6000 persons, consists principals of one main street and one square. The houses are moderately spacious and lofty, but generally much neglected and in bad repair. The inhabitants are remarkable for their affability, partiality to dancing, music and similar amusements. The circumstances of the revolution have destroyed nearly the whole of the male population and left a quantity of females, which makes the numbers of the sexes very disproportionate in all public entertainments.

It was ten o'clock on Sunday morning by the time our mules were loaded, and we had left Truxillo. Our usual task of ascending began at the distance of about a league and a half after leaving the city. At two we reached the summit of the mountain, and shortly after commenced the descent, which conducted us to St. Anna, a small Indian village, gifted with a most inviting atmosphere, where we passed the night in the house of the Alcalde. At the entrance of the Pueblo, on our left, we passed a stone placed near the pathway, in commemoration of the meeting of Bolivar and Morillo on that spot, to treat of the armistice, which was subsequently realized in the month of November of last year.

From St. Anna to the town of Carache was but six leagues, and we consequently arrived at the latter at an early hour. The surrounding country is fertile, and, previous to the ravages committed by the Spaniards, was remarkably abundant. The site of the town is a small plain, agreeably situated between the mountains. We found the Padre and the Alcaldes very obliging, although not friendly to the patriot cause until lately; but they have now seen their error and changed sides. The town, at the time of our passing through, was afflicted with a malignant fever, productive of the most afflicting results among the inhabitants. The population is probably from three to four thousand, and the temperature a few degrees warmer than that of St. Anna.

(To be completed in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of an* OLD MAN *of the Age of* KING WILLIAM; *by* DR. SILLIMAN.

TWO miles from Whitehall, on the Salem road, to Albany, in the state of New York, lives HENRY FRANCISCO, a native of France, and of a place which he pronounced *Essex*. He believes himself to be one hundred and thirty-four years old, and the country around believe him to be of this great age. When we arrived at his residence, (a plain farmer's house, not painted, rather out of repair, and much open to the wind,) he was up stairs, at his daily work, of spooling and winding yarn. This occupation is auxiliary to that of his wife, who is a weaver, and although more than eighty years old, she weaves six yards a day, and the old man can supply her with more yarn than she can weave. Supposing he must be very feeble, we offered to go up stairs to him, but he soon came down, walking somewhat stooping, and supported by a staff, but with less apparent inconvenience than most persons exhibit at eighty-five or ninety. His stature is of the middle size, and although his person is rather delicate and slender, he stoops but little, even when unsupported. His complexion is very fair and delicate, and his expression bright, cheerful, and intelligent; his features are handsome, and considering that they have endured through one-third part of a second century, they are regular, comely, and wonderfully undisfigured by the hand of time; his eyes are of a lively blue; his profile is Grecian, and very fine; his head is completely covered with the most beautiful and delicate white locks imaginable; they are so long and abundant as to fall gracefully from the crown of his head, parting regularly from a central point, and reaching down to his shoulders; his hair is perfectly snow white, except where it is thick in his neck; when parted there, it shews some few dark shades, the remnants of a former century.

He still retains the front teeth of his upper jaw; his mouth is not fallen in, like that of old people generally, and his

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his lips, particularly, are like those of middle life; his voice is strong and sweet toned, although a little tremulous; his hearing very little impaired, so that a voice of usual strength, with distinct articulation, enables him to understand; his eye-sight is sufficient for his work, and he distinguishes large print, such as the title-page of the Bible, without glasses; his health is good, and has always been so, except that he has now a cough and expectoration.

He informed us that his father, driven out of France by religious persecution, fled to Amsterdam; by his account it must have been on account of the persecutions of the French protestants, or Huguenots, in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. At Amsterdam, his father married his mother, a Dutch woman, five years before he was born, and before that event returned with her into France. When he was five years old, his father again fled on account of "de religion," as he expressed it, (for his language, although very intelligible English, is marked by French peculiarities). He says he well remembers their flight, and that it was in the winter; for he recollects, that as they were descending a hill which was covered with snow, he cried out to his father, "O fader, do go back and get my little carriole," (a little boy's sliding sledge, or sleigh).

From these dates we are enabled to fix the time of his birth, provided he is correct in the main fact, for he says he was present at Queen Anne's coronation, and was then sixteen years old, the 31st day of May, old style. His father, as he asserts, after his return from Holland, had again been driven from France by persecution, and the second time took refuge in Holland, and afterwards in England, where he resided with his family at the time of the coronation of Queen Anne, in 1702. This makes Francisco to have been born in 1686; to have been expelled from France in 1691, and therefore to have completed his hundred and thirty-third year on the 11th June, 1820; of course he was then more than three months advanced in his hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is notorious, that about this time multitudes of French protestants fled on account of the persecutions of Louis XIV. resulting from the revocation of the edict of Nantz, which occurred Oct. 12, 1685, and, notwithstanding the guards upon the frontiers, and other measures of precaution or rigour, to prevent emigration, it is well known, that for many years, multitudes continued to make their escape, and that thus Louis lost six hundred thousand of his best and most useful subjects. I asked Francisco if he saw Queen Anne crowned; he replied, with great animation, and with an elevated voice, "Ah! dat I did, and a fine-looking woman she was, too, as any dat you will see now a-days."*

He said he fought in all Queen Anne's wars, and was at many battles, and under many commanders, but his memory fails, and he cannot remember their names, except the Duke of Marlborough, who was one of them.

He has been much cut up by wounds, which he shewed us, but cannot always give a very distinct account of his war fare.

He came out, with his father, from England, to New York, probably early in the last century, but cannot remember the date.

He said, pathetically, when pressed for accounts of his military experience, "O, I was in all Queen Anne's wars; I was at Niagara, at Oswego, on the Ohio (in Braddock's defeat, in 1755, where he was wounded). I was carried prisoner to Quebec, (in the revolutionary war, when he must have been at least ninety years old). I fight in all sorts of wars all my life; I see dreadful trouble; and den to have dem, we tought our friends turn tories; and the British too, and fight against ourselves; O, dat was de worst of all."

He here seemed much affected, and almost too full for utterance. It seems, that during the revolutionary war, he kept a tavern at Fort Edward, and he lamented, in a very animated manner, that the tories burnt his house and barn, and four hundred bushels of grain; this, his wife said, was the same year that Miss M'Crea was murdered.

He has had two wives, and twenty-one children; the youngest child is the daughter, in whose house he now lives, and she is fifty-two years old; of course he was eighty-two when she was born; they suppose several of the older children are still living, at a very advanced age, beyond the Ohio, but they have not heard of them in several years.

* For an unlettered man, he has very few *gallic* peculiarities, and those the common ones, such as d for th, &c.

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The family were neighbours to the family of Miss M'Crea, and were acquainted with the circumstances of her tragical death. They said, that the lover, Mr. Jones, at first, vowed vengeance against the Indians, but, on counting the cost, wisely gave it up.

Henry Francisco has been, all his life, a very active and energetic, although not a stout-framed man. He was formerly fond of spirits, and did, for a certain period, drink more than was proper, but that habit appears to have been long abandoned.

In other respects he has been remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and particularly, abstaining almost entirely from animal food; his favourite articles being tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. His wife said, that after such a breakfast, he would go out and work till noon; then dine upon the same, if he could get it, and then take the same at night, and particularly, that he always drank tea whenever he could obtain it, three cups at a time, three times a day.

The old man manifested a good deal of feeling, and even of tenderness, which increased as we treated him with respect and kindness; he often shed tears, and particularly when, on coming away, we gave him money; he looked up to heaven, and fervently thanked God, but did not thank us; he however pressed our hands very warmly, wept, and wished us every blessing, and expressed something serious with respect to our meeting in the next world. He appeared to have religious impressions on his mind, notwithstanding his pretty frequent exclamations, when animated, of "Good God! O, my God!" which appeared, however, not to be used in levity, and were probably acquired in childhood, from the almost colloquial "Mon Dieu," &c. of the French. The oldest people in the vicinity remember Francisco, as being always, from their earliest recollection, much older than themselves; and a Mr. Fuller, who recently died here, between eighty and ninety years of age, thought Francisco was one hundred and forty.

On the whole, although the evidence rests, in a degree, on his own credibility, still, as many things corroborate it, and as his character appears remarkably sincere, guileless, and affectionate, I am inclined to believe that he is as old as he is stated to be. He is really a most remarkable and interesting old man: there is nothing, either in his person or dress, of the negligence and squalidness of extreme age, especially when not in elevated circumstances; on the contrary, he is agreeable and attractive, and were he dressed in a superior manner, and placed in a handsome and well-furnished apartment, he would be a most beautiful old man.

Little could I have expected to converse and shake hands with a man who has been a soldier in most of the wars of this country for one hundred years—who, more than a century ago, fought under Malborough, in the wars of Queen Anne, and who, (already grown up to manhood,) saw her crowned *one hundred and seventeen years since*; who, one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, and *in the century before the last*, was driven from France by the proud, magnificent, and intolerant Louis XIV., and who has lived *a forty-fourth part of all the time that the human race have occupied this globe!*

What an interview! It is like seeing one come back from the dead, to relate the events of centuries, now swallowed up in the abyss of time! Except his cough, which, they told us, had not been of long standing, we saw nothing in Francisco's appearance that might indicate a speedy dissolution, and he seemed to have sufficient mental and bodily powers to endure for years yet to come.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the *wisdom of Solomon*, we continue to consider ancient practices as inventions. Salt was used anciently to assist in fattening cattle.—See Aristotle, t. 1, p. 906. Edit Lutetiæ, 1619. He mentions the same elsewhere. Turnips were given to the cattle of the Gauls.—Columella, lib. 2, c. 10.

Bark was given in wine by the Romans. — Præterea cortices in vino, Pliny, lib. 20, c. 3. I do not say the Cortes was Peruvian.

Swallowing swords was a juggler's trick in Greece, for Demades mocked the Lacedemonian's sword, saying, "Jugglers could swallow them." "Short as they are," replied the Spartan, "they can reach our enemies' hearts."—Plutarch Moralia, Edit. Basileæ, 1574.

SEMPER IDEM.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

The following Letter has been addressed to the Editor by an English gentleman at Madrid, to whom he transmitted some inquiries relative to those renowned Spanish Patriots, whose names vibrate in the souls of all Freemen. It details various circumstances hitherto unknown out of Spain, which cannot fail to interest the people of England.

Madrid, Jan. 6, 1822.

YOU ask me for some account of the heroes of the Spanish Revolution. I have been just talking over its perils with some of the principal actors in its glories. I am now smoking a segar, given me by the warm-hearted QUIROGA, and, under its inspiration, will try to satisfy your desires.

How shall I begin? Shall I send you a portrait of each of these illustrious patriots? That I cannot do; but I will tell you what a beautiful Spanish lady said to a friend of mine, who asked for a description of RIEGO. "His image is so deeply engraved *here*, (pressing her forehead with her hand,) that were I a painter, you should have his very counterpart. But it is not enough to be a painter: one must burn with the same sacred fire that is kindled in him. That fire is in my bosom. He is not fair—no! but what does *that* matter? If he has not the beauty of form, he has all the beauty of generous passion, and that is better. His black eyes are always sparkling before me; busy, penetrating, enquiring;—his visage is of a pale brown; his lips express the delicacy of his sentiments; his hair is nearly black, but mixed with grey, though he has only seen thirty years to whiten it. His figure is of the middle size, but strikingly martial. You would fix on him for a hero. The love of liberty is in him ever obvious and ever active; he is alive to all its vibrations. You may read his thoughts and his affections. That gloom which hung upon the brow of Napoleon, and which served to cover the deep-purposes of personal ambition, never clouds his countenance. He is too ardent to bury himself in long concentrated thoughts. He is the soldier's brother. A sergeant and a man from the ranks are always with him. He was made a prisoner in the war of independence, and remained two years in France, where he cultivated his mind with continual study. He speaks French and Italian admirably. Towards me (she continued) his conduct has been a model of grace and politeness. When he arrived here, I could not separate myself from him. He knew that I loved one of the companions of his perils and his glories; and they say *he* is a lover. This annoys me. He will then devote himself to something besides his country: he may then love something besides liberty! He should never marry; it would be infidelity to the nation. Is he not pledged to her? And then—could other women love him?"

The part which Riego took in the movements of the Isla de Leon—the series of melancholy events which dispersed his little band, and left him to wander in solitude and despair—are such as even now, when the dangers are passed and the victory is achieved, I can hardly think of without trembling. After several vain attempts to enter Cadiz, he left Quiroga in San Fernando, for the purpose of exciting the public feeling in different parts of Andalusia. His division consisted of 1500 men, with whom he marched upon Chiclana, whose authorities fled on his arrival. From thence he proceeded to Algesiras, in the hope that the friends of freedom in Gibraltar would facilitate his objects and provide for his wants. In some of the villages he was received with ecstasy, in others with alarm. At Algesiras the people crowded to welcome him, but refused to join his banners. The coldness of the Governor of Gibraltar, and the interruption of all communication with that fortress, disappointed all his expectations. His troops wanted shoes, and horses, and money. Some supplies were furnished in the midst of immense difficulties by the zeal of his friends. In the mean time, O'Donnell approached with the royalist army. Riego had determined to attack them, when a letter from Quiroga was delivered to him, urging his immediate return. In the plains of Taibilla he was surrounded by a large body of the enemy's cavalry. They were received with shouts of "Long live the Constitution!—long live our Country!" and the ranks resounded with that song which I will here insert, for it has become the watch-word of the Constitutional party, and has been re-echoed a thousand and ten thousand times through the Peninsula, just like *Ca Ira* and the *Marseillois* in France, at the commencement of the French Revolution.

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Soldados, la patria
Noi llama à la lid!
Juremos por ella,
Vencêr ó morir.
Serenos, allegres,
Valientes, osados,
Cantemos soldados,
El himno à la lid:
Y a nuestras acentos
El orbe se admire
Y en vosotros mire
Los hijos del Cid.—*Soldados, &c.*
Blandemos el hierro
Que el timido esclavo
Del fuerte, del bravo
La fan no ora vêr.
Sus huestes cuat humo
Vereis disipadas;
Y à nuestras espadas
Fugaces correr.—*Soldados, &c.*
¿ El mundo vió nunca
Mas noble osadia?—
¿ Lució nunca un dia
Mas grande en valor?
Que aquel que inflamados.
Nos vimos el fuego
Que excitára en Riego
De patria el amor?—*Soldados, &c.*
Honor al candillo!
Honor al primero,
Que el patriota acero
Oró fulminar.
La patria afligida
Oyó sus acentos,
Y vió sus tormentos
En gono tornar,—*Soldados, &c.*
Su voz fue seguida!
Su voz fue escuchada?
Tuvimos en nada
Soldados, morirs.
Y orados quisimos
Romper la cadena
Que de apenta llena
Del bravo el vivir.—*Soldados, &c.*
Rompimosla, amigos,
Que el vil que la lleva
Ensano se atreva
En frente mostrar.
Nosotros, ya libres
En hombres tomados
Sabremos, soldados.
En audacia humillar.—*Soldados, &c.*
Alarma ya tocan,
Las annas tan solo
El crimen, el dolo
Sabràn abatir.
Que tremblen, que tremblen,
Que tremble el malvado,
Al ver del soldado
La lanza esgrimir.—*Soldados, &c.*
La Trompa guerrera
Un ecos de al viento
De horrores sediento
Ya muge el cañon:
Ya Marti sañudo
La audacia provoca,
Y el genio se invoca
De nuestra nacion.—*Soldados, &c.*

Soldiers! soldiers! hear
Your country's earnest cry!—
Soldiers! soldiers! swear
To conquer or to die!
Valiant, daring, strong,
And serene as gay:
Be our song to-day,
Victory's glowing song.
Worlds are listening now,
Children of the Cid—
His proud fane, though hid,
Shall revive in you.—*Soldiers, &c.*
Wave the glorious steel;
Let the trembling slave,
Of the strong, the brave,
All the triumphs feel.
As the mists disperse,
Shall their squadrons fly;
Shouts of liberty
Fill the universe.—*Soldiers, &c.*
What a glorious day,
Full of light and bliss—
O, how bright a ray
Freedom sheds on this!
When Riego first
Joined our patriot-hands,
And the freezing bands
Of dull slavery burst.—*Soldiers, &c.*
Honor on his brow!
Honor, praise be pour'd—
Who the patriot's sword
Dares to brandish now.
Long our country's eye
Has been veil'd in tears—
Now the smile of joy
On her cheeks appears.—*Soldiers, &c.*
We have heard her call!
Could she speak in vain?
We have sworn for Spain—
Sworn—to perish all.
No!—these eyes shall see
Every fetter broke—
Rescued from the yoke,
Spain shall yet be free.—*Soldiers, &c.*
See, our fetters fall—
And the slaves whose will
Wears those fetters still.
Shall our ranks appal!
Free—to freedom true,
We assume again
All the strength of *men*;—
Slaves are cowards too.—*Soldiers, &c.*
Hear! the trumpet! hear!
Shame and slavery.
They may fear to die—
What have *we* to fear!
While the patriot file
Moves serenely on,
Doubt and danger frown
On the mean—the vile.—*Soldiers, &c.*
Lo! the joyous breeze
Martial music brings:
Cannon's thunderings
Shout your victories.
Mars has called you *his*;
Spain was ever brave:—
Who would be a slave
In an hour like this!—*Soldiers, &c.*

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Se nuestran, volemos
Volemos, soldados
¿Los veis aterrados
Ni prente baxar?
Volemos, que el libre
Por siempre ha sabido
Del siervo vendido
La audacia humellar.—*Soldados, &c.*

They reached Cordoba;—there were only 300 left, and were received in melancholy silence by the inhabitants, who only saw so many victims marked out for certain signal sacrifice. They sought again the hilly parts of the province. The days were dark and rainy; the roads almost impassable; the enemy always at hand. A little band, too few for mutual defence, and unavailing, of course, for attack,—a little band reached Bienvenida; and one of its commanders, Evaresto de San Migues, speaks of its dispersion in the following affecting terms:—

"Our remaining united now served only to expose us to the irresistible attacks of the enemy. We had no breathing time—we had no repose. We were driven to the hard necessity of separating, and this was determined on at a council of all the officers who were left. Tender and sad was this parting! We had made costly sacrifices to our country—our only reward was then the prospect of passing the rest of our days in exile!"

But the progress of the revolution in the rest of Spain is well known to you. Province after province threw off the yoke. The troops sent against Quiroga proclaimed the Constitution, and demanded to be united to those of the Isla, to combat for the holy cause. Madrid was in commotion—the king's life was threatened: he, before whom millions had bowed in abject servility, was left without one faithful counsellor, or one devoted friend. Such is the fate of despots, when the mists of delusion and of falsehood are blown away by the presence of truth and honesty! How did the patriots punish the tyranny and perfidy of the king—the injustice and the cruelty of his agents? Hundreds came forth from damp and dismal dungeons, from long and mournful exile, to which they had been most unjustly condemned; and how did they treat their oppressors? They forgave—once and again—they forgave! If their generous charity should be rewarded, as it is feared it is about to be rewarded, by new acts of perfidy on the part of the monarch and the reptiles that surround him, who can answer for human endurance? Not I!

The despotism of Ferdinand VII.

Look—the enemy—
Steady as a rock
To the battle's shock,—
Look—they faint—they fly.
Can a servile crew,
Bought by tyrants' gold,
E'er withstand the bold,
Freedom led—as you.—*Soldiers, &c.*

was untempered by any thing which could make it tolerable; it had no splendor like that of Napoleon; it had no external influence like that of Alexander; it had no national pride in it like that of Charles III.; it was naked and unadorned; it had the clamorous impotence of decrepity, and the silly waywardness of childhood; it commanded no respect; it conciliated no affections.

I knew PORLIER. His death might serve as a model for a dying patriot;—it was solemn—it was noble—it was worthy of the worthiest! Every thing which cruelty could invent to aggravate—every thing which malignity could imagine to degrade, accompanied his execution. His remains were buried on the sea-shore, and on a day when the roar of the waves, and the chorus of the winds, were most magnificent. I wandered along the sands to visit "the place of his rest." Poor triumph of baffled hatred—Could Porlier have desired a sublimer sepulchre? Nor were my thoughts unaffected by the awful and well-suited inscription over the gate of the cemetery before which I had just passed:

"El termino de la vida es lo que veis!—
"El dela muerte será segun obreis."

QUIROGA has a martial air; he is in the prime of life; somewhat above the middle stature, with a pleasing, sometimes even fascinating, expression of countenance. But I shall secure my sketch from severe criticism—you will judge of him yourself, for he is about to visit England. He was, as you know, the commander-in-chief of the liberating army. Neither he, nor any of his compeers had obtained any considerable distinctions, nor had been much known before the great events of the Isla de Leon. It is a strange fact that those who had *failed* in various attempts to rescue Spain, were most of them men of signal reputation; Mina, whose whole public life is one of chivalry; Porlier; Abisbal; Lacy; while those who *succeeded* in the perilous enterprize were men, till then, obscure and unnoticed. Argo Aguëro's talents, as an officer of engineers, were distinguished. Lopez Báno, and, indeed, all the rest, had served bravely and honourably in the Peninsular war. They

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They had every one of them been engaged in Abisbal's plot; if tyranny had trampled them under foot; contempt and scorn would have been poured upon their *ignoble* heads;—your worldly-wise ones—your servile, slavish creatures—would have called them rebels and traitors—and have linked their names to shame and infamy; but the bright and glorious success of the *few* heroes who triumph may repay us for the disappointments of the *many* who are baffled in their struggle for national liberty.

Quiroga was well aware of the perils of the task he had undertaken. He told me that he had determined, however, never to fall alive into the hands of his enemies; he always sleeps with a pair of loaded pistols under his pillow, and in case of surprise he had vowed that he would destroy himself and his wife; (then in an advanced state of pregnancy,) "That nothing," he added, "of me or mine might witness the horrors they have prepared for me." His wife is of an English descent: and during the events of the Isla his only child, a daughter, whom he called *Victoria*, was born. "I passed," he said, "many moments of doubt and of agony."—"And which were the bitterest moments?" I enquired. "The first when we attacked the Isla; for I knew, that if it were defended bravely, we never could succeed against it: the second, when Riego left me with his division: the third, when I knew that his troops were dispersed, and that he, a fugitive, was wandering alone among the mountains." And let it be owned, the heart must have been made of stern and solid stuff which would bear its noble projects onward amidst a series of events like these.

But it has been remarked of Spaniards, and it has been *well* remarked, that they never calculate difficulties—they conquer them. Their *no importa* —'it does not matter,'—leads them through every perplexity. When Mina made his unsuccessful attack on Pampluna, Spaniards were not disheartened —"*No importa*, Spain will be free."—When Porlier was hanged—when Lacy was shot, the answer to all one's sympathizing regrets was, "*No importa*, Spain will be free;" and when, in the enthusiasm of joy and congratulation, you hail their deliverance, the reply is ready, "I told you before that all which happened *no importa*, and Spain *is* free."

The plot which was carried on to its full accomplishment by Quiroga had been cherished and conducted by ABISBAL, whose conduct throughout has been mysterious and irreconcileable. It was he who had fostered the spirit of opposition in 1819; it was he who arrested Quiroga, Arco, Agnèro, and their fellow officers, amidst cries of "Long live the King;" and it was he who consummated the revolution by proclaiming the constitution at Ocana, in 1820. All parties he had seemed to serve—all parties he had seemed to betray. All have forgotten services whose sincerity was, at the least, doubtful; and Abisbal, who might have become the most illustrious character in Spain, has sunk into obscurity—not to say, disgrace.

Every sort of national honour which can be gratifying to the pride or the patriotism of the heroes of the Isla de Leon has been conferred on them by their grateful country. One of them is already no more. Arco Aguèro was lately killed by a fall from his horse in the midst of his youth and of his glory. Riego has been of late the object of the attacks and persecutions of a proud and selfish faction—but Riego is the object of the idolatry of his fellow-citizens.

Is the liberty of Spain secure?—Is it secure if the holy alliance should presume to meddle with it? Yes! *then* you may answer for its security. An attack from without would unite all parties—would blend all hearts—would conciliate all doubts, and remove all difficulties. Spain, too, has a thousand splendid recollections, all reposing in her former freedom—the army is bound by every sentiment of honour and every pledge of truth to its support; the national militia is an institution admirably popular and constitutional; the patriotic Souches spread over the peninsula, engaged in active correspondence and influenced by ever-watchful zeal; the universal press, whose power is daily extending; the mass of influential and enlightened citizens; the excitement of national pride and dignity—these are securities which cannot be shaken.

"*Sic erat in fatis*" was the cry when the first stone was laid of the Constitutional column. It is a proud monument!—It will stand though in the midst of clouds and storms!—The best and noblest blood of Spain has been spilt to cement it!—It is adorned by the laurels of victory!—"National sovereignty" is the proud inscription that surrounds it!—Valour and Devotion stand armed for its protection!—Let us not fear—that column is eternal!

B.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

SECOND EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from an* ENGLISH OFFICER, *now in the* PERSIAN SERVICE.

Sattlemeech, Persia, 16th Jan. 1821.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

SEVEN months have elapsed since I had the pleasure of addressing you; during which time I have travelled nineteen hundred miles on horseback, and have witnessed a succession of men, manners, and countries, alike new, and highly interesting to a stranger.

My last was dated from Constantinople, which city I left on the 14th of June, in company with a Tartar attached to the British embassy. On the following day I arrived at Ismia, the ancient Nicomedia, and while our horses were getting ready, I paid a visit to the tomb of Hannibal, whose bones were interred in this town.

We proceeded, travelling all night, and during most of the day, (for we only halted four hours, while the intense heat lasted) until we reached Boti, the Hadrianapolis of the ancients; here I indulged myself in the luxury of a vapour bath, and was much refreshed by its effects. Our next stage was among the beautiful mountains of Hamamley, and I received here such polite attentions from the Turkish Cadi, that I have since sent him a present of a Persian Schawl worth about ten pounds sterling. When the Tartar reported to him that an English traveller had arrived, he came immediately to the post-house, insisted on my accompanying him to his own residence, and treated me in the kindest and most patriarchal manner. He had served with Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Egypt, and spoke of the dead hero in the warmest terms of admiration and respect. On leaving Hamamley, he sent a load of honey, cheese, crisp bread, (baked in a frying pan) and fruits of every description, as far as one hundred miles on the road, and gave me a letter of recommendation to a newly made Pasha, requesting him to shew me every civility, and to render me any service in his power. Departing from this place, I passed through Carajela, Hajiahamasan, Osmanjick and Marsovan. I arrived on the 27th of June, at Asnassia, celebrated as the birth-place of the geographer Strabo. The fruits in this part of the country are delicious beyond conception; the peach—the fig—the apricot—the pomegranate, and the Kishmish grape, were at this time in their highest perfection. The next large town is Tochat, or Toukaut. So far my journey, however fatiguing, was at least uninterrupted; but about two hours after we had left the town last mentioned, we met with a couple of Tartars in full retreat from a party of robbers, amounting to nearly fifty, which formed the van guard of a strong body of them posted in the hills. Thus warned of our danger, we regained our station at Toukaut, and waited on the governor with the intelligence; the problem, however, was soon solved, for a large caravan appeared in the morning, consisting nearly of one hundred camels, and men and horses in proportion. The robbers had received due notice of their approach, but had imprudently shewn themselves previous to the proper time for commencing their meditated grand attack. On the true state of the case being ascertained, the Tartar exhibited our imperial firman, demanding a guard for me and himself in the name of Sultan Mahmoud; and on the arrival of the principal person of the caravan, we agreed to join our guard to their body, on condition that they paid all incidental expences, which terms were promptly accepted. The following day we proceeded on our route, attended by one hundred and fifty Janizaries, horse and foot; I was mounted on one of the governor's horses, which a guard afterwards took back and returned to him.

We now travelled only by day, and consequently found the heat truly oppressive. An hour before sun-set we pitched our tents and lighted our fires: the scene of our encampment was romantic in the extreme; the camels resting under their loads, and the groups of turbans collected round the different fires, strongly brought to my remembrance the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; we only wanted the Caliph, Haroun Al-rashid, his grand vizier, and the chief of the eunuchs, to complete the picture.

In this manner, for eleven days, we proceeded until we arrived at the city of Erzerum, to whose Pasha the letter of my friend, the Cadi of Hamamley, was directed.

From Constantinople to this place, the country exhibits one continued garden, agreeably interspersed with mountain and valley. It is watered

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by noble streams and adorned by numerous cities most delightfully situated; but from Erzerum to the frontiers of Persia, it is wild and uncultivated.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. XIV.

Sardanapalus, a Tragedy; the Two Foscari, a Tragedy; Cain, a Mystery. *By the* RIGHT HON. LORD BYRON.

IN our strictures upon "the Doge of Venice," the first regular tragedy published by the noble author, we expressed our opinion that this was not the class of composition in which his talents were likely to be exerted with success. We are confirmed in our sentiments by the present productions. There is, in his genius, much force, but no variety; and the drama, above every other species of composition, demands an intellect capable of entering into every diversity of passion and of character. Perhaps the noble lord may be pre-determined to overcome, by obstinate perseverance, the difficulties which nature has thrown in his way; but we should strongly recommend to him to give up the contest, and to pursue those paths which he can traverse with much more ease to himself, and far greater satisfaction to his readers. In estimating the three works before us, we have no hesitation in giving the preference, in point of poetical merit and effect, to the "Mystery of Cain," which we shall accordingly select as the principal object of our remarks. The unity of passion and simplicity of action inseparable from the subject render this drama particularly suitable to the powers of the writer, and we find that he has treated it with a corresponding degree of vigour and effect.

It might have been safely prognosticated that Lord Byron, after the outcry raised against the morality of Don Juan, could not lay his hand upon a sacred subject without exciting the horror of certain scrupulous critics, who have accordingly professed themselves thunderstruck with the impiety and blasphemy of the "Mystery of Cain." Such an accusation is sheer nonsense; and it deserves no other reply. The work is not free, to be sure, from allusions to questions of the greatest difficulty and moment; but when a poet, in the person of Cain or Lucifer, adverts to the old puzzles of necessity and free-will, the origin of evil, and other venerable and inevitable dilemmas, it is ridiculous to assume an inquisitorial tone, and to convert a few passages of a speculative metaphysical character, into a serious charge of blasphemy and irreligion.

The Mystery opens, and exhibits Adam, with his whole family, in the act of offering up their morning supplications. After each individual has uttered a prayer, except Cain, Adam turns to him and enquires—

Son Cain, my first-born, wherefore art thou silent?
Cain. Why should I speak?
Adam. To pray.
Cain. Have ye not pray'd?
Adam. We have, most fervently.
Cain. And loudly—I have heard you.
Adam. So will God, I trust.
Abel. Amen.
Adam. But thou, my eldest-born, art silent still.
Cain. 'Tis better I should be so.
Adam. Wherefore so?
Cain. I have nought to ask.
Adam. Nor aught to thank for?
Cain. No.
Adam. Dost thou not live?
Cain. Must I not die?
Eve. Alas!
The fruit of our forbidden tree begins
To fall.

This passage affords a key to the temper and frame of mind of Cain throughout the piece. He disdains the limited existence allotted to him; he has a rooted horror of death, attended with a vehement curiosity as to his nature, and he nourishes a sullen anger against his parents, to whose misconduct he ascribes his degraded state. Added to this, he has an insatiable thirst for knowledge beyond the bounds prescribed to mortality, and this part of the poem bears a strong resemblance to Manfred, whose counterpart, indeed, in the main points of character, Cain seems to be. He continues intractable, and desires to be left alone.

And this is
Life! Toil! and wherefore should I toil? because
My father could not keep his place in Eden.
What had I done in this?—I was unborn,
I sought not to be born; nor love the state
To which that birth has brought me—Why did he
Yield to the serpent and the woman? or,
Yielding, why suffer? What was there in this?
The tree was planted, and why not for him?
If not, why place it near him, where he grew,
The fairest in the centre? They have but
One

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One answer to all questions, "'Twas His will,
And He is good"—how know I that? Because
He is all-powerful,—must all-good, too, follow?
I judge but by the fruits, and they are bitter,
Which I must feed on, for a fault not mine.
Whom have we here? A shape like to the angels,
Yet of a sterner and a sadder aspect
Of spiritual essence———Sorrow seems
Half of his immortality. And is it
So? And can aught grieve save humanity?
He cometh.

Lucifer now enters on the stage, and if we allow that he is a different and inferior personage to the Satan of Milton, it is a concession which, we have no doubt, would be made as readily by the author as by ourselves. The Satan of Paradise Lost has still a tinge of heaven; his passions are high and heroic, and his motion is vast and solemn. Those of Lord Byron's spirit are less dignified and more abrupt, but charged as intensely with fierce and bitter spleen. The one seems not unworthy to haunt the solitudes of Eden; the other appears to have no little knowledge of the world, and to be most at home in the busy walks of men. After some conversation, Cain propounds an enquiry as to his future state.

Lucifer. It may be thou shalt be as we.
Cain. And ye?
Lucifer. Are everlasting.
Cain. Are ye happy?
Lucifer. We are mighty.
Cain. Are ye happy?
Lucifer. No—art thou?
Cain. How should I be so? Look on me!
Lucifer. Poor clay!
And thou pretendest to be wretched!—Thou!
Cain. I am: and thou, with all thy might, what art thou?
Lucifer. One who aspired to be what made thee, and
Would not have made thee what thou art.
Cain. Ah!
Thou look'st almost a god, and—
Lucifer. I am none;
And having failed to be one, would be nought
Save what I am.—He conquer'd: let him reign!
Cain. Who?
Lucifer. Thy sire's Maker, and the earth's.
Cain. And heaven's,
And all that in them is? So have I heard
His seraphs sing: and so my father saith.
Lucifer. They say, what they must sing and say, on pain
Of being that which I am—and thou art—
Of spirits and of men.
Cain. What is that?
Lucifer. Souls who dare use their immortality—
Souls who dare look the Omnipotent tyrant in
His everlasting face, and tell him that
His evil is not good!—If He has made,
As He saith—which I know not, nor believe.
But if He made us, He cannot unmake:
We are immortal! Nay, He'd have us so
That He may torture. Let him! He is great,
But in his greatness is no happier than
We in our conflict. Goodness would not make
Evil; and what else hath He made? But let him
Sit on his vast and solitary throne,
Creating worlds, to make eternity
Less burthensome to his immense existence
And unparticipated solitude.
Let him crowd orb on orb: He is alone
Indefinite, indissoluble Tyrant!
Could He but crush himself, 'twere the best boon
He ever granted: but let him reign on,
And multiply himself in misery!
Spirits and men, at least we sympathize:
And, suffering in concert, make our pangs
Innumerable, more endurable,
By the unbounded sympathy of all—
With all. But He, so wretched in his height,
So restless in his wretchedness, must still
Create and recreate.
Cain. Thou speak'st to me of things which long have swum
In visions thro' my thought. I never could
Reconcile what I saw with what I heard——Never till
Now, met I aught to sympathize with me.
'Tis well—I rather would consort with spirits.

Lucifer undertakes to gratify the curiosity of Cain, by unfolding to him the secrets of other worlds, and is about to carry him off, when Adah, the sister-bride of Cain, enters, and expostulates, beseeching him not to walk with that spirit.

Adah. Oh, Cain!
This spirit curseth us!
Cain. Let him say on;
Him will I follow.
Adah. Whither?
Lucifer. To a place
Whence he shall come back to thee in an hour,
But in that hour see things of many days!

Cain confides in the safe conduct of the demon, and is wafted at once into the abyss of space, where he surveys the endless succession of worlds, and breaks forth in admiration:

Oh! thou beautiful
And unimaginable ether! and

Ye

Ye multiplying masses of increased
And still increasing lights! What are ye? What
Is this blue wilderness of interminable
Air, where ye roll along, as I have seen
The leaves along the limpid streams of Eden?
Is your course measured for you—or do ye
Sweep on in your unbounded revelry
Thro' an aërial universe of endless
Expansion, at which my soul aches to think,
Intoxicated with eternity?
Oh God! Oh Gods! or whatsoe'er ye are!
How beautiful ye are! How beautiful
Your works, or accidents, or whatsoe'er
They may be.—Let me die, as atoms die,
(If that they die) or know ye in your might
And knowledge. My thoughts are not in this hour
Unworthy what I see, tho' my dust is;
Spirit! let me expire, or see them nearer.

After this display of the infinitude of Being, Cain desires to be initiated into the mysteries of death.

Lucifer. What, if I shew to thee things which have died,
As I have shewn thee much which cannot die.

Cain. Do so.

Lucifer. Away, then! on our mighty wings.

Cain. Oh! how we cleave the blue!

In the succeeding scene, we are carried into the shadows of Hades:

Interminable gloomy realms
Of swimming shadows and enormous shapes,
Some fully shewn, some indistinct, and all
Mighty and melancholy.

These are the phantoms of the pre-existent inhabitants of the elder world, who had, in their season, been,

Living, high,
Intelligent, good, great and glorious things.

Besides these ghosts of a higher nature, there are some departed spirits which we should hardly have looked for, amongst which are gigantic apparitions of mammoths, with tusks like trees; the soul of a sea-snake, with head "ten times higher than the haughtiest cedar," apparently the progenitor of that which has lately infested the Atlantic; and, above all, "the phantasm of an ocean" itself, which, Cain sagaciously remarks, "looks like water"—in which the "past Leviathans" are disporting themselves. This exhibition seems well calculated to answer Lucifer's purpose in confounding Cain's understanding; and, accordingly, when he thinks the mystification has been carried far enough, he returns, as it were, to business, and touches the right string.

Lucifer. And thy brother—
Sits he not near thy heart?

Cain. Why should he not?

Lucifer. Thy father loves him well—so does thy God.

Cain. And so do I.

Lucifer. 'Tis well and meekly done.

Cain. Meekly!

Lucifer. He is the second-born of flesh,
And is his mother's favourite.

Cain. Let him keep
Her favour, since the Serpent was the first
To win it.

Lucifer. And his father's.

Cain. What is that
To me? Should I not love that which all love?

Lucifer. And the Jehovah—the indulgent Lord,
And bounteous planter of lost Paradise—
He, too, looks smilingly on Abel.

Cain. I
Ne'er saw him, and I know not if He smiles.

Lucifer. But you have seen his angels.

Cain. Rarely.

Lucifer. But
Sufficiently to see they love your brother;
His sacrifices are acceptable.

Cain. So be they. Wherefore speak to me of this?

Lucifer. Because thou hast thought of this ere now.

Cain. And if
I have thought, why recall a thought [*He pauses, as agitated.*] Spirit!
Here we are in thy world; speak not of mine!

Pursuing his object, Cain would penetrate to the very origin of things—the great double Mysteries—the two Principles—at the risk of instant destruction, but is told by Lucifer that Death only can open the gates to this knowledge; on which Cain is somewhat reconciled to that agent, but complains that, after all, he is not much enlightened by his journey, and high words follow. The pride of the King of Hell is finely displayed.

Cain. Haughty Spirit!
Thou speak'st it proudly, but thyself, tho' proud,
Hast a superior!

Lucifer. No! by heaven, which He
Holds, and the abyss, and the Immensity
Of worlds and life, which I hold with him,
—No!
I have a victor—true; but no superior:—
Homage he has from all, but none from me.
I battle it against him, as I battled
In highest heaven. Through all Eternity,
In the unfathomable gulphs of Hades,
And in the interminable realms of space,
And the infinity of endless ages,
All, all, will I dispute! And world by world,

And

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And star by star, and universe by universe
Shall tremble in the balance, till the great
Conflict shall cease, if ever it shall cease,
Which it be'er shall, till he or I be quench'd!
And what can quench our immortality,
Or mutual and irrevocable hate?

We are now about to be relieved from the dangerous sophistry and impious acclamations of Satan, the effects of which, however fatal they proved to Cain, we do not much apprehend on the mind of a sober reader. The church is in no danger from these. With some words of diabolical advice from his instructor, Cain is returned to the face of the earth, and the second act concludes.

The opening of the third and last act presents a scene of tenderness and beauty, powerfully contrasted with the horrors of its close. Cain and Adah stand over their little Enoch, who sleeps beneath a cypress. The restless and unhappy spirit of the father mourns over his innocent boy.

Sleep on
And smile, thou little, young inheritor
Of a world scarce less young—sleep on, and smile—
Thine are the hours and days when both are cheering,
And innocent! thou hast not pluck'd the fruit—
Thou know'st not thou art naked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced for sins unknown,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on.
His cheeks are reddening into deeper smiles,
And shining lids are trembling o'er his long
Lashes, dark as the cypress which waves o'er them,
Half open, from beneath them the clear blue
Laughs out, altho' in slumber. He must dream—
Of what? Of Paradise! Ay! dream of it,
My disinterested boy! 'Tis but a dream;
For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers
Shall walk in that forbidden place of joy.

The dark discontent of the father's temper gives additional effect to these beautiful touches of natural affection. The proud spirit, which nothing else can tranquillize, is melted into tenderness by the presence of the lovely infant. Whilst the parents converse near him, the child opens his eyes upon his mother, who joyfully exclaims—

Soft! he awakes! sweet Enoch!
Oh Cain! look on him; see how full of life,
Of strength, of bloom, of beauty and of joy;
How like to me—how like to thee, when gentle,
For then we are all alike; is't not so, Cain?
Mother, and sire, and son, our features are
Reflected in each other; as they are
In the clear waters, when they are gentle, and
When thou art gentle. Love us, then, my Cain!
And love thyself for our sakes, for we love thee—
Look! how he laughs and stretches forth his arms,
And opens wide his blue eyes upon thine,
To hail his father; while his little form
Flutters as wing'd with joy. Talk not of pain!
The childless cherubs well might envy thee
The pleasures of a parent! Bless him, Cain!
As yet he hath no words to thank thee, but
His heart will, and thine own, too.

Cain. Bless, thee, boy!
If that a mortal blessing may avail thee,
To save thee from the serpent's curse.

Adah then departs with her child, and the catastrophe approaches. Abel enters, and beseeches his brother to join him in sacrificing to Jehovah. Cain excuses himself, but, soothed by his brother's affectionate entreaties, consents to choose one of two altars erected by Abel. The latter offers up a first-ling of the flock and the fat thereof; and addresses a humble prayer. Cain gathers a few fruits, and, standing erect, accompanies his sacrifice with a very sullen and stubborn remonstrance.

Spirit! whate'er or wheresoe'er thou art,
Omnipotent it may be—and, if good,
Shown in the exemption of thy deeds from evil,
Jehovah upon earth, and God in heaven!
And it may be with other names, because
Thine attributes seem many, as thy works:
If thou must be propitiated with prayers,
Take them! If thou must be induced with altars,
And soften'd with a sacrifice, receive them!
Two beings here erect them unto thee.
If thou lov'st blood, the shepherd's shrine, which smokes
On my right hand, hath shed it for thy service
In the first of his flock, whose limbs now reek
In sanguinary incense to thy skies.
Or if the sweet and blooming fruits of earth
And milder seasons, which the unstain'd turf
I spread them on, now offers in the face
Of the broad sun which ripen'd them may seem
Good to thee, inasmuch as they have not
Suffer'd in limb or life, and rather form
A sample of thy works, than supplication
To look on ours! If a shrine without victim
And altar without gore, may win thy favour,
Look on it! And for him who dresseth it,
He

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He is—such as thou mad'st him; and seeks nothing
Which must be won by kneeling. If he's evil
Strike him! Thou art omnipotent, and mayst—
For what can he oppose. If he be good,
Strike him or spare him, as thou wilt, since all
Rests upon thee, and good and evil seem
To have no power themselves, but in thy will;
And whether that be good or ill I know not,
Not being omnipotent, nor fit to judge
Omnipotence, but merely to endure
Its mandate, which thus far I have endur'd.

Enraged at the rejection of his sacrifice, Cain resolves to demolish both altars, but is opposed in his purpose by his brother.

Abel. Brother! give back, thou shalt not touch my altar
With violence; if that thou wilt adopt it,
To try another sacrifice, 'tis thine.
Cain. Another sacrifice! Give way or else
That sacrifice may be——
Abel. What mean'st thou?
Cain. Give——
Give way! thy God loves blood—then look to it—
Give way, ere he hath more.
Abel. In his great name
I stand between thee and the shrine which hath
Had his acceptance.
Cain. If thou lov'st thyself
Stand back till I have strew'd this turf along
Its native soil—else—
Abel. I love God
Far more than life.
Cain. [*Striking him with a brand, on the temples, which he snatches from the altar.*]
Then take thy life unto thy God
Since he loves lives.
Abel. [*falls.*] What hast thou done, my brother?
Cain. Brother!
Abel. Oh God! receive thy servant, and
Forgive his slayer, for he knew not what
He did. Cain, give me—give me thy hand, and tell
Poor Zillah—
Cain. [*after a moment's stupefaction.*]
My hand! 'tis all red, and with—
What? [*a long pause. Looking slowly round*]
Where am I? Alone? Where's Abel? where
Cain? Can it be that I am he? My brother!
Awake! why liest thou so on the green earth?
'Tis not the hour of slumber—why so pale?
What hast thou? Thou wert full of life this morn.
Alas! I pray thee mock me not! I smote
Too fiercely, but not fatally. Ah! why
Would'st thou oppose me? This is mockery,
And only done to daunt me. 'Twas a blow,
And but a blow—stir—stir—nay—only stir!
Why so—that's well! Thou breathest, breathe upon me!
Oh God!—Oh God!
Abel. [*very faintly*] What's he who speaks of God?
Cain. Thy murderer.
Abel. Then may God forgive him. Cain!
Comfort poor Zillah!—She has but one brother
Now. [Abel *dies.*]

Zillah, the wife of Abel, hears the heavy sound of Cain's mourning, and rushes forth to call her parents. From this last scene we shall extract the most forcible passage, which overwhelms Cain with the maternal curse.

May all the curses
Of life be on him! And his agonies
Drive him forth o'er the wilderness—like us
From Eden, till his children do by him
As he did by his brother. May the swords
And wings of fiery cherubim pursue him
By day and night—snakes spring up in his path—
Earth's fruits be ashes in his mouth—the leaves
On which he lays his head to sleep, be strew'd
With scorpions! May his dreams be of his victim!
His waking a continual dream of death!
May the clear rivers turn to blood, as he
Stoops down to stain them with his raging lip;
May every element shun or change to him:
May he live in the pangs which others die with—
And death itself wax something worse than death,
To him who first acquainted him with man.
Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is Cain,
Thro' all the coming myriads of mankind,
Who shall abhor thee, though thou wert their sire.
May the grass wither from thy feet! the woods
Deny thee shelter! Earth a home! the dust
A grave! the sun his light! and heaven her God!

The fratricide is then deserted by all but his faithful Adah, who proposes to take up their children and depart. In answer to a question from Cain, whether she does not fear to dwell with a murderer, Adah replies—

I fear
Nothing except to leave thee, much as I
Shrink from the deed which leaves thee brotherless.
I must not speak of this—it is between thee
And the great God.

The angel of the Lord now enters and

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and pronounces the doom of Cain, concluding by setting the mark upon his brow. They then prepare to go forth into the wilderness, and Cain turns to apostrophize his murdered brother.

Oh! thou dead
And everlasting witness! whose unsinking
Blood darkens earth and heaven! What thou now art
I know not! but if thou see'st what I am,
I think thou wilt forgive me, whom his God
Can ne'er forgive, nor his own soul. Farewell!
I must not, dare not touch what I have made thee.
I, who sprung from the same womb with thee, drain'd
The same breast, clasp'd thee often to my own
In fondness brotherly and boyish, I
Can never meet thee more, nor even dare
To do that for thee which thou should'st have done
For me—compose thy limbs into their grave—
The first grave yet dug for mortality.
But who hath dug that grave? Oh earth! Oh earth!
For all the fruits thou hast rendered to me, I
Give thee back this. Now for the wilderness!

Adah [*Stoops down and kisses the body of Abel.*]

A dreary and an early doom, my brother!
Has been thy lot! Of all who mourn for thee,
I alone must not weep. My office is
Henceforth to dry up tears, and not to shed them.
But yet, of all who mourn, none mourn like me,
Not only for thyself, but him who slew thee.
Now, Cain! I will divide thy burthen with thee.

The extent of our extracts from the Mystery, leaves us no room to enter particularly, at present, upon the merits of the two tragedies. The whole volume, however, is equally open to the remark, which is forced upon us by repeated instances, that the author indulges in a license of versification beyond all fair limits; and which would almost lead us to conclude that he first sketches his subject in prose, and afterwards reduces the composition, by a summary process, into blank verse. In his finest passages, however, his measure always improves into smoothness and harmony; and we see no reason why, in any place, he should affect a prosaic ruggedness, which is quite inadmissible into any composition which purports to be governed by even the loosest laws of poetical rhyme.

Before we conclude, we shall briefly make our readers acquainted with the story of the two tragedies, which we cannot more minutely detail. The fate of the two Foscari is interesting. The elder is Doge of Venice, and in that capacity is called upon to sit in judgment on his son, who is accused of having infringed the laws of the state, and is subjected to cruel tortures. The sentence finally pronounced is that of exile, against which the feelings of the victim revolt so strongly as to occasion his sudden death. The father perishes in the same way, when the malevolence of his enemies has succeeded in divesting him of the ducal dignity, after enjoying it for upwards of thirty years. With respect to Sardanapalus, it will be sufficient to observe, that he was King of Nineveh, and much addicted to an intemperate indulgence in his pleasures; and that he was deprived of his life and crown by the issue of a successful conspiracy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Henry S. Mitchell, in your Magazine of Nov. 1. page 306, makes a call for further explanation from me on the management of apple trees. When I observed many were unacquainted with trees having three rinds, I meant no reflection on gardeners, but it arose from a gentleman having stripped his trees of the three rinds, so that the sap could not rise in circulation to nourish and support life; in consequence the trees all died.

In my instruction in the way I manage my very *old trees*, I thought the mode I gave was perfectly clear, but your correspondent thought otherwise, therefore I shall endeavour to make my method more clear. In my address your correspondent, on reading my instruction, will find I was only observing upon very *old trees;* I shall now endeavour to explain myself more clearly. It is observable in very old trees the greater part of the outward rind is mostly loose, so that it will easily peel off, and what will not come off, I take a bill and cut away, taking care to injure the middle rind as little as possible, though not to be prevented in a small degree. I took a small hoe, and crossed every branch to clear away the moss, in doing which you will scrape a little off the thin coat of the outward rind, which will rather be of service than an injury; and all cankered

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kered parts I cut out, as my former instructions directed. My young trees I scrape in the same manner as the branches of the old, where there is any moss or unhealthy appearance by being much cracked and hide bound, I found it of great use; and if there is a want of wood, I take my knife and score through the rinds from the branches to the bottom of the stock, which will give a quantity of young wood: but if there is plenty to score, I would check these bearing. I found the scraping beneficial to most trees. I have proved it with a mulberry tree that was very much cracked, (though a young tree); I scraped it to the bottom of the crack, but not to injure the middle riud, and found it greatly improved the following year; some very old myrtle trees had a great deal of loose, outward rind and moss, I scraped them on the same principle with the same advantage. In stone fruit trees great care is required, as they are very much subject to gum, but scraping the bough does good, without going too deep. My soil of earth is a very strong clay, which is a great cause of some of my young trees not thriving well and cankering; others do well and flourish. I have observed on the gravelly soil, the same injury, and it would be a great benefit to the public if the nurserymen would make it their study to find out a stock that would thrive best on those soils, and give information through your useful Magazine to the public, the advantage would be very great.

S. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VAUCLUSE—PETRARCH.—*An error of all the Commentators respecting his principal Ode Corrected.*

DURING a temporary residence at Avignon, in the autumn of 1815, I visited Vaucluse, and the supposed scene of one of Petrarch's best odes, the celebrated fountain of that name.

At the back of the valley, within a huge mass of rock, is a cavern, with an entrance arch about eighty feet in depth and sixty feet in width. Near the centre of this cave is an oval basin from which rises the celebrated spring that supplies the Sorgue. The water being tolerably low, we were enabled to explore this extraordinary spot. Not far from the source of the river, on the summit of an almost inaccessible rock, stands a ruin of the wall of Petrarch's castle. The story which assigned to the post this fabric as a residence, with a subterranean passage from thence to the house of his far-famed mistress, has been long considered as a fable. The castle belonged in those days to the Bishop of Cavaillon. The attentive reader of Petrarch will readily discover from his poetry, that so far from ever having lived, there is no evidence of her having, on any one occasion, even visited Vaucluse.

The site of the small habitation which Petrarch had built near to this spot, and which in one of his letters he compares to the houses of Cato and Fabricius, is now occupied by a paper mill. The peasantry have the name of Petrarch constantly on their lips, but seem to be totally unacquainted with any thing that relates to him, beyond the fact of his having caused several spots in this neighbourhood to be called after him; such as Petrarch's castle, Petrarch's fount, &c.

A very extraordinary error has been circulated by the various critics, and commentators on Petrarch's writings which deserves the consideration of all the admirers of the poet. It is the assumption that the ode, (perhaps the most beautiful, certainly the least artificial of all Petrarch's compositions,) beginning

Chiare, fresche, e dolci acque

was addressed to the Fountain of Vaucluse.

Besides the fact already premised of Laura's never having resided at or even visited Vaucluse, there are other circumstances which conduce to determine the absurdity of this universally received opinion on this subject. The poem itself affords evidence sufficient that it was never intended to refer to the fountain of Vaucluse. We are told in the outset of this piece, that Laura was in the habit of bathing her beauteous limbs in the clear and limpid waters to which it may be supposed to be inscribed:

Chiare, fresche, e dolci acque
Ove le bella membra
Pose colei, che sola a me par donna, &c.

and moreover, that green and graceful boughs showered their blossoms into her lap as she sat beside it (in the humility of transcendant loveliness) and covered her with a cloud of flowers:

Da' be rami scendea.
Dolce ne la memoria,
Una pioggia di fior sovra 'l suo grembo;
Ed ella si sedea
Umile in tanta gloria,
Coverta gia de l'amoroso nembo, &c.

and

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with several other matters in a similar style of imagery, which may be seen by a reference to the ode itself. Now the truth is, that during a considerable portion of the year, and especially at that period to which Petrarch's verses would seem more particularly to refer, the Sorgue invariably rises above the barrier that separates it from the cavern, and rushing over the rocks in a tremendous torrent, entirely precludes the possibility of access to the fountain. Even at other times it is little calculated for a bath for "beauty's daughters;" to say nothing of the absence of "waving trees, and showering blossoms."

At the conclusion of the ode, Petrarch, alluding to a bower in the vicinity of the fountain, informs us that it was there his love first had birth.* This may possibly be a poetical flourish; if not, what could Laura be doing at Vaucluse, apparently without any professed object save that of bathing. But the most convincing fact of all remains yet to be stated. On the day the writer of this notice visited the fountain, the water, in consequence of long drought, happened to be unusually low. Upon attempting to sound its depth, however, we lowered a fathoming line of upwards of fifty feet in length, without finding any bottom. These circumstances, added to the evidences contained in the poem itself, totally destroy the hypothesis of Voltaire, and the host of critics who have contended that the poem *Chiare Fresche* was addressed to the fountain of Vaucluse.

The question then naturally arises, to what fountain do the verses alluded to in reality refer? This is easily to be solved. At a short distance from Avignon is a beautiful spring, entitled the Triade, so situated as to correspond in every particular with the description of Petrarch, where the ladies of the city were accustomed to bathe in great numbers; and which was in all probability the scene of the little adventure introduced in his Canzone,

Nel dolce tempo, &c.

To this spring, and not to the fountain of Vaucluse, were Petrarch's elegant lines indubitably addressed.

Voltaire cites this poem as a specimen of Petrarch's manner, (the usual cant of common-place criticism) and calls it his fine Ode on the Fountain of Vaucluse. As a proof, however, that notwithstanding all he is pleased to say of the writings of the Italian sonnetteer, he never so much as read them throughout; he terms this "an irregular ode in blank verse, which (says he) the poet composed in order to avoid wearying himself for rhymes, but which is more esteemed than his rhymed verses." This is all very fine, and rounds his period admirably; but, unfortunately for Voltaire, it happens to be diametrically opposed to fact. The piece in question, is not only rhymed throughout, but is moreover the most harmonious and successful of all Petrarch's productions, and particularly his rythmical ones.

Thus it is that gross errors are confirmed instead of being corrected. Critics too often take that for granted which has been advanced upon some great authority, and so reiterate absurdities rather than take the trouble of examining for themselves. In this spirit Warton criticises an instance of false taste in Tasso's Aminta, upon the authority of Pope, who, (in one of his papers on pastoral poetry, in the Guardian) had censured the immortal Italian for an absurdity of which he had not been guilty of, and for verses of which he was equally innocent.

A critic cannot commit an act of grosser injustice to the literary reputation of the author upon whom he professes to comment, than thus to conclude by precedent, and incorporate with his own observations the strictures of other writers, without first satisfying himself as to their correctness and propriety. S.

* According to his biographers, Petrarch first beheld Lauretta de Sade in the church of the monastery of St. Claire, at Avignon, on Good Friday, 1347.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PICTURE *of* IRELAND, *and the* CAUSE *of its* DISCONTENTS.

IRELAND is a country under peculiar and unprecedented circumstances. In consequence of the invasion and subjugation of that island by the English, the government became vested in the hands of its conquerors; and a great proportion of the estates of its original inhabitants was forfeited to the crown of England, and conferred upon favourites and adventurers. These persons formed the government of the kingdom, and in all cases uniformly supported the authority of England, in opposition to the wishes and interests of

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of the Irish. The country and government has therefore exhibited, for two centuries, the extraordinary spectacle of millions of native Roman Catholics subjected to the oppressive and offensive rule of a handful of protestants.

Thus situated and governed, it was impossible that either agriculture, arts, manufactures or commerce, could prosper.

The Irish had been conquered and degraded—and to preserve the dominion of England, it became sound policy to keep them an ignorant and degraded people: hence, education, except by protestant schoolmasters, was prohibited, and the native catholic was rendered incapable of filling any office in the state.

Things remained in this situation for centuries; for though efforts were made in the reign of Charles I. and James II. to restore the independence of Ireland, Cromwell and William III. added fresh rivets to their galling chains. At length the spirit of enquiry raised its head. America, threatened with subjugation because she refused to be taxed without being represented, boldly insisted on her right to the privileges enjoyed by her fellow subjects in Britain—She argued better than the mother country, for she had the constitution on her side, and the success of her arms confirming the authority of her arguments, she became a free and independent country. Ireland attempted to profit by the example of America; she armed herself—talked like a weak and passionate woman—was frightened by a proclamation, and finally submitted to the authority of England.

The discussions which had taken place during the American contest, were revived by the French revolution, and another attempt was made by Ireland to assert her independence. But the principal actors on that occasion totally forgot the heterogeneous nature of the materials which they had to work up into a system of political union and religious liberality. Well educated individuals of all sorts of christians acted together with some degree of cordiality; but it became impossible to divest the rigid protestant and the bigotted catholic of their early prejudices and hostility towards each other. Hence B. B. Harvey the commander in chief of the Irish army, lost his authority, and was obliged to retire; and the protestants of the North, alarmed by the atrocities practiced in the South, resigned their arms and submitted to the British government; and thus it has been proved in the most decided manner, that religious prejudices will generally overcome the spirit of genuine political liberty.

The concessions which the catholics have obtained, being considerably short of their views and expectations, they will continue their applications to the legislature until they obtain an equality of privilege—and either emancipation must be granted, or Ireland will continue a disturbed and distracted country.

The catholic population amounts to about four millions and a half, and the number of protestants do not exceed two millions. The protestants are divided into various religious sects; but the catholics are, from the nature of their privations, a united people. Under these circumstances, a legislative union has taken place between Great Britain and Ireland; but that union has not tended to promote the interest, or to increase the political and social happiness of the country. The catholics hoped, by that measure, to obtain an equality of privileges—but they have been disappointed; and all that the protestants have gained, is the supposed guarantee of England to the landed property which their ancestors obtained by fighting in the ranks of the British invader.

Look now at the situation of Ireland. His Majesty visited that country lately—the ostentatious character of the Irish was completely displayed—every thing external wore the best face possible, and even the *street beggars* were *dressed* for the occasion. But party spirit, which is so deeply rooted in that unfortunate country, could hardly be kept in order even by the presence of the King; and his Majesty's gracious admonition seems now to be set at defiance even by the servants of the Crown in Ireland. In several parts of the country, particularly in the counties of Limerick, Clare, Cork, and Tipperary, outrages of the most daring and atrocious nature continue to set law and humanity at defiance. To what are these disturbances to be attributed? I will state the cause. The manner of letting land in Ireland, particularly the estates of absentees, has been one great source of oppression and discontent. When we see the lands of the late Archbishop of Tuam—and of other noblemen and gentlemen, set up to auction, and the words

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words "*no preference to the tenants in possession*," forming a part of all advertisements for letting land; and when the landowner acts up to this unjust and unfeeling condition, and prefers sixpence an acre offered by a land speculator, to a proposal from his old tenantry, and drives them from his estates by hundreds—what is to be expected from a wretched, ignorant, and starving population?

The Irish are known to be more devoted to their native soil than perhaps any other people in the world. Is it possible not to feel resentment towards the man who, for sixpence an acre, ejects his old tenants, whose ancestors were perhaps the lords of the very estate from which he now drives their descendants to beggary and starvation? Such is unfortunately the state of a great part of the south of Ireland; and add to this the non-residence of the established clergy, and the manner which too many of these gentlemen have adopted of letting their tithes to speculators, who re-let them to the occupying tenant, or exact a full tenth of his titheable produce. The writer of this article met at an inn, on his way to Killarney, a gentleman who had a considerable parish near Castle Island; he had no church—no protestant parishioners—and, wishing to spend his time pleasantly, he resided principally at the watering places in England. He accordingly lett the tithes of his parish to a speculator for £500 per annum, and left the country. The person who rented his tithe raised the parish, the first year, to £650; the second year he advanced the tithe to £900; and as the value of produce increased during the war, he advanced the tithe of the parish until it amounted to £1,400 per annum. Encouraged by the acquiescence of the people, this tithe-farmer endeavoured to increase his income still more; but he had already gone too far, and the oppressed farmers refused to submit to further exactions. The disagreement proceeded to actual hostility, and, in an attempt to carry away tithe from the ground, a scuffle took place, and some lives were lost. The newspapers of the day detailed the facts; the clergyman saw the details—he had those good feelings which induced him to wish to put a stop to such outrages—he returned to Ireland—re-purchased the lease of the tithes he had granted—assembled the farmers of his parish—stated his sorrow for what had happened—offered the tithes to them at what they deemed a fair value—accepted their proposal, and had the happiness to relieve them from oppression, and to receive an increase to his income, with the perfect approbation and gratitude of his Roman Catholic parishioners.

If other clergymen would "go and do likewise," much might be done to promote the welfare and happiness of the country. In other parts, similar oppressions prevail; and all the distress complained of may fairly be ascribed to similar causes. Great absentee estates, in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, are entirely left to the management of an agent. The leases upon these great properties were formerly granted for thirty-one years and lives. The tenants were of the most respectable description; they had acquired capital by their industry, which they devoted to the improvements of the linen manufacture, and the face of the country exhibited *bleaching greens*, good *dwelling houses*, and a most industrious population. The noble proprietor of this extensive property, seeing the prosperity of his tenantry, believed that his lands were lett at an under value. He, therefore, at the expiration of the old leases, gave much shorter tenures, and raised his rents. He continued that practice during the late war, until his whole estate was lett at rack-rents. He would not permit a tenant to reap any advantage from his improvements; and, from step to step, he advanced until he has deprived his once wealthy and respectable tenantry of their entire capital; and now, at the two terms of *May* and *November*, may be seen all the *pounds* in the country crowded with the cattle of his tenantry, which are sold by his agent, if the rents are not paid in the time stipulated after the seizure. By this mode of proceeding, the inhabitants of extensive districts in the counties of Tyrone and Donegal are nearly ruined. Promises of abatement in their rents have been held out, year after year, but these promises have not been fulfilled.

Will not the Lord Chancellor—will not Lord Aberdeen, who are the trustees of the heir of this great property, enquire into the situation of the Abercorn estates? or will they continue to let the agent ruin a tenantry, who were once the most wealthy and respectable in the north of Ireland? Perhaps it may be supposed that landed property never can be too high lett, as the tenant may

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may always surrender his farm to his landlord. Individuals may do so, but a population of many thousands could not, by a simultaneous effort, quit their residences, and throw themselves upon the world, without encountering difficulties at the contemplation of which human nature revolts.

These observations are made with the honest hope that they may meet the eye of those who have it in their power to alleviate the distresses—and correct the evils which lead to the direct commission of crimes destructive of every principle of moral obligation and humanity.

Dec. 15, 1821. A. G

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, J. of last month, is desirous of learning Anglo-Saxon, in order to acquire better knowledge of modern English. Elementary books, of that language, or classical works of any kind, to answer his purpose, never existed. Lye's Dictionary will supply him indeed with the words; but German is now the polished standard of modern gothic literature; which, if attained, will enable him to understand any of the other dialects as easily as a Londoner would a Cumberlander. In fact, our dialects, north of the Humber, partake more of the Scandinavian than of the Anglo-Saxon, which are both gothic, as well as the German or Teutonic.

Jan. 5, 1822. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XVII.

Quarterly Review, No. 50.

A CRAZY forgotten book, the "*Pursuits of Literature*," contains one observation meriting notice: "Literature," says the writer, "well or ill conducted, is the great engine by which all civilized states must ultimately be supported or overthrown." It were a difficult point to decide, whether religion, education, or literature, in the hands of power, would tend most to its stability: it is certain, however, if by any means it could obtain the direction of all three, its influence would be unbounded, and a nation so enslaved would enjoy only an automaton existence, following every impulse of its rulers. Perhaps in a country where knowledge has become a source of enjoyment to nearly all classes, the last would be the most powerful engine of authority: the impressions of education are frequently modified by experience, and the influence of religion in a sceptical age (for such it is said to be) cannot be considered universal; but literature—including in that term every production of mind—interesting nearly every individual at the most important period of life, may be considered all-powerful, and whoever has acquired its direction, holds all the great springs of society.

It is, no doubt, from a conviction of the great importance of this instrument, that modern policy has seized on the press as its most powerful auxiliary. Offences against established opinions are in consequence no longer punished as formerly; they have become obnoxious to a far more scientific mode of infliction, and instead of the rude machinery of ancient tyranny—inquisitions, tortures, and massacres—magazines, reviews, and newspapers, have been instituted as the more effective guardians of intolerance and abuse. There is some wisdom, as well as mercy, in this innovation. It was only clumsy work to sacrifice whole sects and parties to the Moloch of Orthodoxy; and the present practice of stifling useful truths by destroying the credit of their authors, with imputations of *immorality* and *impiety*, appears more *humane* and judicious. Under this system writers are nearly the only sufferers; they are the scape-goats of their parties, and the productions of their pens, their philosophy, poetry, travels, and histories, are made to atone for their own want of faith in the utility of decayed boroughs and the purity of the Holy Church.

Having just adverted to this new reign of terror, we shall enter on our task. The *Quarterly* is the head of the inquisition we have attempted to describe; the followers in the train of the literary Jaggernaut are more annoying from number and noise than poignancy of venom. In the present Number, we have a fair assortment of the good and bad qualities for which this Journal has long been distinguished;—some authors are impaled for their politics, some for their religion, and some for their licentiousness; and in cases where there are no sins of this nature to answer for, they are treated with fairness and discernment. It will be best, however, to show up the lot in detail.

On

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On the *first* article, the "*Life of Cromwell*," there is not much room for observation: it is enormously long, but, on the whole, a judicious compilation from several volumes lately published, illustrative of the life of the Protector, and the facts selected are drawn up with great fairness, exhibiting the character of Cromwell with that mixture of good and bad qualities—of generosity, bravery, love of justice, hypocrisy, buffoonery, and comprehension of mind—which had always made him with us, and, we suppose, with others, an interesting subject of admiration and aversion. We do not, however, agree with the reviewer, in thinking that one of the works reviewed, "*Cromwell and his Times*," does *not* contain internal evidence that the author is a descendant of the Protectoral house: the writer, we believe, is a young man, and in turning over the pages of his work, and also the work of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, we confess we were struck with some points of resemblance, which we fancied we discovered in style and arrangement, between them, and the luminous harangues of their great Progenitor. It is a point, however, not of much consequence. Mr. Southey, whom we take to be the writer of this article, does well to recommend the history of the civil war to particular attention, as full of useful instruction on the evils of fanaticism and anarchy, and of the desperate lengths to which men of "*good hearts* and *laudable intentions*" may be drawn, when plunged in the vortex of power and faction. So far his advice is good; but there is another portion of our history, illustrating an opposite class of evils, not less edifying, and which we also beg to recommend to consideration,—we mean the period following the Restoration. We there learn the incurable nature of princes brought up in mistaken notions of prerogative—the mischief of substituting hypocrisy in place of real piety—and the calamities which overwhelm a country, when the monarch himself is a noted example of vice and profligacy, and his court the general refuge of kept mistresses, unprincipled writers, and abandoned statesmen. There is much to be learnt in both cases—with this difference; that, in one, we have to deplore the venial errors of "*good hearts* and *laudable intentions*," in the other, the deliberate wickedness of unbridled power and licentiousness.

We had almost forgotten to remark, on a note attached to this article, in which the writer raises some doubt whether Dr. Gauden was the author of "*Eicon Basilike*." But we thought the question was settled by the publication of the Supplement to the Clarendon State Papers. They were published for the first time in 1786, and it was an ignorance of them that inclined Hume to ascribe the *Eicon* to Charles. But of the real author now there can be no doubt. In the Supplement, Gauden's letters to Clarendon and others, claiming preferment on account of being the author of the *Eicon*, are preserved; and it was from the circumstance of being the author, though otherwise obnoxious to the court party, that he was successively created bishop of Exeter and Worcester.

The "*Apocryphal New Testament*" forms the *second* article. If it evince simplicity in an author to complain of his reviewer, or a culprit of his judge, it is not less so for the professors of a faith "founded on a rock," to complain of those who attempt to throw light on its origin. It is error, not truth, that can be endangered by enquiry. With such an obvious principle before them, the rage of the *Quarterly* is absurd and inexplicable: had they lived by imposture, and the secret been betrayed by which they got their bread, they could not have betrayed more bitterness of spirit. Whereas the offence of collecting the spurious gospels—if any at all—is of the most venial kind. We can see no more danger in an apocryphal *New*, than in an apocryphal *Old Testament*; the last it has long been usual to bind up with the sacred volume. In like manner, we apprehend, the *Apocryphal New Testament* would be powerless against the canon of our faith, and nothing can render it efficient, unless it be the absurd fear of enquiry shewn by some of its indiscreet defenders. As to the abuse on ourselves—for the indiscriminate rage of the reviewer has dragged our name into his contest with Mr. Hone—we have very little to say. However the world may improve, we have no hope that all mankind will ever live in entire peace and charity; there will be always some classes with obvious reasons for reviling and prosecuting each other. This arises from the very constitution of society. Men, thriving by injustice and delusion, naturally hate those who expose their delinquencies; and on this principle, we apprehend, we shall always be obnoxious to the *Q*

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There is no resemblance between their calling and ours; their office is to conceal and pervert the truth—ours to publish it fairly and honestly. They have endeavoured to excite prejudices against Mr. Hone, and then hope, by mingling names, to associate the same prejudices against us—but we despise their casuistry as much as we do their principles.

"*Baron de Humboldt's Personal Narrative.*" As this distinguished traveller has no sins of a political nature to answer for, he is treated as he deserves: the fifth volume of his work, the ninth and tenth of the translation, is considered less objectionable than the preceding; the '*Narrative*' being less interrupted by dry scientific dissertations, and the sublime scenery of the interior of the equinoctial regions affording subjects more appropriate to the eloquent and descriptive powers of the author.

The *fourth* article is "*Lord Waldegrave's Memoirs.*" This is a thin quarto, edited, it is said, by Lord Holland, and containing about as much letter-press as thirty of our pages, for which the publisher charges the modest price of twenty-five shillings. The reviewer himself affects surprise at this unconscionable price, and apologizes for it on the score of the enormous terms of the copyright; but we doubt the sincerity of this apology, and suspect it is only introduced to prepare the way for the next exorbitant demand for the "Memoirs of Horace Walpole," which, we are told, Mr. Murray has purchased at a "magnificent price," and intends shortly to give to the world. Bating the price, the "*Memoirs*" may be considered a valuable addition to our public history—not on account of any new views they disclose, but as confirming those already derived from more questionable sources. Little of this, however, can be gleaned from the notices of the reviews; they are content with merely grazing over the work, selecting such parts as are most entertaining, and least offensive to their parties and prejudices, and never attempting to make it subservient to the more important object of illustrating the real nature of the government, and shewing that its history, for the last century and a half at least, only exhibits a miserable detail of the selfishness, intrigues, and *tracasseries* of faction. We hope shortly to see this subject placed in a different light; we have now abundant materials—diaries, memoirs, and recollections—for the purpose; and it will not be difficult to show, that though England has been blessed with many great statesmen, eloquent declaimers, and able debaters, she has had few real patriots.

"*The Chinese Embassy to the Towgouth Tartars,*" forms the *next* subject, and is chiefly remarkable for an attempt to redeem the Chinese from the contempt into which they have fallen, and from the following surpassing sentences with which it commences:—"China swallows up about one-tenth part of the habitable globe; and contains, at the lowest estimation, one-fourth of the population of the whole earth. Yet—so we get our tea comfortably for breakfast, we seem to trouble our heads as little about the *Chief of this vast empire and his two hundred millions of subjects*, as he and they, perhaps, do their's, about us. We have not much to say of ourselves—but the Chinese"—and so on. This is really very fine; we are not sure, however, we comprehend it, for we thought lately we had troubled our heads a good deal about the "Chief of this vast empire and his two hundred millions of subjects." We suspect this luminous effusion is from the pen of some old Edinburgh Reviewer.

A flattering notice of a new translation of "*Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered,*" makes the *sixth* article. An adequate translation of the most elegant of Italian poets was a desideratum in English literature; and the present faithful and spirited version of Mr. Hunt, is chiefly objectionable from being rendered in couplets instead of stanzas—the worst metrical arrangement that could be applied to an heroic poem, and is the more singular in this instance, since both Tasso and Ariosto had given the model of a stanza admitting an almost infinite variety of pause and harmony, more agreeable to the ear, and more easy in execution than the couplet itself.

"*Martyn's Memoirs*" exhibits a deplorable picture of devotional hypochondria. Mr. Martyn, we doubt not, was an harmless, well-meaning creature, who had fallen into such mistaken notions of the Almighty's goodness and his own unworthiness, as to consider it a proof of infinite mercy that he was "*out of hell.*" There are many Mr. Martyns in England, but we thank God we are not of the number. This article contains

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tains also some spirited and just observations on the abortiveness of missionary labours. It appears that the "Church Missionary Society" expended upwards of £30,000 last year, and that of twenty converts made at one of their eight stations in four years, they had all relapsed except *one!*

"*Notes on the Cape of Good Hope*" is the best criticism in the Number—*if* the reviewer's observations be correct, and he appears to write from personal knowledge of the colony. The "Notes" had become rather popular from the flattering notice of several reviews, and we ourselves thought them an entertaining "little book;" but certainly *if*—we again say if—the reviewer be right, they contain a great deal of flippant random statement concerning manners and society at the Cape, and the unfortunate adventure to Algoa Bay, which the writer will do well to correct in the next edition.

The *ninth* article, "*the Report on the State of Agriculture*," is fair, honest, and enlightened, and we entirely concur that a free trade in corn is ultimately the wisest policy for this country to adopt. On the general principle indeed, nearly all intelligent men are agreed, and the only difference is as to the safest mode of reducing it to practice. Sudden changes are generally hazardous, even in reverting from bad to good. The least objectionable measure appears that suggested by the reviewer: namely, a protecting price gradually decreasing, so that at the expiration of a definite period for the corn trade to become entirely free. To repeal the corn duty at once, would not only cause an injurious revulsion of capital, but from its effect on foreign exchanges, and consequent exportation of specie, be incompatible with measures now in progress for restoring a metallic currency. On the literary merits of this article we shall forbear to comment, as the writer has apologised for the hasty manner it was written: it contains a good deal of obscure dissertation, with some principles either erroneous or imperfectly explained, and on the whole we have praised it more for candour and good intention than the ability with which it is executed.

"*Blomfield—Æschyli Agamemnon*," forms the *tenth* article, in which the editor appears quite at home on longs and shorts, the Greek accents, and the arrangement of the choral measures. We proceed to a more interesting subject.

"*Lady Morgan's Italy.*" We suspect this redoubtable article is written by a rival bookseller; it is certainly no review of Lady Morgan, but of her publisher: what, however, a *critique* on "*Italy*" had to do with the puffs and advertisements of Mr. Colburn, one cannot conceive. Whoever wrote it—whether Mr. Murray or old Dennis—is not material; it is a mere *brutum fulmen*, an overcharged gun which recoils on the author. The writer indeed seems mightily incensed—he is so choaked with rage he can scarcely vent his choler, but his anger only makes one laugh. Every body knows that certain authors—though they spoke with the "tongues of angels"—the *Quarterly* must paint as black as devils. Now Lady Morgan is one of these—she has vented her indignation freely against shallow, corrupt statesmen at home—against holy alliances, legitimate imbecility, feudal abuse and privileged robbery abroad: how could such offences against "*social order*" be passed over by a journal, whose office is as much to punish them, as that of the Attorney-General political libels?

But this intrepid writer has more grievous sins to answer for;—she is *read* not only in England, but throughout Europe—read, too, not by the "mob," but the "higher orders;"—she carries the torch of truth among those classes where its rays seldom penetrate:—hence she is doubly hated, because she is doubly dangerous, or, to speak without ambiguity, doubly useful to the cause of truth and justice.

We have read "*Italy*" with attention, and retain the opinion we first expressed of it; it is infinitely superior, in our opinion, to the "*France*" of the same author—free from many faults which infected the latter work. Its merits we may infer from the manner it has been treated; the article in the *Quarterly* is mere brutal abuse, and it has abstained from quotations, lest extracts might have exposed the injustice of its censure.

As to the inferior assailants, who have attempted to crawl into notice on the back of the author, they are too obscure and contemptible in every respect to merit attention;—that such scribblers should feel an aversion to Lady Morgan is as natural as for certain

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tain vermin to hate light and cleanliness.

The *eleventh* and last article is "*England and France.*" We think sometimes the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly* have mutually exchanged contributors, and that some of the articles in the former breathe a more aristocratical, and in the latter a more democratical, spirit than formerly. We have, in the present instance, a profession at least of very liberal opinions, though we consider some of the positions advanced not exactly tenable. It is contended, for example, that there are peculiarities in the French character, which unfit them now and for ever (so we understand the writer) for the enjoyment of political liberty. We confess, ourselves, that we have no faith in the permanency of national character at all; we think that the character of a people will ever vary with the character of their institutions. This opinion at least is warranted by experience. Greece, Spain and Italy have exhibited every variety of feeling from the most lofty to the most degraded—and what has operated these mutations? Certainly not changes in climate nor soil, for these are unchangeable, but changes in government, which have alternately exalted or debased the mind of the inhabitants.

The writer says again, that a people should be fit for liberty before they enjoy it. This is very true; we would have nations, and individuals also, qualified for their functions before they exercise them: but how is this fitness to be acquired? Not under despotic institutions, for they call for the developement of no political capacity, but under institutions favourable to freedom. The way indeed is obvious; give a nation liberty she will learn to enjoy it; let her have popular assemblies, and she will acquire talents for deliberation; give encouragement to virtue, valour and knowledge, and they will abundantly abound. The national mind of a people, is like a piece of land in the hands of their rulers, they may educe from it good or bad qualities, they may cultivate what virtues they please, *if* they will only plant and encourage their growth.

The writer also adverts to the early history of France, and exhibits a frightful picture of the disorders and excesses under the old dynasties; but what does this prove? Not the incapacity of modern France for liberty; but the inherent vices of her old government, which, in the course of so many centuries, could train up a people to so little wisdom and humanity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when it is universally confessed that the physical agency of Great Britain by far exceeds every means yet discovered to find an adequate employment for its powers, the developement of *one* resource in which her rising population can be called into useful, profitable, and honourable exertion, it is hoped may not be thought either visionary or fallacious; this hope generates into confidence of ultimate success, when it is recollected that in its disclosure the *mercantile* interests of the country, are found to be a *co-relative* object with the projector.

A literary gentleman of general information, has it in contemplation to offer to the public through the medium of the press, a work of considerable utility and erudition, which he calculates will realize both the before-named objects, to be entitled, "*Boreo-orientalis et occidentalis Tartarorum Linguæ Polyglotta;* or, a vocabulary of nouns, numbers, and other common and most general words used in the *thirty-three* different nations inhabiting those immense districts known as European and Asiatic Tartary, the Bucharys, Kamtschatka, &c. in the north east of Europe, and north east and west of Asia. With the most correct maps of each kingdom, elegantly and correctly engraved from a large survey, and corrected from astronomical observations, in three volumes, octavo.

Each vocabulary to be preceded by a clear, but brief summary, descriptive of every district, where the succeeding language is used; containing, among other things, an antiquarian retrospect of the origin and descent of such nation; a geographical description of its soil and climate; the manners, religion, and peculiar habits of its people; the chief sea-ports, where the coast is maritime; its large rivers, canals, made by the patriotism of the present government for commercial convenience; other statistical and beneficial regulations; the natural and acquired produce of each nation; the usual prices

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prices of such produce in Russian and British currency. And embracing every information the philologist, philosopher, antiquary, statesman, and merchant can desire.

The great object of the author is to supply agents entitled to the entire confidence of our mercantile houses with proper and adequate information to act as factors in the several branches of trade carried on with Russian Tartary, and which knowledge is to be acquired chiefly from a competent instruction in the languages spoken among the inhabitants. This position cannot be doubted, nor can the subject be thought irrelevant, when the very great expense is considered to which the Honourable East India Company have in their wisdom thought proper to expose themselves, in qualifying of their servants in the languages spoken in the southern extremity of the Asiatic continent; and since the factors hitherto employed, have been taken from among the studious inhabitants of Poland, Sweden, Hungary, and Germany, but chiefly from the last kingdom, whose general superiority in those and other oriental languages have been long confessed.

Such are the claims the author and his labours have upon the patronage and encouragement of a discriminating public.

The common parents of the present Tartarian languages are discovered to have been most remotely the Sarr-Madain, or, as commonly known, Sarmatain, since, from locality of situation, denominated *Hyperborean*, and more recently termed Hunno, or Unno Scythian: and the ancient Kusan, the sole and redoubted ancestor of the modern Arabic: from thence these north eastern Europeans and NE. and western Asiatics derived their tongues, as did many of our more SW. European languages come from the same source.

The first, most general, and considerable of these *Tartarian-genera*, appears to have been the *Kalmuc*, or *Calmuco-Mungalian*, from whence the *six* following classes are derived. The subordinate and component distinctions are presumed to have been assuming their present definite characters, ever since the æra of the death of the potent *Zingis*, or *Chingezkhann*, on the division of his immense empire among his subordinate commanders and tributary princes.

Primary—CALMUCO MUNGALIAN.

CLASS 1.

HUNGARIAN TZECKLERS, living in *Dacia*.
FINNLANDERS, to whom belong the *Livonians*, *in Courland* and *Livonia*.
MORDUINI, *vel* MORDUA, living in *Nyshnygowed*.
WOGLOWITZI, *vel* MAUTSCHI, of *Ugoria*, in *Siberia*.
SZERMISSI, *vel* MORE, of *Cassan*.
POMEIKI, *vel* COMI, *vel* SUDAKI, in *Permia*.
WOLIACKI, *vel* ARI, of *Wialka*.
OSTIAKI, *vel* CHOUTI, or the *Irtsich* in *Siberia*.

CLASS 2.

SIBERIAN MAHOMEDAN TARTARS, near *Totolskoi*, *Tumen* and *Tara*.
JACKUTI on the *Lena*.
CUSACHI, in the government of *Cassan*.

CLASS 3.

OSTIAKI, on the *Oby*.
COSAKI, on the *Donn*.
OSTIAKI, on the *Czulim*.
SAMOJEDI-TWAGI, on the *Mare Glænale*.
SAMOGEDI-MENZULA, near the City of Torokonskoi, on the *Mare Glævale*.
KAMSKOI, *vel* KHOLOWA, near the *Kasum*.

CLASS 4.

SAMOJEDI, living between *Archangel* and *Pitziora*.
KALMUKI, of pure *Mungalean* descent.
MANTESCHI, or, *Chinese Tartars*, formerly tributary to the *Delai-Lama*, i. e. wandering.

CLASS 5.

KAMTSINSKI.
ARINTZI.
TANGUINSKOI.
TONGUSI-ŒLENI.
TONGUSI-SCHÆBASCHI.
KORGEKI, North and West, and KURULI, South and East, inhabitants of *Kamschatka*, on the Promontory of *Jedso*.

CLASS 6.

AVARI, *vel* AKERI, and CURALI, inhabitants of different parts of *Mount Caucausus*.
COMUKI, *vel* AKERI, living near *Dageston*.
KABUTSCHINI, of *Israelitish* extraction, and
TZUCKESI.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.
No. XXII.

SCHILLER'S INTELLECTUAL SYSTEM.

IN 1785, Schiller undertook to edit a periodical miscellany, entitled Thalia, in which he inserted many prosaic essays, and many occasional poems which were afterwards collected. The *Letters of Julio and Raffaelle* deserve notice, as containing the religious creed of Schiller, of which an idea

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may be formed from the following fragment, which, however, is somewhat mystically expressed:—

The universe is a thought of God's. After this ideal image in his mind burst into reality, and the new-born world filled up the sketch of its creator —allow me this human representation —it became the vocation of all thinking beings to re-discover in the extant whole the original outline. To seek in the machine its regulator, in the phenomenon the law of its production, in composition its several unities; and thus to trace back the building to its plan or scheme, is the highest office of contemplation. Nature has for me but one phenomenon, the thinking principle. The great composition, which we call the world, is to me only remarkable because it is able to indicate to me symbolically the various properties of the thinking being. Every thing within me, and without me, is but the hieroglyph of a force analogous to my own. The laws of nature are the cyphers which the thinking being adopts to make himself intelligible to other thinking beings. They are but the alphabet, by means of which all spirits converse with the perfect spirit, and with each other.

Harmony, truth, order, beauty, excellence, give me pleasure, because they put me in the active state of an inventor, of a possessor; because they betray to me the presence of a reasoning and feeling being, and betray to me my relation to that being. A new experiment in this kingdom of truth, gravitation, the detected circulation of the blood, the classification of Linnæus, are to me originally just the same as an antique, dug up at Herculaneum—both and all reflections of a mind—new acquaintances with a being like myself. I converse with infinitude through the organ of nature, through the history of the world—and I read the soul of the artist in his Apollo.

Art thou inclined to be convinced, my Raffaelle, enquire backwards. Every situation of the human soul finds a parable in the physical creation, by which it is represented; and not only the artists and poets, but even the most abstract thinkers, have drawn from this magasine. Lively activity we call fire; time is a stream which rolls vehemently along; eternity is a circle; a mystery veils itself in midnight; and truth dwells in the sunshine. Yes, I begin to believe even that the future fate of the human mind is announced beforehand by the oracle of creation. Every coming spring, which drives the sprouts of the plants from the lap of earth, gives an explanation of the anxious riddle of death, and refuses my apprehensions of an eternal sleep. The swallow, which we find torpid in the winter, and behold reviving with the vernal season, the dead grub, which rises rejuvenated into the air as a butterfly, afford us a striking emblem of our immortality.

How notice-worthy does every thing now become! Now, Raffaelle, all is animated around me. There is for me no longer a desert any where in nature. Wherever I discover a body, I infer a spirit. Wherever I observe motion, I presume thought. Where no corpse lies buried, where no resurrection impends, omnipotence speaks to me through her works, and I understand the doctrine of the omnipresence of God.

All spirits are attracted by perfection. All—there may be deviations, but there is no single exception—all strive after the condition of the highest free evolution of their forces; all possess the common instinct to extend their activity, to draw every thing to themselves, to collect within themselves, to appropriate whatever they recognize as good, as excellent, as charming. Intuition of the beautiful, of the true, of the excellent, is instantaneous appropriation of these qualities. Whatever situation we perceive, into that we pass. At the moment when we imagine them, we are partakers of virtue, authors of action, discoverers of truth, enjoyers of happiness. We, ourselves, become the object we contemplate. Do not puzzle me here, Raffaelle, with an equivocal smile; this assumption is that on which I build my consequences, and we must be agreed in grasping it, if I am to have the courage to complete my scheme.

Internal feeling betrays to every one something of this kind. If, for instance, we are admiring an act of generosity, bravery, or prudence, does not a secret consciousness stir within us that we are able to do the like? Does not the glowing blush which colours our cheek at the narration of such a deed, betray that our modesty trembles at the idea of admiration; that we are embarrassed under the praise which this ennoblement of our nature is to prepare? Yes, our body itself conforms at

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at this moment to the attitudes of the acting man, and openly proclaims that our souls have passed into the condition of his. If thou hast ever been present, Raffaelle, when a great event was related to a numerous assembly, hast thou not seen in the narrator how he himself expected the incense, how he himself absorbed the approbation, which was to be offered to his hero. And if thou wert the narrator, wouldst thou not be able to catch thy heart in this pleasing illusion?

Instances must occur to you, how warmly I can compete with the very friend of my bosom for the luxury of reading aloud a fine anecdote, or an excellent poem; and my heart secretly owns to me, that it can grudge even to you the laurel, which in such cases passes over from the author to the reader. A quick and intimate relish for the beauty of virtue, is universally understood to indicate a talent for virtue. On the other hand, no one hesitates to mistrust the heart of a man, whose head slowly and reluctantly comprehends moral beauty.

Do not object to me, that on the lively recognition of any perfection, will often arise in the mind an idea of the antithetic or precisely opposite imperfection. Even the criminal is often assailed by virtuous propensities; and the coward may feel enthusiasm for Herculean greatness. I know for instance, that our admired Haller, who has so spiritedly unmasked the nothingness of formal titles, and to whose philosophic greatness I pay a willing tribute of admiration, was not able to despise a star of knighthood. I am convinced that, in the happy moment of conception, the artist, the philosopher, and the poet, are really the great and good men whose image they pourtray. But this ennoblement of soul is in many an unnatural state, violently produced by a quicker movement of the blood, and a warmer glow of the fancy, and which as quickly faints and cools as any other sort of intoxication, leaving the wearied heart only an easier captive to low passions. An easier, I say, for experience teaches that the relapsed criminal is always the more desperate one; and the renegades of virtue seek to be rid of the burdensome constraint of remorse, by flinging themselves more frequently into the sweet arms of vice.

I wanted to prove, my Raffaelle, that it is our own condition when we feel anothers; that any perfection becomes ours during the moment that we awaken the idea of it, and that our delight in truth, beauty, and virtue, is wholly referable to the consciousness of our personal amelioration and ennoblement. And this, I think I have proved.

We have ideas of the wisdom of the supreme being, of his goodness, of his justice, but none of his omnipotence. To denote his power, we assist ourselves with the partial representation of three successions—nothing, his will, and something. It is dark and void; God exclaims: Light; and light is. Had we a real idea of his effective omnipotence, we should be creators like him.

Every perfection, therefore, which I perceive, becomes my own, and gives me pleasure because it is my own: I covet it, because I love myself. Perfection in nature is no property of matter, but of minds. All minds are happy through their perfection. I desire the happiness of all minds, because I love myself. The happiness which I represent to myself becomes my happiness; therefore I desire to awaken, to multiply, to exalt such representations; therefore I desire to spread happiness around me. Whatever beauty, whatever perfection, whatever enjoyment I produce without me, I also produce within me. Whatever I neglect or destroy, to myself also I neglect and destroy. I desire the happiness of others, because I desire my own: and this desire of the happiness of others is termed benevolence.

Now, my valued Raffaelle, let us look around. The hill is climbed, the mist is dissipated, and, as before a blooming landscape, I stand amidst infinitude. A purer sunshine has cleared up all my ideas.

Love, then—the fairest phenomenon of the animated creation, the almighty magnetism of the spiritual world, the source of devotion, and of the sublimest virtue—love is but the reflection of this single force, an attraction of the excellent, based on a momentary change of personality, a transmigration of being.

When I hate, I take something away from myself; when I love, I become richer by what I love. Forgiveness is the recovery of a lost property. Misanthropy is a perpetual suicide. Egotism is the highest poverty of a created being.

Schiller then proceeds to carry on his

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his declamations in verse, but this may suffice to give an idea of his intellectual system, which has many features of the ancient pantheism. We will return to his dramatic works on some future occasion.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of a* **REPORT,** *presented to the* **KING,** *by* **BARON PORTAL,** *on* **FRENCH GUIANA,** *July* 1, 1821.

DOUBTS having arisen as to the possibility of introducing labourers, and forming agricultural settlements in French Guiana, a more extensive and formal examination became, in some measure, necessary, as a prelude to the establishing of any colony. Accordingly, in obedience to the king's orders, three commissaries set out from Havre, September 3, 1820, and arrived at Cayenne on the 20th of October. There three commissioners, selected from the local residents, were to share in their labours.

On the 29th the commissioners embarked for the Mana, distant about fifty leagues, and on the 5th of November the Isere, a king's brig, on board of which they were, reached the entrance of that river.

The company composing the commission, with a military detachment, consisting chiefly of workmen and Galiois Indians, hired at Iracoubo, and on the Maroni, sailed in the Isere Sagolette, to the height of eleven leagues.

From this point, which is on this side of the first Waterfall, and where the principal post was established, eleven detachments were sent out in different directions to reconnoitre the Organabo, the Iracoubo, and the Maroni.

The Mana was ascended to about fifty leagues from its mouth, and the lands on both sides were explored to a considerable depth. Besides other of its tributary streams, the Iracoubo, the Couanama were navigated, either upwards or downwards, with the sounding lead in hand.

Seventeen journals or reports, and three charts in four folios, delineate the operations, both of the commissioners and of the officers of the royal marine, and other persons who assisted in the survey.

The region of the Lowlands, or the Alluvial Districts, as they are termed, do not stretch above three leagues and a half from the mouth of the Mana. At the same distance the insects of the marshes disappear. In advancing further the lands appear alternately level, and slightly undulated; the soil, on approaching the high lands, graduates from indifferent to good, and becomes excellent, especially in the whole length of the left bank, and still more in proceeding towards the Marodi.

The lands are covered with trees of different kinds, well adapted in general for all the purposes of timber. Hurricanes and the yellow fever are unknown in Guiana. The country is intersected with rivers that disembogue into the Mana and the Maroni, and either already navigable, or capable of being easily made so.

The thirteen falls in the Mana, in the distance between eleven leagues above its mouth to an advance of about fifty more, may be passed over at all times by canoes and flat-bottomed boats. In the rainy season the falls disappear, and there is a sufficiently strong current of water.

From observations made during forty-five successive days at the principal post, the average of the greatest heat is 22 degrees of Reaumur. The temperature more moderate in the higher parts.

Two posts have been fixed on the Mana, the principal one distant about eleven leagues, and another about seven from its mouth. The former is the highest point that barges and other vessels can reach, under the present circumstances; the second, in all appearance, would be as far as any European vessel could penetrate. Should a colony be established, its situation would render it the seat of government and business in general.

The operations on the Mana terminated Dec. 25, 1820.

One part of their instructions the commissioners were unable to execute, penetrating further into the interior, and by surmounting the heights, to get at the source of the Oyapock; but the rainy season approaching, and with it the rise of the rivers, these were obstacles which, in an unknown country, could not be overcome. It is, however, intended, by means of the establishments already fixed on the Mana, to accomplish the whole object of the commission.

The principal aim has already been attained, as the commandant and governor-general for the king at Cayenne, has signified in a letter to Baron Portal.

Between the Mana and the Maroni, and

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and especially from the 5½ degrees to the 4½ degrees of north latitude, the whole country is accessible, and presents so many circumstances subservient to the advantages of population and industry, that considering the extent it would be difficult to find a space parallel to it on the surface of the globe.

Notwithstanding the fatigues inseparable from such an expedition, not one of those who embarked in it suffered from any bodily complaint.

Some difficulties will, at first, attend getting inured to the climate, but with the precautions recommended by M. le Baron Laussat, these will be very much lessened.

M. Laussat, the governor, gives it as his opinion that the new colony, differing totally from the one actually established in all its local relations, should form a government altogether separate and distinct.

In conclusion, the possibility of forming a colony of French families and cultivators on the left bank of the Mana is announced as an incontrovertible fact.

The baron then touches on certain preparatory measures that would be requisite, and terminates his paper by an address to the king, requesting his majesty to authorise him, in concert with a commission to be appointed, to investigate the plan and means of colonising a settlement on the Mana.

LYCEUM OF ANTIENT LITERATURE.

No. XXXIV.*

TIBULLUS.

THIS poet is generally ranked the third in the celebrated trio of amatory and elegiac Latin poets; but were the appeal to be made from the prescriptive authority of erudite commentators and professed critics, to the plain common sense and better feelings of readers of cultivated taste and unbiassed judgment, it is highly probable that the sentence of established opinion might be so far reversed, that many might be inclined to assign the first place to the subject of the present article. The beauties of Tibullus are as exclusively his own, as those of Catullus and Propertius are peculiar to their respective authors; and the two latter writers are chargeable with many gross faults, from which the former is universally acknowledged to be free. In order to illustrate the comparative merit of these rival bards, it may not be amiss, before proceeding with our observations on Tibullus, to revert briefly to some of the characteristic beauties and faults of the poets of Umbria and Verona.

The reputation of Propertius stands so high among his admirers, the more learned in particular, that it is almost a hazardous experiment to descant upon it with too great freedom. In their estimation, he is of all elegiac poets, *facile princeps*; and if any partial failure is at times discoverable, it is to be attributed to his talent soaring above his theme. Perhaps, however, it would be more equitable, while we award the full meed of praise to the powerful genius, the spirit and energy, the grace, and vivacity, that are conspicuous in his writings, to admit that they contain much that we can admire, but little in which we can sympathize; that his verse is frequently the effusion of an ostentatious pedant, rather than that of a sincere lover, whose mind would scarcely be at sufficient ease to admit of endless allusions to mythology; which, though they may exhibit the erudition of the author, and supply a very amusing exercise for the commentator, have little connexion with the language of real passion; that the want of genuine feeling is often attempted to be concealed under a studied pomp of expression; and that an obvious want of ease is but too discernible in his style, where such a deficiency is particularly objectionable; and when the strain professes to flow warm from the heart, we find that "the line labours, and the words move slow." Nor can we forget that many of his subjects are of the most reprehensible kind, and such as cannot be extenuated by the prevailing manners of the age: on one occasion, especially,* he has thought proper to exhibit himself in a character so infamous, that few men could be found willing to sustain it, and fewer still to publish their disgrace.

With regard to Catullus, his beauties

* This interesting series was discontinued by the decease of its able contributor, the late Rev. Okey Belfour, and from the difficulty of finding a gentleman qualified to sustain it with equal spirit. We hope, however, that in the judgment of our readers, such a person has at length been found.

* Vid. Prop. lib. 1. el. 10.

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are indeed superior to all praise, and to feel them, it is only necessary to understand the writer. To great conciseness of expression and striking originality of ideas, he unites a style, simple without vulgarity, elegant without being laboured, and peculiar without the appearance of singularity. In the happy use of diminutives, and the almost honied sweetness of his language, he has infused a softness, approaching to that of the modern Italian, into the terseness and vigour of the Roman song. But, with all these excellencies, on how few occasions can we admire him without reserve; how seldom has his spirit been "finely touched to fine issues!" No writer has exercised so lamentable a perversion of such pre-eminent powers; the grossness of his conceptions but too frequently keep pace with the elegance of his style, and his abilities on these occasions appear to be exerted with a view to reconcile us to subjects in the highest degree disgusting and revolting. With an imagination equally vivid and lewd, he trampled decency and delicacy under foot with golden sandals, and when he bore his offering to the temple of the muses, the tribute was at once a desecration and an ornament to their shrine.

But in the lays of Tibullus, we find no such drawbacks on our enjoyment; the pleasure they afford us, whatever be its degree, we can always taste unalloyed; the judgment is not revolted by pedantry, nor the feelings disgusted by pictures of gross obscenity. He may not be able to boast of the almost intoxicating sweetness of Catullus, and he may be excelled by Propertius in splendour and dignity of versification, but, as we have before observed, he has steered clear of the errors which disfigured the productions of his competitors. When to these remarks we add that his peculiar beauties were perhaps more appropriate to his subjects than any that he could have borrowed from other sources, we think it will not be difficult to draw a correct deduction from the comparison we have been induced to institute between the three elegiac poets.

The short and inactive life of Aulus Albius Tibullus, could afford but scanty materials to the biographer, and even these have been but imperfectly collected. We have no authentic information either as to the place or the date of his birth, though he is known to have been contemporary with Virgil, Horace and Ovid, and to have participated with them in the honour of adding to the literary glories of the Augustan age. At an early period of his life, he followed his friend, Messala Corvinus, (to whom he afterwards addressed two of his elegies, one of them an eulogium on his virtues,) to Corcyra. But he soon relinquished the pursuit of arms; the toils of war were not to his taste, nor its glories the objects of his ambition. Indeed his sentiments on this head are pretty clearly expressed in his works:

"Quis fuit horrendos primus qui protulit enses?
Quam ferus, et veré ferreus ille fuit!"*

He returned to Rome, and resigning himself to the indolence and luxury of the age and climate, he became a poet and a gallant; aspiring to no glories but literary honours, and courting no combats but those of love. He was extremely amorous, and appears to have indulged freely in the gratification of his propensities. In this respect, indeed, he was much favoured both by nature and fortune, being possessed of great wealth, as well as superior personal attractions and accomplishments. For this, we have the authority of his friend Horace, who, addressing him, says,

——"Di tibi formam,
Di tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi
Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno,
Qui sapere et fari possit quæ sentiat, et cui
Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abundè?"†

Constancy does not appear to have been his virtue, nor did he think it necessary to restrict to one nymph only, either the ardour of his flame, or the homage of his muse. Delia and Plautia, Nemesis, Neæra, and Sulpicia, are each of them, by turns, the themes of his praises. Posterity, however, has no reason to regret either the warmth or the fickleness of his character as a lover, since we are indebted to it for his four books of elegies, the only compositions of his now extant. They are of unrivalled elegance and beauty in that style of writing, and their graces of diction can only be equalled by their purity of sentiment. The author, though amorous, is no where licentious; and his elegies display a union of chasteness and warmth, rarely found in amatory poetry, particularly of that period.

* Tibul. lib. 1. el. 10.
† Horat. l. ep. 4.

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His language always appears the genuine expression of his feelings; of one who sits down to write what he thinks, not to think what he shall write. In native pathos he stands perhaps alone; and the graces of fascinating simplicity which every where encounter us in his verse, make us ready to exclaim of it, as he does of his own Sulpicia,

"Mille habet ornatus; mille decenter habet."*

Few writers have met with more just or more general admiration; and it is difficult to select excellencies where all is beautiful. Perhaps nothing in his elegies is more tender and spirited, than the manner in which he proposes to surprise his mistress.

"*At tu casta, precor, maneas, sanctique pudoris*
Assideat custos sedula semper anus.
Hæc tibi fabellas referat, positâque lucernâ,
Deducat pleno stamina longa colo.
Tunc veniam subitò, ne quisquam nuntiet antè
Sed videar cælo missus adesse tibi.
Tunc mihi, qualis eris, longos turbata capillos,
Obvia nudato, Delia, curre pede."†

His praise of Sulpicia is among his best known productions; the compliment,

"Illam quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia flectit,
Componit furtim, subsequiturque decor."‡

has never been equalled. But it would be tedious indeed to cite all the striking passages in his elegies. The description of his jealousy,§ of the slavery of love,‖ his wish not to survive Neæra,¶ Sulpicia's confession,** and his rapturous song of triumph on the possession of his mistress,†† are equally admirable, and alike remarkable for sweetness and simplicity.

His career, however, was of short duration; he was cut off in the very flower of youth; it would appear by consumption, to judge from the beautiful elegy, in which he describes so affectingly his prospect of premature dissolution.‡‡ This elegy has been admirably imitated in English, by Mr. West, the ingenious and amiable young friend of the poet Gray.

He appears to have been intimate with all the principal literary characters of his time. Beside the epistle addressed to him by Horace, which has been already mentioned, that poet wrote a consolatory ode to him on the cruelty of Glycera.* Ovid makes friendly mention of him in his Tristia,† and has lamented his early death, in one of the most beautiful and pathetic of all his elegies.‡

Though Tibullus has had almost innumerable imitators, it has not been his fortune to meet with a good English translator. The love elegies of Hammond, indeed, could they be classed as a translation, would form an honourable exception; they breathe the very spirit of the Roman poet, and are replete with sweetness and elegance; but they must be considered as paraphrastic adaptations, rather than a version of Tibullus.

Cowley has given us an imitation of a celebrated passage of this poet, which may be numbered among the happiest attempts of any writer at a faithful and spirited rendering of his original.

"Sic ego secretis possim bene vivere sylvis,
Quâ nulla humano fit via trita pede.
Tu mihi curarum requies, tu nocte vel atrâ
Lumen, et in solis tu mihi turba locis."§

The following is Cowley's translation:

"With thee for ever I in woods could rest,
Where never human foot the ground hath press'd;
Thou canst all darkness from the night exclude,
And in a desart banish solitude!"

The poems of Tibullus are usually printed together with those of Catullus and Propertius. The best editions of their collected works, are those of Vulpius, Patavii, 1737, 1749, 1755; of Barbou, 12mo. Paris, 1755; and of Heyne, 8vo. Lips. 1776.

* Lib. 4. el. 2. † Lib. 1. el. 3.
‡ Lib. 4. el. 2. § Lib. 1. el. 8.
‖ Lib. 2. el. 4. ¶ Lib. 3. el. 2.
** Lib. 4. el. 7. †† Lib. 4. el. 13.
‡‡ Lib. 3. el. 5.

* Hor. lib. 1. od. 33. † Trist. 2. v. 437.
‡ Ov. am. 3. el. 9. § Lib. 4. el. 13.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from the* SOUTH *of* ITALY, *by a recent Traveller.*

(Concluded from our last).

LETTER VI.

Syracuse, 31st Aug. 1819.

THE litters, which are no longer used in France, are a species of carriage without wheels, with double seats before and behind, and borne by two strong mules. The bad roads of Sicily have occasioned this manner of travelling; in fact, there is not, from the largest to the smallest town in the island, a single practicable route for carriages. It is the only thing which makes the Si-

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cilians regret that the French did not pay them a visit. They have the example of Italy, which the French have so well divided into routes and great roads. You march in this manner followed by one conductor on foot, and another mounted on a third mule, carrying the provisions. All these mules are loaded with bells, the continual noise of which is far from being agreeable. At some miles distance from Catania, we crossed the river of Giaretta in a ferry boat. Soon after the dawn appeared to lighten a rocky, unfertile and desert country, which in no way announced to me the approach of Syracuse. Fatigued with the balancing of my litter, a mode of travelling which curiosity alone induced me take, I frequently got out and walked. But the heat of the sun, in a country where the rock is exposed, where no shade of a tree is to be found, was insupportable. I breakfasted in one of the poorest inns I had ever seen. In a little time we arrived near to a heap of stones, in the form of a pyramid, which I was told was the tomb of a son or nephew of Marcellus; this monument, which is in as ruinous a state as might be expected from a collection of large cubic stones, joined without cement, appeared to me rather to have been erected in memory of some victories. A hill still concealed from us the view of Syracuse; but suddenly it appeared before our eyes, on a peninsula in the middle of the sea. We crossed several bridges and fortifications which covered the isthmus that joins Syracuse to the continent, leaving the great port to the right and towards the south We arrived at last in the country of Archimedes, in that city, rendered illustrious by his defence against the whole of the Roman forces in the reign of Dionysius. During the dinner *à l'Anglaise* which was served up to me in the inn (the English in fact are the only travellers seen in this country) I enquired of my host whether I could have a *ciceroni;* he answered in the affirmative, and accordingly sent me a very intelligent one, by his account; he was a kind of *signor* who thought he could speak French. Perceiving that I did not very well understand him, he told me that he was not accustomed to that language, but that he knew English better; I then spoke to him in English, which surprised him, and mortified him exceedingly, for he knew neither one nor the other. For want of a better I retained him, and his dress of a gentleman made me engage him to sit at table with me.

Syracuse, founded seven hundred and thirty-five years before the Christian era, by Archias, of Corinth, became one of the richest cities in the world, to such a degree, that it was said, in speaking of the employment of a large sum—"with the tenth part of the Syracusans, no more could be done." It was for a long time the real capital of Sicily; it provided succours for the other cities, and, alone, arrested the progress of the Carthaginians: having fallen into decay, Augustus restored to it a portion of its splendour, by rebuilding one of its quarters.

My curiosity at first led me towards the fountain of Arethusa, the water of which, formerly mild and clear, has been the theme of the poets; but now, on account of an earthquake, it has become brackish. This fountain has no picturesque nor regular form; encumbered with modern ruins, in place of being covered with fair and blooming nymphs, I saw only vulgar women, black and sunburnt, and soldiers in their shirts, which was far from satisfying my curiosity. You know what rank that nymph, the companion of Diana, holds in mythology. It is said that the river Alpheus, which takes its source in the Peloponnesus, came under the sea to join Arethusa in this place. The antients believed this fact so much the more, as a vase, fallen at Olympus into the Alpheus, had reappeared at Syracuse. As for the rest, this fountain is very far from furnishing so great a quantity of water as that of Nismes. From thence I went to the temple of Minerva, the cathedral of which has been made by wedging in the pillars into the lateral walls; they are much smaller at the top than at the bottom, where their diameter is nearly six feet; the chapiter appears Ionic; each is composed of two or three enormous stones, notched into twenty flutings; the substance of it is sufficiently hard, and was taken from the environs of the city; it is called Syracusan stone. The pillars, to the number of forty, are elevated by twenty-seven feet, and the cornices by six. La Cella has fourteen pillars on each side. The temple is sixty feet wide and one hundred and forty long; it produces an effect nearly similar to that of Neptune at Pœstum, which, however, has two columns more on each side.

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My *ciceroni*, wishing, he said, to shew me what he had not shewn to other travellers, pointed out two pillars still standing of the temple of Diana, formerly the finest of Syracuse; I did not take the dimensions of the two chapiters which exist in the larder of a private house, they are enormous and very similar. I was assured, that notched as I saw them in the remainder of the wall, they might be taken for the rock itself, and that the master of the house, wishing to make a reservoir for water, on digging them, was quite surprised to find the joint of the shaft.

The present city of Syracuse possesses nothing curious, if we except by all means its fortifications, which, joined to its excellent situation, renders it a very strong fortified town. At one side of the city is the great port, which is a mile broad at its mouth, and five or six in circumference. It was on the opposite bank that the famous battle took place between the Syracusans and the Athenians, commanded by Nicias and Demosthenes; on the other side is the small port where Archimedes burned the Roman gallies, carried them away and broke them on the rock: the place is still shown where these machines were found. Near to the city is a marble pillar, nearly twelve feet in circumference, and the pedestals dug out with some others, at equally proper distances; it is the site of the ancient forum of Neapolis, for the city of Syracuse was composed of four others: viz.

Ortygia, in the peninsula.

Neapolis, at the bottom of the hill, and near the great port.

Tica, on the hill.

Acradina, at the bottom of the hill, and near the small port.

According to Strabo it comprised a fifth, viz. Epipolœ.

The whole, it is said, were twenty-one miles in circumference, and contained 1,500,000 inhabitants. We coasted along that part of Neapolis which looks to the sea, and entered Tica, constantly walking on a sharp rock. I saw some remains of tombs, but none possessed any remarkable form. The traces of ancient streets fixed my attention; they were neither wide, nor straight, nor well cut. It appeared to me, during the whole of my journey, that even at Rome, with the exception of the consular routes, or those necessary for the march of the armies, the ancients neglected this interesting part. I then went towards the ancient fort which commands the four cities, and followed an aqueduct dug in the rock, which is two feet wide and nearly five in height.

Those heaps of vast cubic stones over which we walked, are the remains of walls; they were seven or eight feet wide, and built without cement, like those of Pœstum.

In fine, we entered the interior of the grand fort of Syracuse. This vast subterraneous place, which communicates with Ortygia, was dug by Denis; it is of a fine construction, and cavalry four a-breast may easily pass through it.

The fortress is a long, square building, terminating on one side by four enormous massive stones, nine feet in width, fifteen in length, and twenty in height; they leave between them a space of eight feet, from which the warlike machines, the balistas, &c. were discharged. I was surprised to see the whole of the apertures directed in the same way, which seemed to prove, by the distance of the walls from the fort, that the projectiles went much further than we could imagine. By carefully carrying away the rubbish which fill the intervening places, perhaps some remains might be found of the machines of Archimedes.

Being seated on the fort, and regarding the sea, I had on my right the large port, Ortygia, and the small port; and on my left a port where the fleet of Marcellus lay at anchor at the time of the siege.

On the slope of the hill, about two or three hundred paces from the fort, is a great wall which Denis constructed in forty days; a work which will surprise us at first, unless we consider that there were no difficulty in the transport, the matter being found on the soil itself. On turning round I perceived Mount Hybla-major, famous for its honey; it supplies the waters of the city; and Mount Hybla-minor, smaller, but nearer to the eye. In the time of Augustus the town of Hybla had already been destroyed; it was founded by the Doriens. I was afterward conducted towards a rock, the form of which seemed to indicate an ancient fort. I found there some men working at a kind of telegraph; they showed me a very curious excavation: viz. a real bottle dug into the rock; its neck was almost three feet in width, but I fear not

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not asserting that its greatest diameter is at least twelve feet, and its depth eighteen. It is generally conceived to have been a reservoir of water, and that a fort was built on the rock.

At the foot of the hill, between the two forts, is a small village, the inhabitants of which seem truly happy. I breakfasted with a peasant, who gave me the best reception which I had yet had in Sicily. I don't mean to say, however, that I have cause to complain of the Sicilians. After the first surprise which my quality of Frenchman caused them, I found them always honest, and even obliging; and these people, not having seen any Frenchmen for a long time, have only the idea which our friends, the English, have left respecting us; they are almost astonished to see us with human forms.

We descended the opposite side of the hill, by the extremity of Neapolis, in coasting along a second aqueduct, (dug also in the rock) which conducted the water into that part of the city. Until this place the whole mountain seemed to me a volcanic swelling, and soon after I found at the foot of it some stones really volcanic, and two black apertures, from whence they had probably issued. These caverns are not more extraordinary than those of Fez, in Africa, which throw out smoke, and sometimes flames; but it is surprising to see here neither ashes nor lava.

I arrived, by a better road, across a wood of thinly-planted olives, at a theatre dug in the rock; it is vast and of a very picturesque effect. A mill, trees, and reeds occupy the middle of it. Its upper diameter is 444 spans; the steps are eighteen inches high, and over two of them, larger than the others, is a Greek inscription, indicating the divinities to whom it was dedicated. Above the theatre is the mouth of the first aqueduct, which I have before mentioned; the water escapes from it and falls into a cavern of a very singular form. Under the latter is the aperture of another canal, which, I was told, was to receive the waters of the first, in the event of the enemy having destroyed it. I cannot conceive why it was then dug immediately under the other; I think it was for quite another purpose.

About fifty paces from the cavern is a space, fifteen feet wide, and the same in height, dug in the rock, and which is prolonged to a distance. Do not imagine, however, that this has been a subterraneous place; its upper extremity is on a level with the soil.

It is called the Street of the Tombs. On both sides are square doors, which lead into chambers carelessly dug, each of which contains the remains of two, three, and often four individuals; some, however, contain only one; the third on the left for instance, which is said to be that of Archimedes; but there no longer remains any thing in these asylums where we might have hoped for peace; cupidity has destroyed all, nothing is to be seen but the place where the marble inscriptions were found. In vain would you seek for that sphere inscribed in a cylinder, which Cicero saw at the entrance of the greatest tomb of the Syracusans.

In returning towards Syracuse along the theatre, you arrive on the steep banks of a vast excavation, the bottom of which, covered with trees, resembles a real garden; it is the quarry from whence the pillars of the temple of Minerva, and probably the materials of a great part of Syracuse were taken. In the middle, on a kind of tower or pyramid, contrived in the rock, are the remains of a small monument, where sat the guard of the prisons established in this place. These quarries are immense, and, in some parts, the capacity of the vaults is frightful by its extent. In the time of Dionysius, the tyrant, an infinite number of prisoners passed their lives in this sad abode, and even multiplied their species.

You have read of the famous ear of Dionysius, which is in this same excavation. I know not why this name has been given to an excavation, which has truly the form of an ass's ear. Dionysius was first a king of Syracuse, and afterwards a professor and schoolmaster at Corinth; so that when he could no longer tyrannize over men, he was determined to do it over children. The interior is a corridor turning to the right to return afterwards to the left, and which suddenly stops, as if it had not been finished. It is 252 feet long, eighteen in width at the entrance, and thirty at the middle. The height is eighty feet, and the vault becoming narrower at the top, carried the sounds into a small square room, where Dionysius placed himself to hear the conversation of the prisoners. You mount into this chamber in a basket, to which a rope is attached. The acoustic properties of this cavern induced

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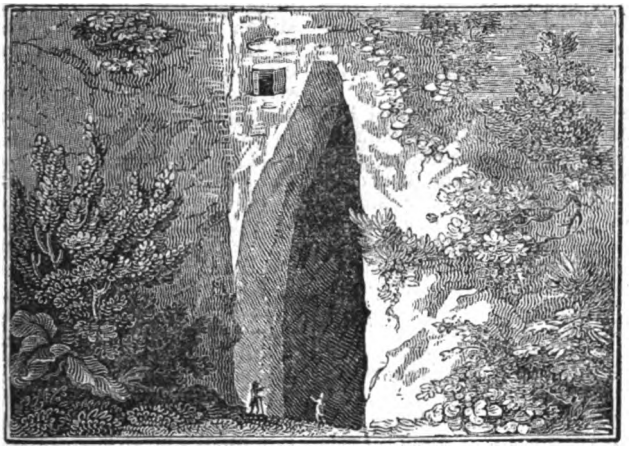

THE EAR OF DIONYSIUS, AT SYRACUSE.

duced me to carry away some powder, which I enclosed in a piece of paper, squeezed it hard, and having set fire to it, it caused a detonation, a frightful rolling in the vaults. You see along the walls the chains preserved in the rock itself, with which they bound the prisoners.

This vast quarry, or garden, is really very curious; it is called Latomia, and is covered with lemon, orange, pomegranate, and olive trees, which prove how much the climate is favourable to vegetation; often deprived of the sun, they would soon perish in any other country. Were I to choose a hermitage it would certainly be Latomia.

I perceive that my ramble in the environs of Syracuse has become very long; but you have not, like me, a burning rock under your feet, and the sun almost perpendicular over your head; you will see there still a piscina dug in the rock, and a Roman amphitheatre constructed on the occasion of a voyage of Nero in Sicily; it is nearly in ruins.

This letter will reach you *via* Naples, I confide it to the captain of a small vessel, who sets out for that city.

Adieu.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending you some affecting extracts from a pamphlet, entitled "Information on the Slave Trade," hoping thereby to call the attention of your benevolent readers to this nefarious traffic in our fellow creatures, and I think it will appear that it is carried on at the present time to a very great extent, notwithstanding the treaties of France, Portugal, &c. &c. and it likewise appears that the Portuguese government indicates great indifference respecting the abolition of the trade, as the following facts will shew.

On the 2d of October, 1817, a letter states, that during the two preceding months, twenty-seven vessels had sailed from Rio de Janeiro for slaves, capable of carrying nine thousand four hundred and fifty, a number nearly equal to half the supply of any former year, and there were at that time several other vessels preparing.

From the 1st of January, 1817, to the 1st of January, 1818, about six thousand and seventy slaves were imported into the captaincy of Bahia, from Africa, in sixteen ships.

In the same space of time, the number imported into Rio de Janeiro, was eighteen thousand and thirty-three, in forty-two ships, and two thousand and forty-two died on the passage, making a total of twenty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-three slaves imported into Rio de Janeiro, not including those who perished on the voyage, and making an importation into the two above-mentioned Portuguese provinces of thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

On the 9th of March, 1818, the slave trade had increased beyond all former example; twenty-five vessels having arrived since the beginning of the year, many carrying more, and none less, than four hundred slaves, making an importation of ten thousand (in four months

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months) of our fellow-creatures, torn from their homes, and to be made miserable during the remainder of their lives, to gratify the avarice of their inhuman masters.

The number of slaves imported into Rio de Janeiro, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 31st of December in the same year, was nineteen thousand eight hundred and two; the number embarked from the African coast was twenty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-one, in fifty-three ships, of whom two thousand four hundred and twenty-nine died in the passage. One vessel, the Perola de Norta, lost 161 out of 421; another, the União Feliz, lost 229 out of 659; a third, the San Jose Deligente, loss 238 out of 464, more than half.

It is to be regretted that this account has not been continued, and also that the importations into the other captaincies of the Brazils, has not been mentioned; but I think the above facts are sufficient to show that this trade is not *discouraged* by the Portuguese government.

"With respect to France," says Sir G. Collier, commander of the British ships of war on the African station—"France, it is with the deepest regret that I mention it, has countenanced and encouraged the slave trade almost beyond estimation. France is engrossing nearly the whole of the slave trade; and she has extended this traffic beyond what can be supposed but by one only who has witnessed it. In truth, France now supplies the foreign colonies north of the Line, with Africans. I exaggerate nothing in saying, that thirty vessels, bearing the colours of France, have nearly at the same time, and within two or three leagues distant, been employed slaving; and, I will add, that in the last twelve months, (the letter was dated 16th Sept. 1820,) not less than sixty thousand Africans have been forced from their country, principally under the colours of France; most of whom have been distributed between the islands of Martinique, Gaudaloupe, and Cuba. France has certainly issued her decrees against this traffic, but has done nothing to enforce them. On the contrary, she gives the trade all countenance short of public avowal."

The vast extent to which the slave trade is carried on under French colours, will be seen in an account received from the river Bonny, on the western coast of Africa, dated July, 1819, which states, that from March to that time, there had been usually from nine to sixteen vessels slaving at the same time in the river Bonny, each capable of carrying from three to seven hundred slaves, and that two of these vessels, which were there in March, had sailed to the West Indies, and had returned on a second voyage; and during the above period of five or six months, 120 sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese had visited the river Bonny.

A letter received from a gentleman on board the Cyane American sloop, which was sent to cruise on the coast of Africa, to suppress the American slave trade, states, that the number of vessels engaged in this inhuman traffic is incredible; and, that not fewer than two hundred sail were on the coast at the date of the letter, all of them fast sailers, well manned and armed, and that the Cyane had been chasing night and day since her arrival on that station, and had five or six slave ships in sight at the same time.

A letter received from a resident at Gaudaloupe, states, that on the 29th of October, 1820, were landed there two hundred and nine slaves, eight having died on the voyage, and were disposed of at 150l. per head. On the 18th of November in the same year, were landed at Capisterre, in Gaudaloupe, about two hundred slaves. There can be nothing, he says, which prevents the seizure of these vessels but a good understanding with the custom-house officers, or the private *instructions of the Governor*, to favour this criminal traffic.

On the 24th of February, 1821, arrived the brig Fox at the same island, after an absence of a year, with a cargo of three hundred slaves (28 having destroyed themselves during the voyage), and were all sold, except about eighty, the following *Sunday*, for 150l. per head on an average.

In this manner are many thousand slaves introduced into Gaudaloupe, and he likewise adds, that seamen have a great temptation to go on the slave trade; that they receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month, and some have to receive on their return two hundred dollars balance of wages; and I cannot conclude his communication without expressing his horror and indignation when he has to relate, that the Sabbath is the day on which, generally speaking, the sale of slaves takes place; and he adds, that he could have caused one of the vessels above-mentioned to have been seized, could he have

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have calculated on the support of the government of the island. But of what avail would my denunciation be? Instead of being attended to, it would prove ruinous to my commercial interest, and the detection of my interference would most assuredly subject me to assassination; or if my life escaped, I should at least be banished from the island never to return, which would be very destructive to my present prospects.

It appears certain, that in the year 1820 the French slave trade had swelled to a more enormous extent than at any former period, and that during the first six or seven months of that year the African coast actually swarmed with slave ships of that nation. A distinguished officer of the British navy, who was himself an eye-witness of the fact, and writing with deliberation, uses this remarkable expression:—"The number of French slave ships now on the coast is something incredible." The naval officers of that station had examined between twenty and thirty ships trading for slaves on the coast, which they ascertained to be French; and one of these officers afterwards found a *greater number* in the harbour of Havannah, bearing the French flag, which either had slaves on board, brought thither for sale, or were fitting out on fresh slave voyages.

This view of the extent of the French slave trade on the coast of Africa during the same year, is confirmed by the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir C. M'Carthy, who states, that on his leaving that colony in July, 1820, he had received unquestionable information that no fewer than five vessels, bearing the French flag, were slaving about one hundred miles south of that place.

If these accounts be correct—and the authority on which they rest seems to leave no room to doubt upon the subject, then it will follow, that during the first six or seven months of 1820, from fifty to sixty vessels, bearing the French flag, were actually seen engaged in the slave trade. But it cannot be supposed, considering the vast extent of the African coast, and of the ocean, which extends thence to the West Indies, that all the vessels so employed could have been seen by our cruisers, or could have come under the observation of Governor M'Carthy's informant; it would seem a fair inference, from the facts adduced, that the French slave trade must have grown to an unprecedented extent during the year 1820.

And now, having laid before you a picture revolting to humanity, of this bloody commerce in the poor Africans, dragged from their houses and homes, in defiance of the laws of God and decrees of nations, I must call on your humane readers to consider whether they are not bound, as men and as christians, to do every thing in their power to extinguish this trade, so degrading to Europeans who profess the Christian religion. B.

Cirencester, 10th Jan. 1822.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"ICHABOD."—1 *Sam.* iv. 21, 22.

THE tumult of battle is o'er,
And the shouts of the conquerors cease;
The chariots are rattling no more,
And confusion is changed into peace;
But "where is the glory?"

A thousand glad hearts are exulting,
Removed from the feelings of woe;
But to us those loud joys are insulting,
Those shouts are the shouts of the foe;
And "where is the glory?"

To the idols their praise is ascending,
And glad tears of rejoicing fast flow;
But our tears and our groans are still blending,
The groans and the big tears of woe;
"For "where is the glory?"

We mourn for the fate of the dead,
And we strew o'er their ashes these flowers—
But Oh! that that grave were *our* bed,
And the death-shade of cypress were our's;
For "where is the glory?"

The sun of our glories is clouded,
O'er Shiloh is darkened the star;
For the ark which the Shekinah shrouded,
Is lost in the chances of war;
And "where is the glory?"

Accursed be the day of this sorrow,
O'er its front let the tempest be spread;
And blest be the dawn of to-morrow,
Which numbers my name with the dead;
For "where is the glory?"

GODEFREDE.

IMPROMPTU.

On reading the "Address to Poverty," by the late RIGHT HON. CHAS. JAMES FOX.

INIMITABLE Fox, pourtrayed by thee,
The *richest* subject shines, in *poverty*.

ODE

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ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

BY SAMUEL THOMAS H * * T.

HAIL! virgin daughter of the skies!
In genial loveliness array'd;
Allied by kindred, sister ties,
To pity, heaven-descended maid,
And love celestial; sent below,
Among the sons of human woe,
To blend them in the social tie
Of feelings warm, electric sympathy.

As universal as the light
Of heaven 's thy soul-pervading power;
Thy charms in every clime delight,
And dissipates the tempest's lour
Of hopeless grief—thou strew'st life's way
With all the vernal flowers of May,
And with thy consecrated charm,
Despair's heart-sinking power thou dost disarm.

Benignant as the morning dew,
Thou doth refresh the drooping heart;
And vital energy, anew,
Thy sacred solace doth impart.
Hail! nymph of social pleasure, hail!
Thy presence glads life's gloomy vale,
As when above the storm's dark breast,
The sun emerges with refulgent crest.

Bare is thy virgin-breast of snow,
An emblem of thy confidence;
The hallowed sanctuary of woe,
Where feeling's holy influence,
And hospitable tenderness,
Sustains and soothes with warm caress;
And with thy talismanic wand,
Unfolds the enchantment of hop'd fairy land.

RETROSPECTIONS.

Once more from my bosom's best joys torn asunder
By commerce' harsh mandate, and fate's stern decree,
Far, far from thee, Anna, on Tyne's banks I wander,
And think, though I should not—think only of thee.

Though Pleasure her lures are fast spreading around me,
I'll quit their attractions, and pause here awhile;
On the spot where home's comforts so late did surround me,
A wife's fond endearments—a lov'd infant's smile.

And say, is there aught in the rich growing coffers
Of those who reach nearest Prosperity's goal;
Is there ought which fell Mammon, most temptingly offers,
Which can yield, like true feeling, a balm to the soul?

Say, are not those beings more anxious than blithesome,
Whom gold has enticements to entrap and allure;
Is not Poverty's bosom more tranquil and lightsome,
When Honesty's current flows through the heart pure?

Though Trade, thou'rt the pillar of Britain's high grandeur,
And plantest her cities where deserts have frown'd,
Yet to low tricking minions thou oft hast turn'd pander,
And mankind's social love in thy greedy depth's drown'd.

But turn we, my muse, from those scenes uninviting,
By Tyne's rushy brink as we pensively wind,
And Fancy bid fly to the spot she delights in,
To the spot where my Anna still lingers behind.

Assisted by her, the sweet cheater of sadness,
Already my white-fronted cot I espy;
And lo! o'er my mind darts a new ray of gladness,
For my Anna herself—my soul's bliss meets my eye.

Yes! deck'd with more charms than apparels the young spring,
Health glowing her cheeks, with youth's innocence crown'd,
More fair than the whitest plume stol'n from a dove's wing,
And with dark hazel orbs, where expression sits thron'd.

She comes! I behold her! joy wildering illusions!
Sweet wakeness of rapture, awhile bless my sight!
She is gone, and ye perish, frail transient delusions,
Ere I tasted Love's rich flowing cup of delight.
Lov'd fair! whom this heart still selects as its choice theme,
Say, by sickness impair'd dost thou e'er think of me?
Like a flower that droops low for the want of its sun-beam,
I mourn, chill'd by gales of sharp sorrow, for thee.

I mourn when I think of thy soothing smiles tender,
Those kind gushing drops thou didst feeling, too, shed,
When Fortune rose fierce like the blasts of December,
And to scenes far away from thy sweet arms I fled.

Lamb Green, Bermondsey. ENORT.

ON VIEWING A PAINTING ON MOONLIGHT.

December 7th, 1819.

'Tis Moonlight, with her placid eye,
The sweetest orb along the sky;
When forth she guides her milky team,
And throws her lucid wat'ry beam
Along the wide etherial plains,
Where fix'd, the eye with rapture strains,
To drink in all the dewy light,
And sweep the blue expansive sight.
Now rising from her western couch,
In form a crescent peeping out;
Now with projected robes she rides,
Now broader sweeps the vaulted skies,
Now soaring fills her silver horn,
And now, on fleecy clouds upborn;
Now passing thro' the floods of light,
She soars the peerless queen of night.
In such a time, in such a scene,
How sweet's the calm that reigns serene;
When down the gentle river's side
Is heard the song of even-tide.
The pendant oar is seen to flash,
And then is heard the falling dash,
Responsive to the curling wave,
Whose wand'ring stream delights to lave;
While down the gentle winding stream
The whiten'd sail unfurl'd is seen
To glide so sweetly o'er the tide,
And press its bosom's heaving side.
But lo! the Moon's soft pensive light,
Now strikes upon the church-yard site,
While from out her gloomy bower
Is seen the hamlet's sacred tower,

With

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With light reflected on the walls,
Which thro' the gothic window falls,
And gleams upon the ghastly tomb,
And shews the tenants of the gloom
That living mortal's hasty tread
Might trace the records of the dead;
And sighing, breathe a thought, revere,
"So end the ties of kindred here."
But see, with falt'ring step, and slow,
With staff in hand, weak, bending low,
An aged matron, homeward led,
Heaven's lamp nocturnal round her shed;
For she with wayward gait and look
Must cross the well-known bubbling brook
Where sprights and fags ('tis said of yore)
Do hold their secret midnight hour;
Whose tale runs round the blazing hearth,
And wide amazement doth impart
Among the trembling list'ners pale,
Who fear the whisp'ring of the gale,
And closer draw, encircled, near,
The inmates of a groundless fear.
But oh! what soft and musive eye
Can scan the wonders of the sky;
Can snatch a glance thro' all the spheres,
And catch the rays of thousand years,
But feels the daring of his wing
Hath touch'd a theme too high to sing?
Thou rapt Enthusiasm come,
Ecstatic breathings on thy tongue,
Bring with thee all thy sister tribe,
Enraptur'd Joy and Love beside;
With holy Rapture's heav'nly measure,
The bard's delight and speechless pleasure.
Like to the minstrel's early song
That swells in numbers wild and strong,
Unconscious of the rules of art,
His song's the language of his heart;
Still glide along thou pensive orb,
And all my inmost soul absorb;
Still let me hear thy whisper'd talk,
As thro' the realms of night you walk;
When o'er the starry plains you climb,
Or highest zenith soar sublime;
Or up the giddy height you fly,
The soothing traveller of the sky.
Whether I view thee from the vale,
I hear thy soft persuasive tale,
Or from the dizzy mountain's side,
Could trace thy solemn footsteps wide;
A charm'd enthusiast could rove
O'er mountain steep or rocky delve;
And then to hear the sweetest sound
Re-echo'd by the hills around,
Of dying music in the gale,
The sweet enchantress of the vale;
That as I press the hanging steep,
My ravish'd soul would inward leap,
And starting list the gentle sigh,
The breathing softness of the sky,
While pure abstraction wraps the soul,
And the fix'd eye revolves the whole:
While the mind's soft respiration
Thus recites her invocation:
O heavenly lamp! suspended high,
The hanging crystal of the sky,
Whose pensive stealing eye-lids shed
A pleasing sadness round my head;
Upon thy vot'ry lone reclin'd
Shed thy timely influence kind;
And thou, O Moon! shall ever be
My chief delight to muse on thee.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. V.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collecting of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, he may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

ARTHUR ONSLOW.

THIS celebrated speaker of the House of Commons, for the purpose of relaxing himself from the multiplied cares of his office, was in the habit of passing his evenings at a respectable country public-house, which for nearly a century was known by the name of the Jew's-harp-house, situated about a quarter of a mile north of Portland-place. He dressed himself in plain attire, and preferred taking his seat in the chimney corner of the kitchen, where he took part in the vulgar jokes, and ordinary concerns of the landlord, his family and customers. He continued this practice for a year or two, and much ingratiated himself with his host and his family, who, not knowing his name, called him "the gentleman," but, from his familiar manners, treated him as one of themselves. It happened, however, one day, that the landlord was walking along Parliament-street, when he met the speaker in state, going up with an address to the throne, and looking narrowly at the chief personage, he was astonished and confounded at recognising the features of the gentleman, his constant customer. He hurried home, and communicated the extraordinary intelligence to his wife and

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and family, all of whom were disconcerted at the liberties, which at different times they had taken with so important a person. In the evening Mr. Onslow came as usual, with his holiday face and manners, and prepared to take his usual seat, but found every thing in a state of peculiar preparation, and the manners of the landlord and his wife changed from indifference and familiarity to form and obsequiousness. The children were not allowed to climb upon him, and pull his wig, as heretofore, and the servants were kept at a distance. He, however, took no notice of the change, but finding that his name and rank had by some means been discovered, he paid the reckoning, civilly took his departure, and never visited the house afterwards.

THE REV. LOUIS DUTENS.

The following ill-natured character of this gentleman was found in MS. among the papers of a political character deceased, in a hand not unlike that of the author of Junius. Mr. Dutens was a French protestant, but by the interest of the Bute and Percy families, obtained two livings in the Church of England. His memoirs, which are before the public, prove, however, that he was an amiable man, and I know him to be so, but, from his connections, he was the butt of party rancour.

"It is impossible to prevent the French nation having every information from this country which they desire to have, while a native of France is here under the habit of a protestant priest, whose connections are such at *Charing Cross House*, and, indeed, with half the first people in this kingdom, that there is not a plan laid nor even talked of, that this deceptfull fellow does not come at, and of which he is no sooner informed, than he shows some ladies of fashion a few Paris trinkets, and if any one happens to express a desire to have any thing from that city of nonsense, he immediately sends a special messenger over for it, and a *private message* and information for his French friend and patron the Duke de Choiseul, not by letter (the rascal is too cunning), but he has messengers always in waiting, who can carry a *lip-letter*, *tres comme il faut*. Is not this a national shame! and not only so, but this *mongrel religioned* fellow has places, preferment, &c. in this kingdom, to the amount of several hundred pounds a-year. One of his duke-like friends on this side of the water, says he is clever; I don't know that his Grace is a judge of cleverness, but if that be true, so much the worse for poor England; and perhaps his *French Duke* thinks so too. But is this a reason why such a spy should live among us? His father, mother, and all his family, are at this instant *Bourgeois* of Paris, all good papists, while their favorite son is a protestant priest, and the *bosom* friend to a protestant English D—e. Is this the way, then, for our nation to be successful? or for the *first* of the K——'s F——ds to shew his regard?"

SARAH, DUCHESS *of* MARLBOROUGH.

The following letters are highly characteristic of the masculine and intriguing spirit of this woman, even at the verge of fourscore. The originals are written in the clear, firm hand of the age of thirty.

Marlborough House, Sept. 14th, 1732.

I gave you the trouble of sending you a great many facts, which are known by all the world to be true, and I own, I did hope they would have made some impression upon you: but by your letter I find you don't think any of them are worth taking the least notice of. And you appear to me to be under the same influence, which you have been from the beginning of all these monstrous things that have happened: who are your counsellors, I can't say, but it must be from your own judgment that you are determin'd, whoever they are. I can only guess, that the tiger, Lady Bateman, is one; because I know that what you say *of my not liking it, if you had done* otherwise, is very near her words. For she writ to your sister Russell, that even I would like her the better, if she came to celebrate the wedding, or to that purpose. You'll tell me that you love me; but I can't see in what it has appear'd, and after I have demonstrated to you, both of my kindness to you and my ill-treatment, your letter is writ with as much caution as if it were to an enemy. And all you can bring yourself to say, is, *that taking any body's part against me is the furthest thing from your thoughts;* which is the same thing that you have said always upon my subject, that you wou'd not enter into the matter, with more heart, and a little softer expressed; and I am apt to believe, that if I were only an insignificant grandmother, you wou'd not think it were very decent to take any body's part against me, who are so scrupulous even when there is no merit, and

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and for whom there is nothing to be said. I have long wished to convince you of your errors, which might have been of use to you, and some satisfaction to me: but since that can't be, I must be contented with the right and kind part that I know I have acted to you and to all my family. And now I am persuaded, that 'tis best for you never to be made sensible of what has been so unlucky to you, by your own fault. But as for your seeing of me, I must desire to be excused; for that cannot be of any use to either of us, since I am determined that nobody that will not enter into what concerns me so much, shall ever enter into any part of my fortune. But I wish you all the happiness you propose from your other friends, notwithstanding the disappointments of

Your very ill-treated grandmother,
S. MARLBOROUGH.

S. Marlborough to Mr. Davis.
London, March ye 6, 1737.

Mr. Davis,—I don't write this to you with any desire to constrain you, but to convince you, if I can, that, besides the misfortune of contributing to the choice of any member that will certainly, from their folly, and the present interest even of a small pension, will give their votes to make us slaves to France, which is just coming upon us; you cannot hurt yourself in voting according to reason, and making what interest you can for the member the Duke of Marlborough recommends; for if he were not, as I am sure he is, a perfectly honest man, his stake is too great in this country not to endeavour to save it from arbitrary power of any kind, and if you were a man that would consider present interest before doing what is certainly right, you could not lose any thing by it; because your character, and superior genius in your trade, will preserve all the custom that you can desire, and you can lose nothing by being in the right, but a family of idiots, some of which, it is very probable, will never pay you. There are a great many instances of the folly of this family of idiots, who value themselves on being bastards of a player. I will only instance one this time. The Duke of St. Albans has sent to my keepers, to make an interest for his brother in this election, who must starve, and their families, if I turn'd 'em out: because the minister has taken away the allowance I have a right to, and out of which they were formerly paid, and have been paid ever since King Charles the Second came to the crown. I am told, that the keepers asked the idiot, how he would like to have his servants desir'd to be in any thing against him? To which the idiot replied, according to his way of reasoning, that I could live but a very little while, and if they did not make all the interest they could for his brother, he would turn 'em all out. This is an account that, I think, must be true, because the Duke of St. Albans is an idiot, and a worthless one. And to shew it more fully, when I die, the Lodge in the Little Park is the Duke of Marlborough's, and that in the Great Park, John Spencer's. And yet the idiot says, he will turn out all the keepers when I am dead, which, he says, must happen soon. I will say no more than that Thursday se'nnight is the day it will come on in Parliament, the question, whether England shall be a people, or whether it must submit to France and Spain? and so far you are guilty, as you make an interest or vote for the family of the idiots, who have, and always will be, directed by those who, for their own private views, have betrayed the interest of their country. I have told you nothing but the strict truth, and am Your friend,

S. MARLBOROUGH.

To Mr. Davis,
Smith, at Windsor.

S. Marlborough to Mr. Davis.
Wimbledon, Sunday, the 28th July.

Mr. Davis,—I write this to let you know that I have received an order from the Duke of Newcastle to let the Duke of St. Albans have a key to go thro' the House-Park at Windsor. He is, by the King's order, only to go on horse-back, or in a one-horse chaise. I desire you will therefore make a proper key for him. I don't know what the price is; but let it be ever so inconsiderable, as this is certainly an unreasonable imposition, and what no one that ever lived in the keep had before, tho' I can't dispute with the King's letting any body he pleases have a key to go thro' the Park, yet I won't pay for the key. So that you must ask the Duke of St. Albans for that; which is so inconsiderable, that I only do it to shew I make no compliments; and comply, only because I am forc'd. And his Majesty having taken away the allowance, which I have a grant for, and could recover by law, if that were advisable to try against Kings, I am not obliged to pay for keys to those that

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have us'd me in so ungentleman-like a manner as the Duke of St. Albans has.

I am sincerely, Your friend,

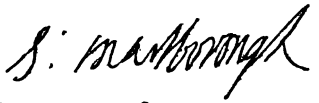
S. MARLBOROUGH.

To Mr. Davis,
Smith, at Windsor.

S. Marlborough to Mr. Davis.
Aug. 16, 1740.

Mr. Davis,—I know you must have interest and acquaintance in all the towns near you, and therefore I write this to desire you would make all the interest you can for Mr. Blagrave, and Mr. Stronde, when they are set up for Reading: for nothing but a good Parliament can save England next sessions; and many are making interest already for that time. They are both very honest men, and will never give a vote to a placemen or a pensioner. I am,

Your friend,



The DUCHESS *of* QUEENSBURY.

All the world are acquainted with the party spirit which arose about the non-licensing of Mr. Gay's Play of *Polly*, during which the Duchess of Queensbury patronized a subscription for its publication, for which George the Second forbade her to come to court. Her remonstrance, in her own hand, addressed to the King, is now before me, and has never, I believe, been printed.

"That,

"The Duchess of Queensbury is surprised and well-pleased the King has given her so agreeable a command, as to stay from Court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a great civility on the King and Queen. She hopes by such an unprecedented order as this, that the King will see as few at his Court as he wishes, particularly such as dare to think or speak truth. I dare not do otherwise, and ought not, nor could have imagined that it would not have been the very highest compliment I could possibly pay the King; to endeavour to support truth and innocence in his house. C. QUEENSBURY.

Particularly when the King and Queen had both told me they had not read Mr. Gay's play. I have certainly done right, then, to stand by my own word, rather than his Grace of Grafton's, who hath neither made use of truth, judgment, or honour thro' the whole affair, either for himself or his friends."

INSTRUCTIONS *of* GEORGE III. *relative to a* JOURNEY *to* WEYMOUTH; *from the King's original manuscript.*

1 Bedchamber for King and Queen.
2 Dressing room for the King.
3 Do. — for the Queen.
4 Bedchamber for Pss. Royal.
5 Do. Pss. Augusta.
6 Do. Pss. Elizabeth.
7 Do. for a Lady.
8 Do. for Lady E. Waldegrave.
9 Do. for the two ladies' women.
10 Do. Miss Gomme and Miss Burney.
11 Do. for Miss Plastic.
12 Do. for Miss Sands.
13 Do. for the 2 Misses Mackenthun.
14 Do. King's Page.
15 Do. Queen's Do.
16 Do. Page's Men.
17 Drawing room.
18 Dining room.
19 Rooms for the Gentlemen to wait in.
20 Miss Burney's dining room.
21 Pages' dining room.

Lodgings as near as possible for four Gentlemen and their servants, five of the attendants out of livery, four footmen, and the servants under Mr. —— in the household department.

Bedrooms for 15 stable servants, and stables for 27 horses.

Mr. —— is to order from Reading
4 Post horses for the King's post chaise.
4 Do. Queen's first post chaise.
4 Do. Queen's second post chaise.
4 Do. King's Equerries' post chaise.

Saddle horses for footman and two hobby grooms, to be at Sir William Pitt's, at Highfield, at three o'clock on Friday, Aug. 24th.

The same number of horses at Basingstoke, and Overton. The Queen's second post coach and the Equerries' post coach will remain the night at Andover, as the Princesses Mary and Amelia will lye there. The King will sup there at nine, after which proceed to Weymouth. The horses wanted that night will be

4 horses for the King's post chaise,
4 do. Queen's post chaise,

and 6 saddle horses; the above number at Salisbury, Woodycate's Inn, Blandford, and Dorchester, at the last place the saddle horses omitted;

On Saturday morning, from Andover to Weymouth, 8 horses for the two post coaches, and three saddle horses.

Mr. —— is also to order the horses for Mr. Braymeer's post coach, and the Queen's. She will lye at Andover, and follow the Princesses to Weymouth.

AN ITINERARY, *July* 1801.

Walton town and bridge, about seventeen miles and a half from Hyde Park Corner.—By the left, as you enter from the river, you enter Lord Tankerville's grounds, which extend along the

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the river. On the left there is a cold bath; it is a pretty village. There is also Walton Lodge, belonging to Col. Blair, of Cavendish-square, and Walton Grove, the residence of — Pippin, esq. lord of the manor. The bridge, connecting the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, is stately and will be found worthy of attention, though built in an irregular manner, and too narrow. It consists of two principal arches of free stone, each of which has an adjoining one with projecting ballustrades also of the same. The piers are of stone.

On crossing the bridge from Surrey, the right hand leads to Sunbury, and the left hand to Lower Halliford, eighteen miles from Hyde Park Corner. It is often pronounced Hafford, and lies within the parish of Shepperton, to which it is an appurtenance or hamlet.

The first house to the right, is a pretty large one, with some adjoining meadows, in the possession of Capt. Bullock. On the left is a fishing cottage, the property of Mr. Stevenson, an opulent distiller in Wardour-street, Soho. It is called Campshot-hall, and was purchased by him for his sister, who died soon after. It is now let occasionally; the site is within a few yards of the Thames. The parlour and drawing-room will attract notice, as exellent apartments. Sir James Grant, of Castle Grant, a wealthy Scots baronet, and chief of a clan bearing the same name, paid five guineas a week for this place, during three or four months in the summer. On a small green, in the neighbourhood, are two pretty houses, one belonging to Mr. Maund, the other to Mr. Thomas. At the last house in Halliford, lives Mr. Hutchinson, an eminent attorney of Bloomsbury-square; it is a handsome white building, with good gardens. To the man of rural taste, the situation of Halliford will be acceptable: it stretches along the river in a line parallel to it, and comprises a variety of fine views that take in Oatland's Park, the house, the new cupola, roofed summer-house, &c.

Shepperton, eighteen miles and a half from Hyde Park Corner, has not so many particulars to gratify curiosity. Mr. ———, the brewer, has a luminous view of Oatlands from his grounds behind, which are bounded by an arm of the Thames. The parsonage-house, occupied by the rector, Mr. Hubbard, has been lately beautified and rendered more convenient. The principal object is the formation of a grove, consisting of shrubs and evergreens, so calculated as to exclude the view of the churchyard, and perhaps the church) and exhibit only the rich, low meadows on the other side. The tythes, I was told, were stored in his capacious rooms.

The church is old, and in form of a a cross, with a flag-staff; the style of its architecture resembles that of our remaining Norman edifices. Nothing remarkable in the church-yard but two Latin epitaphs on two perpendicular tomb-stones, to the memory of Benjamin Blake, and another of the same name, both from America.

Shepperton, however, recommends itself to the attention of anglers, who resort to it from London, and all parts of the country. Barbel, some of a prodigious size, are often caught there, with gudgeons, roach, dace, perch, eels, &c. in abundance. A few trout are also met with by the experienced angler; salmon caught occasionally—Thames salmon excellent. Principal inn, the Anchor.

Monday, July 13.

Weybridge, twenty miles from Hyde Park Corner.—In the situation of this parish, Lord Portmore's stately white mansion seems adapted to enlist attention. The Wey forms a striking and sprightly feature in the scenery, his grounds being intersected with it. It is crossed by a bridge near its confluence with the Thames. Lord P.'s park, or rather paddock, as it is not very extensive, has been converted into tillage ground, and is under culture.

In walking along, my progress was arrested, at the end of Shepperton, by a fine, beautiful sweep of the river. Here I found myself opposite to a little white house in his lordship's grounds, where a cascade unveils the embellishments which an object so rural admits of. To the left, a little beyond, is a canal which leads to Guilford, Godalming, &c.

I then crossed the river in a punt, opposite a house inhabited by Mr. Barnwell. In the contracted sphere of this quiet abode, there reposes, on a sheltered lawn, extending towards the Thames, and confined by a green railway, the premises belonging to the Duke of York.

The village winds along the road leading from the Thames; it produces a favourable impression on the taste, and the scenery is interesting from a number of charming houses, Lady Stewart's,

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Stewart's, Lord Cavans, &c. Sir Home Popham, now on an expedition to South America, has also a house here. The houses, however, are manifestly deteriorated in value, from the impolitic relinquishment of a right of road through Oatland's Park; many are either in decay or untenanted. At — Robinson's, esq, a beautiful curve of the Wey presents a picture which has an exquisite effect.

I entered Oatlands, by the road leading from Weybridge. The Newcastle Arms (a couple of greyhounds, surmounted by a ducal coronet) are sufficiently apparent on the gate to mark its former lord. The steeple of Chertsey church, peeping through the woodlands on the left, calls up at once ideas connected with the romantic. Saw some inferior crops of barley, and as I advanced the deterioration increased. The Norfolk system does not seem to have been adopted; the soil light—the farming bad. His Royal Highness keeps several teams, and appears to be a worse farmer than his father.

Proceeding along the road, I observed the stables, which deserve peculiar mention, as heightening and varying the view, and forming a respectable pile of buildings, on the right. On the left, from "foliage green," through the trees, appears the house, which, however, will be viewed comparatively without admiration, for the numerous bearings of royalty it exhibits no more of than the plain mansion of an English gentleman usually does.

I had been for some time in sight of two adjoining flocks of sheep, pasturing on a lawn which had not been exposed to the plough—a measure, however, which, I have observed, tends to facilitate ameliorations. They were attended by a shepherd and a boy, who were to keep them separate from the cultivated parts. One division consisted of the Wiltshire breed, and the other of the real Spanish; the latter belongs to the King, and has been sent here for the benefit of the pasture. It consists of eight score and seven; they have been three years in England; the exertions for their improvement have not been checked, and they breed pretty well, having had sixty lambs this season. Incidentally may be noticed, in obtaining an acquaintance with the structure and habits of these animals, that the fleece is better, but less bulky than the English, the carcase manifestly, less.

The Duke has lately stuccoed the front, so as to resemble stone when you approach it, but it looks like brick at a distance. To overcome this disadvantage, and produce an effect more striking and adorned, it ought to be a few shades lighter. In the front, next the canal, the castellated gothic architecture is attempted, the parapet wall exhibiting square interstices modelled as battlements. The modern bow-window, however, I cannot pass without reprehension—it accords but ill with that mode of building, and must unavoidably break the chain of its combination. I visited Oatlands again on Sunday the 27th; the Duke and Duchess were at dinner in a tent near the house. Here I saw some gentlemen agreeably amusing themselves in starting boys and girls to run round the trees. I followed some company along the canal which I had heard so much of—but in pronouncing on its merits, I must confess I was greatly disappointed. It is insignificant in point of breadth; the water is bad; it has none of that playful rapidity which is an essential characteristic of a running stream, being covered with broad-leaved weeds, and possessing the appearance of a stagnant pool. To me, wealth appears to have been employed with a profusion of diligence, but not with sufficient taste and judgment, as the Thames is seen from various parts of the park, and a building might have been erected with the happiest effect of commanding the whole sweep of this river, from Sunbury to Staines.

To give it every advantage, I searched out the best possible view—such I found, and am firmly persuaded is that, when the eye traces the broad water, as it is called, along its extent, discerns Walton bridge behind a grove of trees, through which it is supposed to meander. A fancy, warmly excited, is called in to suppose this to be the Thames, emptying itself through the arches in the distance, but the want of a pellucid current, on this occasion, precluded the range and expansion of my imagination.

The Duke of Newcastle, grandfather to the present minor Duke, erected the grotto, and cut the Serpentine canal, otherwise called the Broad Water, at the bottom of the terrace. The latter was almost a needless expence, as, from the vicinity of the Thames, it could not be introduced with any great effect—the former a ridiculous one. The water is not brought from the river, pipes being laid

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laid all the way from St. George's Hill on the common.

CALAIS.

Towards the close of the 12th century, Calais was a fishing village, with little in it to excite interest or attention; but when the inhabitants had acquired importance from success in the herring fishery, we find the church ready to extend its tyranny and usurpation on the occasion. In the year 1180, Pope Alexander III. granted the tithe of all the herrings there taken to the Abbey of St. Bertin, celebrated for its immense wealth, but to which bad effects were attributed, from its improper use. M. de Becquigny is the author who informs us of the rapacity thus excited, and the luxurious, worthless, and dissolute lives led by the abbots and monks.

The honest fishermen, however, not clearly comprehending the Pope's right to give away their property, declared they would sooner decimate the monks than suffer their herrings to be decimated. But the unjust sentence passed on them in this transaction, far from being combated, was confirmed by the civil power, and they were reduced to obedience by the Count of Flanders, who was then their regent, as guardian to Iola, Countess of Boulogne.—See also *L'Histoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.*

SCIENCE *in* FRANCE.

Caroline Herschel, sister to the astronomer of that name, is not the only female who addicts herself to the study of astronomy, and has reached a high degree of improvement in it.

Madame, or to borrow her own designation, the female citizen, Le François, wife of Le François, nephew and assistant to Jerome Lalande, who presides over the national observatory at Paris, seconded the zeal of her husband and his uncle, so as to combine and blend the results of their different observations and calculations.

In the midst of the convulsions that agitate Europe, and exposed to imminent danger from the commotions that render the times dark and perilous in their native country, these three persons were occupied in the bloody year 1794 in the labour of making a catalogue of the stars; and they published the result of their united efforts and powers, in 40,000 calculations.

During those popular tumults, science was nourished. Citizen Mechain was sent, in 1792, to Barcelona, to make admeasurements, and Delambre, in the same year, was employed in measuring triangles, and taking the distances between Orleans and Dunkirk.

LETTER *of* LORD NELSON *relative to* PRIVATEERS.

Termagant to be sent with the Dispatches coming by the Seahorse.

To write Mr. Nepean that although I have full power and authority over his majesty's fleets in the Mediterranean, respecting military affairs; yet with respect to privateers, they being private property, I have not the smallest controul. When commissions are granted them, the owners give security in a large sum of money for their good conduct, and I should, and so would the sovereign, be liable to a prosecution by law should he force them to any act. Their conduct can only be judged by the High Court of Admiralty, on which there are two in the Mediterranean, one at Malta, the other at Gibralter. However, to shew my sincere disposition to do all in my power for the security of the neutral navigation, which I am sure will never be interrupted by H. M. ships, I send you a paper for each of the vessels, which may possibly make the privateers consider a little before they will detain a real neutral vessel and cargo; but I must apprize you and desire that you will inform the government of Sardinia that any paper from me will not have the smallest weight in an English court of justice, where they adjudge from what is proved, and not from any opinion of others, however high their rank or station in life. I am very much of opinion that the conduct of Privateers of all nations is oftentimes very irregular, to say no more of it; but I can only again repeat that I have no controul over them, their conduct and seizures can only be judged in the Court of Admiralty. I shall send your letter and papers to his Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, that they may be laid officially before the Court of Admiralty there; and I would recommend the case of the taking a Sardinian vessel to make other captures to be sent to Compte de Fidmont, to be laid before the British government, for I am of opinion that such conduct ought not to be permitted.

THE POPE.

The following hemistich gives a *modest* account, and contains a just *conspectus* of what the popes once aimed at:

Divisum imperium cum Jove Papa tenet.

NOVELTIES

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NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

The LAST SIX MONTHS *of the* LIFE *of* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was endowed with a character of uncommon grandeur; he imagined there were two or three great personages in Europe in whom he could place the most implicit confidence, and among these was the then Prince Regent of England. The fallen monarch declared: "the son of George the Third will not disinherit himself of the immortality which I afford him of receiving me with generous hospitality." Swayed by this magnanimous sentiment, Napoleon surrendered himself on board the Bellerophon; he soon, however, learned that he had presumed too much upon the generosity of his enemies. The English ministers preferred the odious title of implacable gaolers to the immortal honour of tendering a protecting hand to the superb soldier, who only a short time ago wore two crowns, made kings to tremble, and against whom all the phalanxes of Europe marched in array of battle! An exile and irons were given to the confiding and unarmed warrior, who, for the last twenty-five years, fatigued renown itself with the noise of his exploits!

On learning that the policy of the sovereigns exiled him on the frightful rock of St. Helena, Napoleon experienced a sensation, which, although immediately repressed, visibly announced that this blow had affected him in a terrible manner. This was naturally to be expected, even had he been more impassible than the rock he was about to inhabit.

However, the news of his exile was comparatively trifling to the disgust and mortification which awaited him at St. Helena, governed by a man of the character of Sir ——— ——.

Although we do not hold with those who insist that Napoleon's death was occasioned by some atrocious means, yet it is natural to think that it might have been in consequence of the physical and moral tortures to which he was continually a prey. We know that his character and his courage were superior to his great misfortunes, but we also know that he was but man, and it required more than human fortitude to bear up against his accumulated wrongs.

A few years ago, and under the serenest sky in the universe, he possessed kingdoms, palaces, a brilliant court, and numerous armies; he reposed on the bosom of the daughter of kings; his regards were deliciously turned towards their beautiful infant, his sole heir, whom he loved to idolatry, after having more ardently desired him than all the treasures of the earth. What wealth, what enjoyments, what felicity on the head of a single man! History, ancient and modern, presents no example of similar prosperity. What was left him of this mass of glory and happiness? Nothing, absolutely nothing, but a few faithful servants, who, notwithstanding they afforded him the sweetest consolations, yet never could succeed in convincing him that happier days awaited him in Europe. In fact, the captive of St. Helena had the fullest conviction that death would terminate his earthly career on the rock of exile. His young consort, his son—his dear son whom he idolized—his family, some members of which very tenderly loved him, that beautiful country, the continual object of his regrets, those ancient companions of glory whom he had quitted, but whom he loved more than ever;—the unfortunate Napoleon found all these extinct, all were lost to him: how many sources of torment to embitter the pain of his exile! Was more required in order to plant the seeds of death in the heart of Napoleon, whatever might be the firmness of his character, the amplitude of his courage, or the force of his temperament? If we add to all these causes, of a nature eminently mortal, the homicidal insalubrity of the climate, and the mortifications which Sir ——— ——— unceasingly heaped upon his prisoner, the world will be constrained to agree that he must have been much superior to the rest of mankind, so long to resist such unheard of sufferings—sufferings which he alone could well appreciate.

According to a letter from Count Montholon to the Princess Borghèse, dated "Longwood, the 17th March, 1821," Napoleon had, for some years, been attacked with a disease of the liver, a disease, which at St. Helena is endemic and mortal. For more than six months this disease made not only rapid but alarming progress; from the month of June, 1820, until February, 1821, he had no less than five relapses,

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lapses, which weakened him exceedingly. He displayed the same courage under the accumulated mass of his sufferings as he was wont to do before the presence of his enemies. Every where intrepid, disputing the ground of life foot by foot, and only ceding at the instant that cruel death overwhelmed him with all its forces.

From the day on which Bonaparte felt the first symptoms of his malady he foresaw the consequences of it. "I believe you to be an able physician," said he to Dr. Antomarchi; "but when He who measures out the thread of life has pronounced his decree, all human skill will only be attended with vain efforts."

In the mean time the invalid daily wasted away. From the beginning of February he became more gloomy and melancholy; the books which were generally read to him had no longer any charm; solitude alone had the secret of pleasing him. He suddenly lost all appetite, and soon after was forced to keep his bed; then was it that his most faithful attendants conceived the liveliest alarms. However, favourable intelligence arrived from Europe, which appeared to them calculated to restore hope to his soul. He was informed that powerful steps were making round the Allied Sovereigns' in order to obtain from them a change in the place of his exile: it was added that his family were almost certain of soon seeing him on the continent.

"They take too much trouble," cried he; "I thank the persons very sincerely who occupy themselves in endeavouring to ameliorate my condition: but vain promises will probably be substituted for humiliations. These are steps which will be attended with pure loss. Were my oppressors susceptible of wishing to reconcile themselves with Heaven and with mankind, whom they outrage in me, may I not profit by their repentance; it is no longer time to revoke a decree of death, when the murdered victim does no more than palpitate."

On the 3d of May, he called Counts Bertrand and Montholon to his bedside. "Come, my friends," said he, extending forth his hand, "courage, I am not deficient in it; but we must separate. You know all the objects whom I have not ceased to cherish; let them not be left ignorant of the sentiments of friendship with which they have always inspired me. Should you approach my son—my friends—I prescribe nothing to you. You will see my ancient comrades of glory and of dangers: tell them that I loved them always, that the remembrance of them has followed me to the tomb. Should my mortal remains be proscribed, as my person has been, carry them near to that fountain, the waters of which have so often quenched my thirst. But should my enemies be less exasperated against my remains, than when they were animated by the breath of life, and should leave them at your disposition, transport them to the banks of the Seine, in the midst of that people whom my soul so much loved."*

It was time that the feebleness of the illustrious patient should put an end to this scene of death. Counts Bertrand and Montholon, whose souls were broken down with sufferings, had no longer any tears to bid a last adieu to the man whom they had so constantly loved—so faithfully served: grief—true grief weeps not, it chokes the utterance.

In the evening of the same day, the young Marchand, valet-de-chambre of Napoleon, received the most unequivocal proofs of the gratitude of his master. But among the benefits with which he was overwhelmed, that which was most flattering to this zealous servant, were the words addressed to him by the dying Emperor: "I shall give you much less, my friend, but you will not the less, on that account, cherish my memory. I know your heart, it is made for constancy and friendship."

On the 5th of May, Napoleon, in an almost agonising state, was again visited by Doctors Arnot, of the 20th regt. Short, army physician, and Mitchell, first medical officer of the navy. But death had already marked him for his prey; all assistance was in vain. The patient expired the same day, at ten minutes before six o'clock. His life was no longer held but by an almost broken thread, while his soul was yet occupied with that adored country of which he was the sovereign: France!—France!—were the last words he uttered.

Thus finished, in the force of age,

* The circumstances to which this paragraph relates, have been communicated to us by one of the eye-witnesses of this affecting scene.

on

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on a rock in the midst of the ocean, and in the arms of a few faithful servants, the mortal career of this extraordinary man, who had not his equal in the ages that are past, nor will have, in all probability, in the future.

Thus finished this political and warlike Colossus, whose remains ought to be consigned to a rich mausoleum, in the execution of which, the combined talents of the great masters of the fine arts, ought to be employed. But, alas! the remains of this first of heroes, now lie buried under an humble stone, at a distance of nearly six thousand miles from the theatre of his exploits! The intrepid soldier, who, during sixteen years, conducted millions of men to victory, had only a few despairing friends, and his relenting gaolers—moved with compassion, to serve him as an escort to the field of repose.

With the exception of a few individuals, cowardly sycophants of Sir ——— ——, every one who was deserving the name of Englishman felt interested in the misfortunes of Napoleon: some, even, would have wished at the risk of their lives, to ameliorate his fate, and redouble his consolations. Of this number was Capt. Poppleton, an officer of artillery, attached to his person. When this brave officer, who knew how to reconcile his duties with the regard and respect due to misfortune, came to take the last leave of Napoleon, the latter made him a present of a snuff-box enriched with brilliants, saying to him; "Adieu, my friend, here is the sole bagatelle which is left me; deign to receive it, as a proof of my gratitude for the noble conduct which you have held towards me; this trifling gift will recall to you my remembrance after my death. Tell also to your countrymen, in the most distinct terms, that I have never confounded *them* with my oppressors."

The captain, deeply affected, seized the hand of Napoleon, which he bathed with tears. "Weep not, captain," said the dying man, "I shall soon suffer no more!"

Towards the end of 1817, Bonaparte received a copy of a work, entitled "*Manuscrit venu de Sainte Hélène.*" Scarcely had he got it in his possession when he shut himself up in his cabinet in order to peruse it. We shall here leave the individual, who was at the same time eye-witness and actor in the scene, to speak for himself:—

It was about the end of September, about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Santini* came to summon me to the presence of the Emperor. I found Napoleon lively affected. "See," said he, presenting me with the pamphlet, "this is what is published in France under my name, and which is freely circulated in all Europe as coming from me. Read it; you will there see what miserable policy is attributed to me; what principles they ascribe; what detestable confessions they make me utter: it is a diabolical work, compiled by my bitterest enemies, for the purpose of losing me in the estimation of the allied sovereigns, and thus prevent all hopes of my return to Europe."

I had only occasion to read a dozen pages of the pamphlet, to assure the Emperor that there were not two men in France, nor even in Europe, who would not immediately discover that the work neither was, nor could be, from him. "You would be in the right," replied he, "if my enemies were less interested in losing me in public opinion. Even the princes, although well aware that the book is not mine, will not the less, on that account, draw a pretext from it, in order to perpetuate my sorrows."

There are no species of reports to which the death of Bonaparte has not given birth. It is principally on the causes which have produced it that public opinion varies the most. We shall not hazard giving our opinion on so delicate an affair. We shall content ourselves with making known certain facts which, if they were not the primary cause of the decease of so extraordinary a man, were not less of a nature to hasten his days, supposing that policy had no hand in his death.

Bonaparte was secretly undermining his health with excessive grief; it preyed heavy upon his mind, and nothing was more natural; but, among the number of his sorrows, there was one more deadly than all the rest; it was not the loss of his throne, however sensibly he felt that; it was not his exile in the middle of the ocean, whatever were the inconveniences and *ennui* attending it.

Napoleon had a firm conviction that his consort, the Arch-Duchess, had never endeavoured to do for him what, in

* Santini, a Corsican by birth, attached to the person of Bonaparte, at St. Helena.

the

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quality of consort and mother, she was bound to have done. This conviction, which was his death-warrant—the worm that gnawed upon his vitals—followed him to the tomb without his having directly confided the secret, even to his most intimate friends. Some few short sentences, wrested from him by the force of circumstances, alone fixed their opinion on this subject. This peculiarity of his life would still be unknown had not death terminated his career.

Such was the character of Bonaparte, that he would have thought himself degraded in the eyes of his consort had he confessed to her that he had occasion for her services.

In 1814, the Countess of Saint Leu, who was acquainted with part of his most hidden secrets, advised Napoleon to request Marie Louise to interpose in the amelioration of his affairs. "No, madam," replied he to her, "the Arch-Duchess has seen me at the summit of human power; it does not become me to tell her now that I am descended from it, and still less to beg of her to countenance me with her credit."

This proud spirit, whatever his enemies may say of it, was by no means a misplaced pride. An ignoble soul would not have possessed it; but with Napoleon it was quite natural. It would be wrong to infer from thence, that he disdained the services which his consort might have been able to render him at the court of her father, Francis II. It was quite otherwise. He wished that the Arch-Duchess should anticipate his wishes; that without requiring from him a confession of his situation, she should secretly put her hand to work in skilfully managing her resources with her father.

The desire of seeing his consort mediate between him and the court of Austria, may be dated from the month of June, 1813, the epoch at which the Emperor of Germany declared himself for the coalition against his own son-in-law. The young Empress was with him when he received the intelligence. "Well, madam," said he to his consort, regarding her obliquely, "your father is then about to march anew against me! Thank Heaven! now I am alone against all; yes, alone—absolutely alone!" The Emperor pronounced these last words with an emphasis, and at the same time an affection difficult to be defined. The Empress probably felt all its energy; her eyes were filled with tears; she arose and went to her apartment. Caulincourt remarked to the emperor, that Marie Louise was ready to burst into tears, "Crying relieves the ladies," replied Napoleon, and immediately changed the subject.

Had Bonaparte, after his return from Elba, remained tranquil possessor of the throne, the great personages who were at Paris at the time of its first surrender to the allies, would no doubt have been sharply reprimanded for the conduct which they had held. "They behaved themselves, for the greater part, like men with whom riches are every thing, and honour nothing." Such was the remark he made to Carnot, on the 20th of March. "How was it" said he, again, "that in the council of the Empress Regent, there should not have been found a man of genius, with ardent head, susceptible of not being induced to await my orders, in order to elevate the courage of the Empress to the grandeur of the circumstances? The moment was supreme. It was necessary to inspire my consort with the glory of becoming a second Marie Theresé. Who can calculate the effect which would have been produced by my young consort running through all the ranks of the army of the lines and those of the National guard, holding her young son in her arms, presenting him to all, and placing herself and him under the protection of their courage, and of their bayonets. I know the French nation; it would not have been less generous than the Hungarians: I should then have had the time to arrive. But in these decisive moments, the army alone, which had no treasures to place in security, showed itself worthy of its ancient reputation. Why cannot I efface from my remembrance the circumstances of this event! Every time that they present themselves to my mind, I abridge my life an hour."

On learning that some French soldiers had been massacred at Marseilles and other provinces of the south, he cried out, as one beside himself, "they were, without doubt, unarmed!" Being told that in fact they had laid down their arms in token of peace, he added: "I believe it, indeed; otherwise their assassins would not have dared to look them in the face." Returning afterwards towards the persons who were present, he said, "and you would wish that my soul was not in agony!

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It is already doing a great deal to prevent myself dying with grief."

"It is not without efforts" said he, sometimes, "that I have succeeded in calming my spirits on the subject of the number of ingrates whom I have made; however, there are five of them in France whose conduct, with respect to me, is so enormous, that the horror with which they inspire me, recalls them unceasingly to my mind. Of all the sufferings which undermine me, this is not the least."

"For a sovereign who has worn two crowns, I am poor, my dear Count;* as a private individual I should be immensely rich, if I were on my return to Europe. It is then that I would consent to live only for three years, provided it were permitted me to pass them in France as a simple citizen. With what pleasure would I visit my old companions of arms! I would go to seek them at the plough and in the manufactories; two-thirds of my fortune would be their patrimony. How then am I constituted? In France I loved them in a mass, as intrepid warriors, here I cherish them, I feel for them individually. If it happen that grief and disappointment should conduct me to the tomb, the misfortunes of the ancient army will contribute something towards it; they cause me to pass many unhappy nights."

These were, without doubt, self-evident troubles. We shall close the series of them by that which caused him the greatest torment; because night and day, at every hour, and at every moment, the object of it was present to his mind: viz. the remembrance of his young son.

All the passions of Bonaparte have been, with him, carried to a higher degree than among other men; and that was to be expected in a man who so essentially differed from the vulgar of mankind. It is not, then, astonishing that the love which he bore to his son should have been carried to enthusiasm.

According to those persons who had access to his society at St. Helena, his young heir was the continual object of his solicitude during the last seven years. "For him, alone," he said, "I returned from the Isle of Elba; and if I still form some expectations in exile, it is also for him." "Do I deceive myself," demanded he one day of the Countess of Montholon, "in imagining that this rock, all frightful as it is, would be an Elysium if my son were by my side? On receiving into my arms that infant so many times fervently demanded of Heaven, could I have believed that one day he would become the source of my greatest anguish? Yes, madam, every day he costs me tears of blood. I imagine to myself the most horrid events, and I cannot remove them from my mind; I see either the potion or the empoisoned fruit which is about to terminate the days of that young innocent, by the most cruel sufferings. Compassionate my weakness, madam, console me."

What must have been the agonising tortures of a man who thus expressed himself?

Bonaparte had never too much inclination for the sciences of pure amusement. However, he had in his youth composed a poem on Corsica, some extracts of which are to be found in "Les Annales de l'Europe," a German collection. However this may be, it is not yet come to the knowledge of the public that he had ever, since that epoch, composed a single verse. It required nothing short of the solitude of exile, and the idolatry which he manifested for his son, to inspire him with the following verses, which he, in all probability, destined for the portrait of this young infant, and which nevertheless, for reasons of which we are ignorant, he kept always concealed.

AU PORTRAIT DE MON FILS.

De mon fils bien aimé délicieuse image!
Ce sont bien là ses traits, sa beauté, sa candeur.
Je ne le verrai plus: sur un plus doux rivage
Ne pourrais-je jamais le presser sur mon cœur?
O mon fils! mon cher fils! qu'aujourd'hui ta présence
A l'auteur de tes jours épargnerait d'ennui!
Sous mes yeux, je verrais s'élever ton enfance;
Plus tard, de mes vieux ans tu deviendrais l'appui.
Près de toi, j' oublierais mes malheurs et ma gloire;
Près de toi, sur ce roc, je me croirais aux cieux;
Dans tes bras, j' oublierais que quinze ans la victoire
Avait placé ton Père au rang des demi-dieux.

We give here another version of these verses,

* Besides that, this passage bears no date, nothing indicates whether it is Count Las-Cases or Montholon, of which mention is made here.

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verses, because in both the originals which we have before us, nothing indicates which composition Bonaparte preferred.

De mon jeune héritier, délicieuse image!
Oui, voilà bien ses traits, son aimable candeur.
Il ne vit plus pour moi; sur cet affreux rivage,
Il ne viendra jamais s'appuyer sur mon cœur.
O mon sang! O mon fils! que ta douce présence,
A ton malheureux Père épargnerait d'ennui!
Doucement je verrais s'élever ton enfance;
A mes vieux ans plus tard tu servirais d'appui.
Seul, tu me tiendrais lieu de couronne et de gloire.
Avec toi, sur ce roc, je serais dans les cieux.
T'embrassant, j'oublierais que vingt ans la victoire,
M'avait mis en Europe au rang des demi-dieux.

These verses alone are worth a whole commentary on the sorrows with which Bonaparte was devoured.

This sketch of the troubles of every kind to which Napoleon found himself a prey, and of which the excess alone drew a confession from him, may give an idea of those which he had the strength to concentrate in his soul. It is by supplying their loss by reflection, that we are justified in supposing that this mass of sorrows, which weighed with so much force on his existence, may naturally have hastened the period of his death, if it was not the first and sole cause of it.

Time, whose iron hand generally rends asunder the veils of obscurity, may on this occasion well be excused from lending her aid, and leave unsolved the primary causes of the death of this extraordinary man.

The following anecdote is sufficient to prove that Napoleon did not always resent personal injuries:

On the 12th of March, 1811, the students of one of the Imperial Lyceums received for the subject of composition, the speech of M. de Fontanes to the Emperor, on his return from his last campaign against Austria. This speech, commencing with the words, "Sire, the University, &c.," was, as usual, a tissue of eulogies from beginning to end.

One of these young students, whom M. de Chateaubriand is pleased to call "young barbarians," soon after he had taken down the subject, instead of translating the proposed eulogy, quitted his form, went up to the professor, and delivered to him his note-book, on which he had written the following lines of I. B. Rousseau:

"Et je pourrais forcer ma bouche
A louer un héros farouche
Né pour le malheur des humains!"

which may be thus translated: "And can I force my lips to praise a ferocious hero, born for the misfortune of mankind!"

We know not who it was that wished to sacrifice this young man;—but it is not the less true that Napoleon was informed of the circumstance. "Has this young man any talents?" demanded he—"does he promise to become a good soldier?" On assuring the Emperor that he was one of the ablest students of the class—"Very well," added Napoleon, "leave him to give vent to his passion; I shall present him with a handsome epaulet, and he will one day be one of my best officers."

The following is the TESTAMENT *of* NAPOLEON *relative to his private property.*

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

I leave to the Comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.—I leave to the Comte Bertrand 500,000 francs.—I leave to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard.—To Saint Dennis, 100,000 francs.—To Novarre, 100,000 francs.—To Pijeron, 100,000 francs.—To Archambaud, 50,000 francs.—To Cuvier, 50,000 francs.—To Chandelle, *idem*.

To the Abbe Visnale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte Novo de Rossino.

To Count Las Cases 100,000 francs.—To Count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.

To the Surgeon in Chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

To Gen. Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.—To Gen. Drouet, 100,000 francs.—To General Cambronne, 100,000 francs.—To the children of General Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs.—To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 francs.—To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.—To the children of General Chartrau, 100,000 francs.—To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000 francs.—To General Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.—To Costa Bastilica,

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Bastilica, also 100,000 francs.—To General Clausel, 100,000 francs,—To the Baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs.—To Arnault, uthor of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

To Colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.—To the Surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors.

This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms. NAPOLEON,

April 24, 1821. Longwood.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will.:—

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me—I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right (*parage*) of his mother's inheritance.

To the Comte Montholon 200,000 francs, 100,000 of which he will pay into the chest, for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in the discharge of legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

April 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is also another codicil, or act of my last will:—

The 9,000l. sterling, which we have given to the Comte and the Comtesse Montholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged in account against the legacies which we have made him by our testament. If they have not been paid, our bills shall be cancelled.

In consequence of the legacy made by our testament to the Comte Montholon, the pension of 20,000 francs granted to his wife is annulled. Comte Montholon is directed to pay it to her.

The administration of such succession until its entire liquidation, requiring expenses in offices, for journeys, commission, consultations, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executors shall retain 3 per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 6,800,000 francs, and on the sums bequeathed by the codicils.

The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and expended on the order of our testamentary executors.

We appoint Comte Las Cases, or in his default his son, and in his default General Drouot, treasurer.

This present codicil is entirely written with our own hand, and sealed with our arms. NAPOLEON.

This 24th of April, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil and act of my last will:—

From the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I beside recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa.

I leave 200,000 francs to Comte Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer, for the same purpose as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written with my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

Monsieur Lafitte,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged Count de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order.

I desire that the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you, Comte Montholon, Comte Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents, full and absolute discharge of the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon.

This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821. NAPOLEON.

Napoleon

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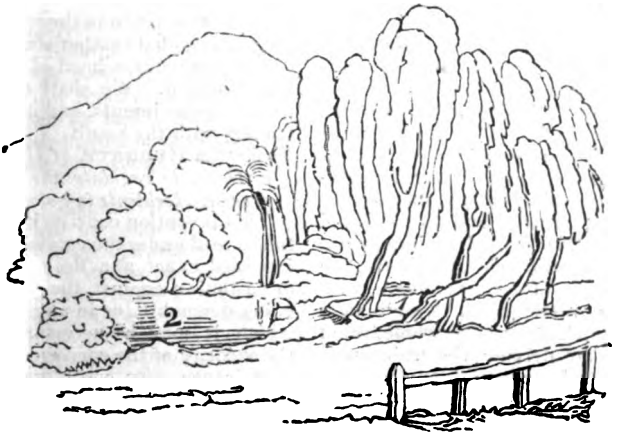
Napoleon is interred in a picturesque place, situated in a valley, near a place called *Hut's Gate*. After his arrival in the island, Marshal Bertrand lodged at Hut's Gate, while a house was building for him near the Emperor, who made frequent visits to him and his family. They often walked to a fountain of water, which is very good, and esteemed the best in the island, and carried with them a glass to drink from it. Madame Bertrand and the Marshal were always with him, and he often said to them, "If it is destined that I die on this rock, let me be buried in this place," pointing to the willows near the fountain.

No. 1 represents the Tomb-Stone—No. 2 the Spring.

BURIAL PLACE OF NAPOLEON.



NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JAMES HENRY MARSH, *of Chenies Street, Tottenham Court Road, for certain Improvements on Wheeled Carriages.*

THESE improvements may be considered as of two parts; first, the form of the interior of the nave box of the wheel, and secondly the mode of attaching the pannels of the carriage to the frame-work. The patentee proposes to make the interior of the box triangular, square, or polygonal, instead of cylindrical, as heretofore. The nave-box being of any of these forms, so small a part of its surface will come in contact with the axle, that the wheel will revolve much more freely and with less friction than in the present cylindrical boxes, where the axle and box are nearly in contact with each other all round.

The patentee does not confine himself to any regular form, but claims to make the interior angles of the box with blunted or rounded corners; or to use cylindrical boxes with longitudinal ribs, to reduce the surface of contact, and leave interstices for the reception of the grease, or other matter used to reduce the friction.

In his improvements in the construction of the carriage body, instead of boarding the roof or pannelling up the back and upper quarters as usual, he proposes to leave them open or in ribs, and to close the spaces with shutters, doors, or flaps, with rebates on their edges; and these flaps or shutters are attached to the frame-work on hinges, so as to enable them to swing. The external joints of the rebates are covered by slips of metal screwed down, which may be displaced when required. These improvements are proposed to be added to old carriages of any description.

An improvement in the construction of the perch and wings of carriages is also proposed, which consists in the use of bent timbers, instead of cutting the perch and wings across the grain out of straight wood, in a curved form.

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In some carriages he makes the seats to fold up into boxes by joining all the parts with hinges of metal or leather; and proposes to attach these folding seats to carriages as additions, concealed by folding together into shallow boxes.—Inrolled June, 1821.

To THOMAS BONSOR CROMPTON, *of Farnworth, Lancashire, for an Improvement in Drying and Finishing Paper.*

This improvement consists in a mode of conducting the newly-formed paper, by means of endless or circulating feeding cloths, over heated cylinders, for the purpose of drying it more expeditiously. These cloths are proposed to be made by the union of linen warp, and woollen weft. The machine, applied to the purpose of drying and finishing paper, consists of several revolving hollow metal cylinders, mounted in an horizontal frame, and to be heated by steam. The heated cylinders are turned by a series of spur-wheels, one upon the axis of each cylinder, with cog-wheels intervening, which take into teeth and connect the whole train; the power for driving the train being communicated to any one of the wheels.

Along the side of the machine is carried a steam-pipe, from which the steam is passed by cocks through the axles of the cylinders for the purpose of heating them. There are a number of small rollers, both above and below the cylinders, over which the feeding cloth passes, forming to each cylinder and its set of rollers an endless web, which receives the wet paper as it is first delivered, and conducts it round the series of drying cylinders.

When the paper has arrived at the end of the machine it is discharged in a dry and finished state, and here a pair of shears or cutters are placed, for the purpose of cutting the paper as delivered into sheets of any required length. There are screws connected to the lower rollers for the purpose of lightening or loosening the web, in the event of the paper expanding or contracting as it passes through the machine. The cutter attached to the end of the machine is put in motion by means of a tappet-wheel, or an excentric connected with the revolving train, by which the moveable blade is made to cut off the paper to any length regulated to the speed of the tappet-wheel.—Inrolled April, 1821.

To Mr. MACNAMARA, *for Improvements in Street Paving.*

This invention of Mr. Macnamara's, proposes a new pavement, composed of stones 28 inches by 24, each supported and supporting two of the adjoining stones, and grooved so as to prevent horses from slipping. The pavement will be somewhat elevated in the centre, and the whole will be bound by kirb stones, so as to prevent the necessity of foundation. Mr. Alderman Wood has proposed that an essay of this pavement may be made in the ward of Cripplegate, and that another shall be effected in the neighbourhood of the Foundling Hospital. We shall duly attend to these experiments, and acquaint our readers with the result.

To JAMES HUGGETT, *of Hailsham, for a Drag, to regulate the Speed, and prevent Accidents in going down Hill.*

This invention consists of an apparatus, placed under the carriage, which is intended to act as a drag, by pressing or rubbing against the ground when going down hill, or in any situation in which it may be necessary to retard the velocity of the carriage; by which contrivance very considerable friction is produced, and the progress of the carriage accordingly impeded.

The drag, which consists of a broad piece of iron, is placed under the perch of the carriage, between the hind-wheels, or elsewhere, as may be thought most convenient. This drag is intended to be lowered, so as to come in contact with the ground, by the driver, without quitting his seat, or by any other person upon the coach-box or elsewhere, and raised again by a similar operation. It is to be worked by a winch or handle, near to the coach-box, or, if preferred, at the hinder part of the carriage.

When the carriage is standing by, out of use, it may be desirable to draw up the drag close under the carriage, which may be done by unhooking the chains. This new-constructed drag is applicable also to waggons, and may be moved by a winch and pinion behind the waggon.

This improved drag may be also applied to light carriages of every description, by various modifications of its attachments, arising out of the peculiar construction of such carriages.

The following are some of its advantages:

First. The driver is enabled, without quitting

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quitting his seat, to stop the coach by the application of the handle or winch; and can thereby so regulate the speed of the vehicle as to impose a weight of more than fifty times that of the carriage on the horses by applying the drag; and thus can the horses be stopped from advancing, and the passengers rescued from danger instantaneously.

Secondly. If the reins break while descending a hill, or the harness becomes entangled or fractured, the driver can stop the coach and descend in perfect safety.

Thirdly. Should the horses take fright, on the most dangerous part of the road, the coachman can impede their advance by means of this drag, and thus the consequences attendant on such perilous situations are promptly obviated.

Fourthly. Should the wheel of a carriage break or come off whilst in motion, this drag will retain the vehicle upright till means are resorted to for repairing the wheel; and if the horses should fall, it will be found to afford complete safety to the coach and passengers.—Inrolled Feb. 10, 1820.

To WILLIAM ERSKINE COCHRANE, *Esq. of Somerset-street, Portman-square, for an Improvement in the construction of Lamps.*—June, 1820.

This patentee declares that his improvement consists in a certain disposition of the parts of lamps used for illumination, whereby the flame is made to rise or ascend from the wick in an inclined or oblique direction, instead of rising perpendicularly from the wick, which is the natural direction of flame. By my improvement a current of air is directed in an horizontal, oblique, or inclined direction upon the flame, so as to carry the flame out of its natural perpendicular, and cause it to project over the edge of the wick and burner, and therefore the light will shine upon the ground or place, immediately beneath the lamp, without throwing a shadow beneath, as must be the case in other lamps where the flame rises perpendicularly from the wick.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

To Thomas Martin and Charles Grafton, of Birmingham, printing ink manufacturers, for making fine light black of very superior colour, called spirit black.

To Benjamin Thompson, of Ayton Cottage, Durham, for facilitating the conveyance of carriages along iron and wood railways, trainways, and other roads.

To Charles Tuely, of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, cabinet-maker, for improvements applicable to window sashes.

To Samuel Hobday of Birmingham, patent snuffer maker, for his new and improved method or principle of manufacturing the furniture for umbrellas and parasols.

To John Frederic Archbold, of Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street, esq. for his mode of ventilating close carriages.

To Richard Wright, of Mount-row, Kent-road, engineer, for improvements in the process of distillation.

To David Redmund, of Agues Circus, Old-street-road, engineer, for improvements in the construction of hinges for doors.

To Franz Anton Egells, of Britannia Terrace, City-road, engineer, for improvements on steam engines.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE state of the periodical press in France has determined several French literati of the first eminence to commence a Literary Magazine in the French language in London. It will not be of a political character, but it will not oppose itself to that spirit of free enquiry which is essential to the prosperity of the human race, and will therefore be acceptable to liberal and enlightened readers of the French language in all countries where men think for themselves, and do not wish to see truth on any subject perverted and hood-winked. Literature, Science, the useful and elegant Arts, Poetry, and Criticism, will constitute its prominent features, and its political details will be strictly limited to facts. It will in truth be a mirror of current French literature. From its being printed out of France, the whole range of the literature of the day will be open to the conductors, and all that is super-excellent will be transferred to its pages. The first number is expected to appear on the 1st of March, and may be had of the booksellers and post masters in Europe and America.

On account of its great importance, we anticipate the specification of a patent recently secured by Mr. Griffith, of Brompton, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world by his travels

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travels in Asia Minor, and other works. Mr. G. in connection with a professor of mechanics on the continent, has at length solved the long considered problem of propelling by STEAM, carriages *capable of transporting merchandise, and also passengers upon common roads without the aid of horses.* The actual construction of such a carriage is now proceeding at the manufactory of Messrs. Bramah, and its appearance in action may be expected to take place in the course of the spring. We shall endeavour to obtain a drawing of this carriage when completed, and furnish our readers with such other particulars as may merit their attention. The power to be applied in this machine is equal to that of six horses, and the carriage altogether will be twenty eight feet in length, running upon three inch wheels, and equal to the conveyance of three and a half tons, with a velocity of from three to seven miles per hour, varied at pleasure. All our intelligent readers will be sensible of the vast importance, in a political and social sense, of the introduction of such machines on all our great roads. The saving in carriage of goods, will be fifty per cent. and for passengers inside fares will be taken at outside prices. The universal importance of this great triumph of the mechanical arts, has led Mr. Griffith to take out patents in Austria and France, where the governments have honoured themselves by their liberal attention and special patronage, and one carriage has actually been launched at Vienna, and operates with success. By availing himself of various improvements, in the transfer, regulation and economy of force, all the usual objections are removed, such as the ascent of hills, securing a supply of fuel and water; and in fine, the danger of explosion is prevented, not only by the safety valve, but by the distribution of the steam into tubes, so as to render any possible explosion wholly unimportant. Every carriage will be provided with a director of the fore wheels sitting in front, and with a director of the steam apparatus sitting in the rear, and the body of the vehicle will be situated between the fore-wheels and the machinery.

Shortly will be published, in one handsome volume, a Mother's Portrait, sketched after her decease, for the benefit of her children, by their surviving parent.

Early in the ensuing month will be published, Specimens of the American Poets: with biographical and critical notices, and a preface.

Mr. CHILDREN has in the press a translation of Professor Berzelius' work on the use of the Blowpipe in Chemical Analyses, and Mineralogical Investigation, with notes and other additions by himself. It will form an octavo volume and be illustrated with engravings.

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON'S Elements of Mathematics, which have been nearly seven years in the press, will be published early in February, in a large volume of 900 pages, octavo, with a separate key for the use of tutors. In mathematics, this work will correspond in utility with Walkingame's and Joyce's works in Arithmetic.

It is our painful duty to notice that cases of small pox, after vaccination, continue to multiply in a degree which calls for the formal examination and impartial report of the faculty, and perhaps even of the legislature. The Editor of this Miscellany was the first public writer who espoused the cause of vaccination, yet he prefers the cause of truth; the circumstance of a son of his own, who was vaccinated by Dr. Jenner, in 1802, having recently had the small pox with great severity, after the first approach which he had to a variolous subject, has led the Editor to make enquiries which terminate in the preceding opinion. He discovers that in some cases, whole families, many years subsequent to their vaccination, have communicated the variolous disease to one another. It has been suggested that a general re-vaccination would be adviseable; but the subject ought to be gravely investigated, and the best remedy advised by those high authorities in the profession, who have given their sanction to the new practice.

Public Men of all Nations: containing above 2000 lives of living public characters, with 150 engraved portraits, is far advanced in the press, and will be published in February. It will form three volumes the size of Debrett's Peerage.

An additional volume to the Elegant Extracts will speedily be published, in prose, by W. RYAN.

The same author announces by subscription, a Compendium of the Law of Nature and of Nations.

Lieut.

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Lieut. MARSHALL is preparing for the press, a Naval Biography, to consist of genealogical, biographical and historical memoirs of all the flag officers, captains, and commanders of his Majesty's fleet, living at the commencement of the year 1822.

The Number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels now printing, consists of an over-land journey of a shipwrecked Englishman in the maritime provinces of China, through districts hitherto unexplored by any European. The following Number will contain very interesting Travels into the interior of Africa, by the crew of the Sophia, by which it appears that Adams the sailor never was at Timbuctoo, and that Capt. Riley has made many extravagant mis-statements.

Maid Marian, a Tale, in one vol. is in the press.

A third edition of Headlong Hall is in the press.

A very extraordinary discovery was a few years since made in Guatimala (Mexican Isthmus) of the ruins of an extensive city, which had for ages been covered with herbage and underwood. It has since been accurately surveyed by a learned Spaniard, and drawings made of its curiosities. The originals of them have arrived in London, and will soon be presented to the world.

Memoirs and select Remains of an only Son, are expected to be published some time during the ensuing spring or in the early part of the summer, by the Rev. THOMAS DURANT.

Shortly will be published, illustrated with numerous portraits of historical characters, Monarchy Revived, being the personal history of Charles the Second, from his earliest youth to his restoration, comprising many curious particulars of his escape after the battle of Worcester and his residence on the continent.

Shortly will be published, a legal and Constitutional Argument, supported by authorities, against the alleged judicial right of restraining the publication of reports of judicial proceedings, as assumed by the Lord Chief Justice Abbott, at the trials of Thistlewood and others for high treason, and enforced against the proprietor of the Observer, by a fine of 500l. By J. P. THOMAS, esq.

The Works of John Home, Esq. with an account of his Life and Writings, by HENRY MACKENZIE, Esq. with portraits and maps, will soon appear.

We are informed that when Sir WALTER SCOTT has exhausted his inventive powers in novel writing, he purposes to direct his genius to the Drama, and exhaust his plans in that line: thus during his literary career, figuring successively as poet, novelist and dramatist.

Accounts from Tripoli state, that the expedition under Mr. Beechy, into Lebada, was preparing for its departure: and, at the time they are prosecuting their researches among the ruins of antiquity, Captain Smyth is to survey the North African coast.

Sir Humphrey Davy has published the following general observations on the papyri found in Herculaneum. The Roman MSS. found in the Museum, are in general composed of papyrus of a much thicker texture than the Greek ones, and the Roman characters are usually larger, and the rolls much more voluminous; the characters of the Greek MSS. likewise, with a few exceptions, are more perfect than those of the Latin ones. From the mixture of Greek characters in several fragments of Latin MSS. and from the form of the letters and the state of decomposition in which they are found, it is extremely probable that they were of a very ancient date when buried. I looked in vain amongst the MSS. and on the animal charcoal surrounding them, for vestiges of letters in oxide of iron; and it would seem from these circumstances, as well as from the omission of any mention of such a substance by Pliny, that the Romans, up to his period, never used the *ink of galls and iron* for writing: and it is very probable, that the adoption of this ink, and the use of parchment, took place at the same time. The earliest MSS. probably in existence on parchment, are those *codices rescripti* discovered by Monsignore Mai, in the libraries of Milan and Rome. I have tried several substances for restoring colour to the letters in ancient MSS. The triple prussiate of potash, used in the manner recommended by the late Sir Charles Blagden, with the alternation of acid, I have found successful; but by making a weak solution of it with a small quantity of muriatic acid, and by applying them to the letters in their state of mixture with a camel's hair pencil, the results are still better. It is remarkable, that no fragments of Greek, and very few only of Latin poetry, have been found in the whole

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collection of the MSS. of Herculaneum; and the sentence in the specimens we unrolled, in which Mr. Elmsley was able to find a sufficient number of words to infer their meaning, show that the works of which they are the remains, were of the same kind as those before examined, and belonged to the schools of the Greek epicurean philosophers and sophists. Nearly 1000 columns of different works, a great part unrolled under the superintendence of Mr. Hayter, and at the expense of George IV. have been copied and engraved by the artists employed in the Museum; but from the characters of the persons charged with their publication, there is very little probability of their being, for many years, offered to the world. Should discoveries of MSS. at any future time be made at Herculaneum, it is to be hoped that the papyri will be immediately excluded from the atmosphere, by being put into air-tight cases, filled with carbonic acid after their introduction. There can be no doubt that the specimens now in the Museum were in a much better state when they were first discovered; and the most perfect even, and those the coarsest in their texture, must have been greatly injured during the 69 years they have been exposed to the atmosphere. The persons who have the care of MSS. found at Herculaneum, state that their original number was 1696, and that 431 have been operated upon or presented to foreign governments, so that 1265 ought to remain; but amongst these, by far the larger proportion are small fragments, or specimens so injured and mutilated that there is not the least chance of recovering any portion of their contents; and when I first examined the rolls in detail in January, 1819, it did not appear to me that more than from 80 to 120 offered proper subjects for experiments; and this estimate, as my researches proceeded, appeared much too high.

An account of the Fishes found in the River Ganges and its branches, by FRANCIS HAMILTON (formerly BUCHANAN) M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. &c. in quarto, with a volume of plates, in royal quarto, are in forwardness.

The Rev. E. BERENS, author of Village Sermons, will shortly publish another volume, containing sixteen Village Sermons on certain parts of the Christian's character.

A Gazette of Fashion, or New London Weekly Mirror, is announced.

Mr. CRABB, author of "English Synonyms Explained," has in the press a Technological Dictionary, containing definitions of all terms of art or science, drawn from the most approved writers, ancient and modern, and illustrated with numerous cuts, diagrams, and plates. It will be completed in two quarto volumes, and published in monthly parts.

Mr. GILL introduces into his repository a paper on consuming the smoke produced from the furnaces of steam-engine boilers, brewers' coppers, sugar refiners' pans, &c. It seems that the original invention was by Mr. Sheffield, who applied his patent air-conductors to the bridge of one of his most improved reverberatory furnaces; by which important addition, he obtained the power of admitting or excluding the atmospheric air in its purest state at pleasure, and thereby obtained the means of either calcining or reducing the ores, &c. operated upon in the furnace, as the circumstances required. It also constantly had the desired effect, on the air being admitted, of consuming the smoke produced from the coals, and converting it into flame. When, therefore, the consuming of the smoke produced from the furnaces of steam-engine boilers, &c. became a desirable object, the application of this air-conductor to that purpose naturally occurred, and accordingly Mr. JOHN WAKEFIELD, of Manchester, took out a patent, subsequently to Mr. Sheffield's, for the consumption of the smoke produced from the furnaces of steam-engine and other boilers; and in which patent he claims the invention of this air-conductor, and also its application in the bridges and side-walls of such furnaces. Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, a brewer at Salford, near Manchester, has also since taken out a patent for the same object, and lately published his method of carrying it into effect. On comparing it with Mr. Sheffields', it will be found an exact counterpart. The furnaces of a steam-engine boiler, of many sugar-refiners' pans, and of several brewers' coppers in the metropolis, have recently been so altered as to consume their own smoke on the above plans.

A second volume of the Preacher; being a collection of short, plain Sermons, partly original, partly selected, and adapted to village instruction, by a country Clergyman of the Church of England, is nearly ready for publication.

The

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The Works of John Playfair, F.R.S. L. and E. late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, with an account of the author's Life, are announced at Edinburgh.

The Rev. THOMAS FINCH has in the press, in a duodecimo volume. Elements of Self-Knowledge, or a familiar introduction to Moral Philosophy.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN will soon publish, in a royal octavo volume, with fifty-one engravings, the Principles of Practical Perspective, or Scenographic Projection.

Mr. COCHRANE'S expected Treatise on the Game of Chess, will certainly appear in the course of February.

Historical Sketches of the Highlands of Scotland, with military annals of the Highland regiments, by DAVID STEWART, colonel in the army, are in preparation.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1818, will be published in a few days..

The Rev. JOHN KENRICK has in the press, a new edition of the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick's Exposition of the New Testament, with additional notes, in three octavo volumes.

During the controversy relative to Mr. BUCKE'S Tragedy, it may be remembered, that the author stated in his preface, that he had not only refused to write an Epilogue, but that he had declined being in any way instrumental, in attempting to revive the drama of the "Jew of Malta," because "he felt ashamed in being accessary to the cruelty of offering such an undeserved and unprovoked insult to the great body of the Jews." This conduct having given great satisfaction to the Jews, a select society of them have determined upon presenting Mr. Bucke with a splendid copy of the "Talmud of Babylon," and an illuminated one of the "Talmud of Jerusalem."

Mr. MELMOTH is preparing for publication the Beauties of Jeremy Taylor, with a memoir of his life, and observations on his genius and writings.

In February will be published, price 3s. 6d. an Original set of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, with a Funeral Ode, adapted for public worship, and harmonized for three and four voices, with figured basses for the organ and pianoforte. By the Rev. DAVID EVERARD FORD, of Lymington.

By Letters received in town from Port Jackson, to the middle of June, it appears that Mr. Throsby had returned, on the 20th of April, from an excursion into the country to the southward of Lake George. Mr. Throsby fell in with three very considerable rivers, or streams of water, apparently originating in the high lands at the back of Jarvis and Bateman's Bay, and taking a westerly course. In Mr. Throsby's letter, he says, "I admit the great extent of country through which these rivers appear to run, places it far beyond my power to determine their termination; yet I still hope they will be ultimately found to communicate with the sea, but certainly not on the eastern coast."

Foreigners amuse themselves with describing England as the most gloomy of all nations, and November as the month when the English have no other enjoyment but that of hanging and drowning themselves. The real fact is, that, on a general computation, the English are less addicted to the crime of suicide than any other nation; and that as to the much-abused month of November, it is so far from being the first in the bad pre-eminence of self-murder, that it stands only seventh in the list. We refer to the following account of suicides, during the last ten years, in the city and liberty of Westminster, from 1811.

Yrs.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1812	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	1	3	2	0	1
1813	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	3
1814	2	1	3	5	1	4	4	0	2	0	3	3
1815	5	4	1	2	2	3	7	0	0	2	1	0
1816	0	3	4	1	0	3	3	1	3	1	0	4
1817	1	1	1	0	1	2	5	1	0	2	5	2
1818	1	1	1	1	3	0	4	1	2	1	5	1
1819	4	3	3	1	0	5	1	4	2	1	2	1
1820	4	1	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1
1821	1	2	2	0	4	3	0	3	0	1	0	1
Tot.	21	20	24	16	14	25	30	15	15	12	17	17

Of the above, 163 were males, (including four of *felo-de-se*), and 63 were females.

Mr. O'Byrne, sent from Sierra Leone to establish a commercial intercourse with certain African chiefs of the interior

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rior, has entered the country of Limba, by Laiah, a city distant about seven leagues from the river which forms the boundary of the country of Timmani. His reception was very favourable with all the chiefs, one of whom, of Port Logo, accompanied him to Woulla, and sent his brother with him to Koukouna. From this last place he advanced to the frontiers of Foulah, the chiefs of which agreed, in a palaver, to open a commercial correspondence with Sierra Leone.

The Royal Society have awarded the two Copley Medals, this year, to JOHN FRED. HERSCHELL, esq. for his mathematical and optical papers, published in the Transactions; and to Capt. E. SABINE, R.A. for his experiments on the pendulum, and on magnetism, made during two expeditions in 1818 and 1819 to the Arctic Regions.

FRANCE.

We have received with much pleasure the prospectus of a "*Société de la Morale Chrétienne ayant pour objet l'application des préceptes du Christianisme aux relations sociales.*" Its objects correspond in part with that of the society instituted in London, by the Conductor of the Monthly Magazine, for abolishing war, and promoting universal peace among nations. We are delighted to see it signed by the following illustrious names:

DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT-LIANCOURT (le Duc), president.—DEGERAND (le Baron), cul-de-sac Férou, No. 7.—DELACROIX, rue du Mail, No. 13.—GOEPP, (J.J.) rue Sainte-Croix de-la-Bretonnerie, No. 32.—LABORDE (le Comte de), rue d'Artois, No. 28.—LASTEYRIE (le Compte de), rue du Bac, No. 58.—SPURZHEIM, rue Neuve-Saint-Augustin, No. 3.—STAEL-HOLSTEIN (le Baron de), rue de Bourbon, No. 76.—STAPFER, rue des Jeuneurs, No. 4.—TURCKHEIM (le Baron de), rue d'Anjou, faubourg Saint-Honoré, No. 13.—WURTZ (J. G.), rue de Bourbon, No. 17.—WILLM, Secrétaire, boulevard Poissonnière, No. 15.—COQUEREL, Secrétaire-Adjoint, rue Hauteville, No. 10. Letters and packets are to be addressed to the care of Treuttell et Würtz.

It appears, from a report lately read by M. Thouin, Professor of Culture to the Museum of Natural History, at Paris, that twenty-four species of live plants, collected by M. L. de Latour, Naturalist to the King, at Pondicherry, and who has been peregrinating, for some years over the Continent, and in the Indian Archipelago, were transmitted to the isle of Bourbon in the year 1820. The plants were gathered on the mountains of Cottalam, about forty miles from Cape Comorin. This naturalization of foreign plants, projected and acted upon by the Marine department, since 1815, is "for the purpose of keeping up an interchange of valuable productions between France and her colonial possessions in the two Indies."

M. Jomard, of the Institute, has just received a letter from M. Caillaud, dated the 5th of May, from Assour, a village about a day's journey from Chendy, in Nubia, in the kingdom of Senaar, in which that traveller communicates his latest discoveries. At a short distance to the south of the confluence of the Atbara, the ancient Astaboras, and four day's journey from Barbas, he found the ruins of a great town, with a temple and forty pyramids still standing, and forty others in ruins. The basis of the largest of these pyramids are about sixty-two feet, and their height seventy-seven, and on one of the sides of each is a small temple ornamented inside and outside with hieroglyphic characters; two of those temples are arched, and the arches are decorated with hieroglyphic emblems, and with key-stones and ribs like ours. This traveller has ascertained that those temples are of the same age as the Pyramids. An avenue of Sphinxes, in the shape of rams, 262 feet long, leads to the temple, and the wall which incloses it is 426 feet round.

SPAIN.

By the following advertisement in the Madrid *Universal*, of Dec. 30th, it appears that the attention of the Spaniards is at length directed to the English Jury system. It has long been matter of regret, that trial by jury formed no part of the Spanish constitution; but it may be hoped that the translation of this work will serve to introduce it. Let us hope, however, that it will not be contaminated and nullified, as in England, by *packing*, but that qualified men will be taken in rotation, and not *selected* by an officer dependant on the court, as in our *special* juries. The English book here announced has now made the tour of Europe, having been translated into French, German, Italian, and Spanish: "*De los facultades y obligaciones de los jurados:*—obra escrita en Ingles per Sir Richard Phillips; traducida en frances por M. Compte; puesta en castellano, y aumentada con la parte legislativa que sobre jurados está in práctica en Francia

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Francia y en los Estados Unidos de la America Septentrional, por DON ANTONIO ORTIZ de Zarate y Herrera. No puede menos de interesar mucho la publication y lectura de esta importante obra, pues que establécido in España el sistema de jurados, podrá contribuir en gram manera à facilitar con acierto el desempaño de una de los mes nobles funciones de cindano; la de juzgar à sus iguales."

ITALY.

There is in Naples an institution whose main object is the conversion of the Chinese to the Catholic religion. The means employed to accomplish this object are to bring young Chinese from their country (commonly by deceit or violence), and having instructed them in the usual conventual learning —having converted them to the religion of Christ, and received their vows not to shrink from death in its defence, they bind their loins with the red girdle of martyrdom, and, as opportunities occur, they are sent back to their own country to live or die as the event may determine. On the 1st of September, four young Chinese were brought to Naples, the eldest 24, the youngest 16 years of age. They were conducted by the Superior of the College to the palace at Capo di Monte, where they were presented to his Majesty, who received them with kindness. After they had made his Majesty the Ko-sen (a Chinese reverence only paid to the Emperor), they conversed with the King, by means of an interpreter, nearly three quarters of an hour, and his Majesty gave them permission to walk where they pleased in the gardens of the Palace. On the morning of the 16th, in the church attached to the college, and in the presence of the Prince and his family, they resigned their Chinese attire and assumed the conventual dress. They are the sons of Chinese Catholic parents, and have been brought thither with their own and their parents' consent, at the expence of the establishment.

RUSSIA.

M. Kriukof's description of a sea-animal which pursued him at Behring's Island, where he had gone for the purpose of hunting, is very remarkable. Several Aleutians affirm they have often seen this animal. It is of the shape of the red serpent, and immensely long; the head resembles that of the sea-lion, and two disproportionately large eyes give it a frightful appearance. "It was very fortunate for us," said Kriukof "that we were so near land, or else the monster would have swallowed us: it stretched its head far above the water, looked about for prey, and vanished The head soon appeared again, and that considerably nearer: we rowed with all our might, and were very happy to have reached the shore before the serpent. The sea-lions were so terrified at the sight, that some rushed into the water, and others hid themselves on the shore.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. LYMAN SPALDING, of New York, has transmitted to Europe, a memoir on the plant which the botanists call *Scutellaria Tateriflora*, but the people of the country, Skull Cap. This vegetable, according to the American Doctor, is an infallible remedy for the hydrophobia. It may be taken at all times; whether the individual has been fresh bitten, or the symptoms have already appeared, its efficacy will be equally felt. The discovery of this specific is traced to 1773. Dr. Lawrence Van Der Veer, of New Jersey, made the first trials of it on a number of men and animals, and they were ever successful. At his death, the discovery became the exclusive property of the Lewis family, of New York, and by them it was gradually made public. It came, at length, to the knowledge of Dr. Lyman Spalding, who has been studiously circulating it among his fellow citizens. He produces positive testimony, confirmed by a great number of facts. The number of men restored to sanity by the Scutellaire amounts to 850, and that of animals to 1,100.

A person on reading an article extracted from the Westchester Herald, relative to a toad being found in the solid part of a cedar, called at the office and related the following circumstance: Seventeen years ago, he (the informant) was digging a well at Newburg, and, after digging through five feet of earth, and blasting through eleven feet of slate rock; a living turtle, nearly the size and about the thickness of a dollar was found. It was very soft, but on exposure to the air soon became hard, and was delivered to John Dewint, Esq. of Fishkill. On relating this to a gentleman, he expressed no surprise, but stated a fact, which he said was well authenticated—that a person, who had marble jambs to his house, often heard the croaking of a toad, whenever the fire became warm, and at length was induced

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induced to take out the piece; and, on breaking it, discovered a living toad, closely bedded in the marble!—*New York paper,*

The newspapers detail the following extraordinary disaster: On Nov. 19th, 1820, in lat. 47° S. long. 118° W. the American South Sea whaler, Essex, of 250 tons, G. Pollard, master, from Nantucket, was among whales, and three boats were lowered down. Shortly after a whale of the largest class struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off just abreast of the main channels. The animal then remained for some time along-side, endeavouring, but in vain, to clasp the ship with her jaws: she then returned, went round the stern, came on the other side, and went away a-head about a quarter of a mile, when suddenly turning, she came at the ship with tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of five knots; but such was the force when she struck the ship, which was under the cat-head, that the vessel had sternway at the rate of three or four knots; in consequence of which, the sea rushed into the cabin windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and the bows being stove completely in, the vessel filled, and went on her beam ends. By cutting away the masts, the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scuttled; and some water and bread were procured for the two boats, in which the captain and crew, in expectation of falling in with some vessel, remained three days by the wreck. One of them, containing only three men, was picked up by an American whaler about sixty days after the wreck. The other, in which the captain was, was fallen in with by another whaler ninety days from the time of their leaving the island. Only two of her crew then survived, and their account of their sufferings was dreadful in the extreme. Eight times lots had been drawn, and eight had been sacrificed to afford sustenance to those that remained.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

EDMUND DAVY, esq. Professor of Chemistry and Secretary to the Royal Cork Institution, has published some experiments made with a view to the detection and prevention of frauds in the sale of skimmed milk; together with an account of a simple lactometer for effecting that purpose. Skimmed milk, he says, is used to a very great extent in Ireland, and especially in the South; the sale of skimmed milk in the markets of Cork alone, amounts to about 1000l. per week. It is therefore of much importance, that an article which essentially contributes to the support of a very large portion of the community, should be supplied in a genuine unadulterated state. An instrument on the principle of the hydrometer, seemed to promise the simplest means that could be employed for the detection and prevention of frauds in the sale of skimmed milk. After I had carefully made above one hundred experiments upon *genuine* skimmed milk, procured from many of the principal dairy farms, embracing all the varieties of cattle, soil, and modes of feeding, common to this part of the country; and also examined many specimens of *adulterated* skimmed milk from the markets, I have at length ventured to construct a simple lactometer (on the well known principle of the hydrometer,) the use of which, I have no doubt, will effectually prevent the frauds now practised in the sale of skimmed milk.

The greater number of specimens were of the specific gravity 1·037 and 1·0375. Some were higher, but the highest was 1·040, and the lowest 1·036, the thermometer being at 50°. The only foreign substance I could detect in the adulterated specimens, was water. By adding a certain quantity of water to genuine skimmed milk, it became of the same density as the adulterated milks from the markets. By simple distillation, the adulterated milks furnished pure water, and became of the same density as genuine milk. In some cases, I found skimmed milk from the markets adulterated with more than one-fifth of water; in other instances with about one-sixth, one-seventh, and one-eighth of water. The worst of the adulterated milks from the markets was of the specific gravity 1·026, the highest of the genuine milks from the markets, was 1·039, the thermometer being at 50°.

It is, I believe, says Mr. Davy, a common opinion that skimmed milk is adulterated with other substances besides water; as for example, chalk, flour, starch, sugar, &c. which are said to be used for the purpose of concealing the water, by communicating as circumstances may require a certain degree of whiteness, thickness, or sweetness to milk. I have made a number of experiments to ascertain the correctness of this notion, and I am convinced the opinion is not well founded. Chalk is perfectly insoluble in skimmed milk, and soon subsides when mixed with it, on account of its superior density. Flour and starch increase the density of milk,

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milk, but this effect is only temporary; for not being soluble, they gradually subside. The high price of sugar, were there no other consideration, precludes its use. The lactometer differs but little in form from the common hydrometer. Its distinction is to be found in its scale, which is adapted to skimmed milk. It is made of brass, and consists of a pear-shaped bulb, at the top of which is a graduated stem, and at the bottom a brass wire to the end of which a weight is screwed. The scale begins about three-fourths of an inch from the bottom of the stem, and is marked 0, which corresponds with the specific gravity of the lightest genuine skimmed milk, or 1·035, distilled water being 1·000.. The dots and figures which extend from 0 to 35, indicate "parts of water in 100 parts skimmed milk at 60°," as is engraved on the reverse of the stem, and has been ascertained by experiment. The instrument is constructed for the temperature of 63° of Fahr., a point judged the most convenient, as it agrees very nearly with the temperature of the milk brought to our markets during the summer. As all fluids expand by heat and contract by cold, in using the lactometer an allowance must be made of 1° on the instrument for every 3° of temperature, that the milk under examination is either above or below 60° of Fahr. Thus the lactometer, which would remain at 0 in milk of the temperature of 60°, would sink 1° below 0, if the temperature of the milk were increased to 63°; 2° if it were raised to 66°, &c. And on the contrary, if the temperature of the same milk were reduced to 57°, the instrument would then experience a rise above 0 equal to 1°, &c. This lactometer is made by Mr. Bennett, mathematical instrument maker, Cork, and sold in a tin case, either with or without a small thermometer. It is scarcely necessary to give directions for using so simple an instrument. All that is required, is, to fill the tin case with the milk to be examined, immerse the lactometer in the milk, and observe the point at which it remains stationary after it rises. Note also the temperature of the milk, and if necessary, make the allowance directed for expansion or contraction of volume.

The *Prussian State Gazette* mentions a discovery which Dr. SEEBECK had communicated to the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, in three different sittings. It was 'on the magnetic properties inherent in all metals and many earths (and not in iron alone as was supposed,) according *to the difference of the degrees of heat.*'

At Pavia, new trials have been made, which prove the efficacy of *oxygenated muriatic acid* in subduing the hydrophobia. Dr. Previsali had prescribed it with success where the symptoms were advanced, in a liquid form, from a drachm to a drachm and a half daily, in citron water or syrup of citron.

Mr. CHARLES CAMERON, Glasgow, has published in Dr. Brewster's Journal a description of a new method of forming crucibles. The Dutch have long enjoyed an almost exclusive monopoly in the manufacture of the small melting-pot, or clay crucible, used by the jeweller and silversmith. I established a small manufactory of them, as follows: for each of the different sizes of the crucibles, I formed ten or twelve dozen of moulds of stucco, burnt and powdered in the usual manner. For the first mould of each size, I formed a piece of soft pipe clay into the shape of the intended crucible, and laid it with its mouth downwards on a flat surface, and inclosed it with a cylinder of white-iron, distant about half an inch from the angular points of the crucible, and about an inch and a half higher than its bottom: then mixing the stucco with water, poured it into the cylinder. When the stucco was sufficiently set, I removed the white-iron, picked out the clay, and dried the mould: I then squeezed soft clay into the mould, which on standing a few minutes, easily came out again. It was inclosed in the cylinder, and stucco poured round it, which formed a second mould, continuing to do so until I had procured the number wanted. They were then all put into a stove, and completely dried ready for use. In the preparation of the fire-clay for the crucibles, I followed precisely the same process used at the potteries, by mixing it with a very large quantity of water, and putting the whole through a No. 9 silk searce. On allowing the whole to stand a few hours, the clay subsided, and in pouring off the clear water, I procured the clay or slip of the consistence of thick cream. On weighing a gallon of it, I found the proportion of clay it contained, and added sand to the whole, in the proportion of seven of sand to seventeen of clay; I then stirred and mixed the whole completely, when it was ready for use. I next took my moulds, previously dried, and arranged them in parallel rows on a table, and successively filled them with the prepared slip. By the time I had filled four or five dozen, I returned to the one first filled, and began alternately to pour the slip out of them, leaving a small quantity unpoured out, which subsided, and gave the requisite thickness to the bottom. In each of the moulds so filled, a crucible is completely formed by the abstraction of the water of the slip, in contact with, and adjoining to, the porous substance of the stucco mould. The crucible will be either thicker or thinner in proportion to the time the slip has remained in it. Five or six dozen will not require more than fifteen minutes in being formed. The moulds with their contents

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tents are then removed to a stove, placed on their side and built one above the other. In a short time, from the contraction of the clay, the crucibles easily part from the moulds, and are removed by introducing the finger into them. The moulds are allowed to remain in their situation until the water they had absorbed is completely evaporated, when they are again ready for refilling, and will last for years. The crucibles remain in the stove until dry, after which they are burned in a kiln in the usual manner.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXVII. *To repeal certain Acts, passed in the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Years of His late Majesty King George the Third, for regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour into and from Great Britain, and to make further Provisions in Lieu thereof.*

CAP. LXXXVIII. *An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Rescue.*

I. If any Person shall rescue, or aid and assist in rescuing, from the lawful Custody of any Constable, Officer, Headborough, or other Person whomsoever, any Person charged with, or suspected of, or committed for any Felony, or on Suspicion thereof, then if the Person or Persons so offending shall be convicted of Felony, and be entitled to the Benefit of Clergy, and be liable to be imprisoned for any Term not exceeding One Year, it shall be lawful for the Court by or before whom any such Person or Person shall be convicted, to order and direct, in case it shall think fit, that such Person or Persons, instead of being so fined and imprisoned as aforesaid, shall be transported beyond the Seas for Seven Years, or be imprisoned only, or be imprisoned and kept to hard Labour in the Common Gaol, House of Correction, or Penitentiary House, for any Term not less than One, and not exceeding Three Years.

II. Persons assaulting Constables to prevent the Apprehension or Detainer of Persons charged with Felony, shall, in addition to any other Pains, Penalties, or Punishment to which he, she, or they are now subject or liable, be kept to hard Labour for any Term not exceeding Two Years, and not less than Six Months.

CAP. LXXXIX. *To repeal so much of an Act of the Twenty-second Year of His Majesty King Charles the Second, as restrains the Proprietors of Wharfs between London Bridge and the Temple, from erecting any Buildings or Enclosures thereon.*

By the Twenty-second of Charles the Second, it was amongst other things enacted, "that there should be left a continued Tract of Ground from London Bridge to the Temple, of the Breadth of Forty Foot, from the North Side of the River Thames, to be converted into a Quay or public and open Wharf;" but by this most extraordinary act, this salutary and desirable provision has been annulled, to the great detriment of the city and its inhabitants.

CAP. XC. *To appoint Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland, and the several Establishments connected therewith.*

CAP. XCI. *To grant certain Bounties on the Exportation of Stuffs made of Silk mixed with Mohair, and of Stuffs made of Mohair mixed with Worsted, the Manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland.*

CAP. XCII. *To authorize the Exchange of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, subject to Trusts for Charitable Purposes, for other Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments.*

CAP. XCIII. *For vesting all Estates and Property, occupied by or for the Naval Service of this Kingdom, in the principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, and for granting certain Powers to the said principal Officers and Commissioners.*

CAP. XCIV. *To regulate the Importation of Rum into the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.*

CAP. XCV. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, an Act of the Fifty-ninth Year of His late Majesty, for rendering the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, arising in Great Britain, available for the Public Service.*

CAP. XCVI. *For charging a Duty on British Spirits brought into certain Parts of the District of Lisburne, in Ireland.*

CAP. XCVII. *To amend several Acts relating to the Coasting Trade of Great Britain.*

CAP. XCVIII. *To enable the Commissioners or Governors of Greenwich Hospital to continue to provide for the Payment*

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Payment of Out Pensioners of the said Hospital.

CAP. XCIX. *For the Appropriation of certain Proceeds arising from the Capture of Vessels and Cargoes, the Property of the Subjects of the Kings of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, taken and seized in Violation of the Conventions made with those States, and for Granting Bounties upon Slaves captured in such Vessels, and also for granting Indemnity to the Captors of certain Vessels taken in the Prosecution of the Slave Trade.*

CAP. C. *For regulating the Exportation of Hops to Foreign Parts, and allowing a Drawback of the Excise Duty paid thereon.*

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JANUARY,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE late appearance of the *Pirate* at the close of the last month, precluded us from presenting our readers with an earlier account of its contents. Very opposite opinions have been expressed upon its merits; but few, we apprehend, will coincide with some very fastidious critics, who, we are credibly informed, have returned it as unreadable, upon their booksellers' hands. Flatness and stupidity, at all events, are never the faults of this writer. After the vast field which he has already traversed, it would not be surprising if he betrayed some symptoms of exhaustion; and we are not disposed to deny that there exist in this work certain resemblances and repetitions of characters and events. But over all these there is thrown an air of originality which amply redeems the novelist from the charge of copying even from himself; and these volumes, in our judgment, although not equal to the best of his former works, sufficiently sustain the high reputation he enjoys. The scene of action is laid in the Zetland and Orkney isles, whose wild scenery affords occasion for much grand and picturesque description; and a curious and minute portrait is drawn of the primitive manners of their inhabitants, finished with all the effect which the keen observation and antiquarian knowledge of the author so well enable him to give. The romantic superstitions of the North are brought into full play, and finely developed in the character of Norna, the Reim-kennar, or Prophetess, from whose supernatural pretensions every advantage is drawn, without passing the bounds of probability. In this particular, the author has shewn great skill, as well as in the conduct of his fable, which is wound up with more than his usual judgment and dexterity. The interest of the story increases as it advances, and the last volume is decidedly the best. The two fair sisters, Minna and Brenda, are beautiful creations, imagined with the utmost clearness and delicacy; and the sisterly intercourse between them, and the fluctuation of their feelings, are described with a degree of tenderness and truth which would have done no discredit to Richardson. Out of no very promising materials, a fascinating romance has been constructed; and overwhelmed as we are, by these multiplied re-productions of fancy, it would be quite vain to conjecture what will be the termination of this author's singular and unexampled career. We have now no hesitation in ascribing the whole to the prolific pen of Sir WALTER SCOTT.

We have read *De Renzey, or the Man of Sorrow*, with more satisfaction than usually attends the perusal of works of this class, and may assign it a respectable place on the shelf of the circulating library. The scene is laid principally in Ireland, during the late rebellion, and some of the persons and occurrences connected with that period are brought forward with cleverness and spirit. The sorrow of the hero arises from the loss of his wife, from whom he is separated by circumstances which fix upon her conduct the appearance of an elopement, and the grief occasioned by this mistake, throws her into a decline. There is not much interest worked out of this; and the best parts of the novel must be looked for in the detail of the disturbances before alluded to.

The Tour of Africa, by CATHERINE HUTTON, is constructed on an agreeable and ingenious idea, which has been carried into effect with great industry, talent and judgment. In the person of a single tourist, the writer has embodied the various travels and narrations relating to the different parts of Africa, and has thus formed a consistent and authentic whole, which comprehends the information formerly scattered over many various volumes. The selections have been made from the best authors, and afford a concise account of all the countries in that quarter of the globe hitherto

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hitherto visited by Europeans. To persons who are desirous of informing themselves on this subject, the three volumes will be valuable, as presenting, in a condensed form those materials, the collection of which must have been attended with considerable expence and labour.

The *Memoirs of James Earl Waldegrave*, from 1754 to 1758, have been printed in a quarto volume, from his own MS. rather, we presume, because written by him, than from their worth or interest. They consist, in truth, of some cautiously-worded observations relative to the *noodles and doodles* of the court of that day, which, if ever they possessed any interest, have none now. Nor is there any thing in the form of anecdote or secret history, to compensate for the general dulness of the narrative. In quantity also, the book is as defective as in quality, the whole forming materials only for a half-crown pamphlet, or for an article for a Magazine, though expanded to a costly quarto. The last paragraph in the volume, perhaps its best, as the result of a statesman's experience, merits the attention of our readers:

"I have now finished my relation of all the material transactions wherein I was immediately concerned; and though I can never forget my obligations to the kindest of masters, I have been too long behind the scenes, I have had too near a view of the machinery of a court, to envy any man either the power of a minister, or the favour of princes. The constant anxiety, and frequent mortifications, which accompany ministerial employments, are tolerably well understood; but the world is totally unacquainted with the situation of those whom fortune has selected to be the constant attendants and companions of Royalty, who partake of its domestic amusements, and social happiness. But I must not lift up the veil; and shall only add, that no man can have a clear conception how great personages pass their leisure hours, who has not been a prince's governor, or a King's favourite."

It is with pleasure we notice the publication of *Elements of Political Economy*, *by* JAMES MILL, esq. *author of the History of British India*. The intimate knowledge which this gentleman possesses upon all subjects connected with this abstruse and difficult science, renders a work of this kind peculiarly acceptable to the public. The present volume is intended by the author to be a school-book of political economy, and it has consequently been divested as much as possible from all extraneous topics, which might tend to distract the attention, or to confuse the ideas of the reader. It consists, in fact, of nothing more than a logical statement of such propositions, as in the author's opinion form the basis of the science; and to each proposition its own particular demonstration is subjoined. It is not, however, a work which can be slightly perused —not a few of the positions contained in it, requiring from the brevity of the manner in which they are stated, a considerable exertion of patient thought. We believe, however, we may assent to Mr. Mill's assertion, that to understand it requires only "such a degree of attention as persons of either sex of ordinary understandings are capable of bestowing."

The popularity of the novels and tales of the "Author of Waverley," has naturally excited an emulation in artists and publishers to illustrate and embellish them; and the pencil and the graver have been tasked to delineate the scenes and characters recorded in these favourite works. The talents of WESTALL, STOTHARD, ALLAN, and LESLIE have been put in requisition to illustrate different portions of the series, yet without adding to their established reputation, or satisfying the expectations of the public. But the *series of portraits of historical characters, introduced into the works*, possesses intrinsic and permanent interest; comprising, as it does, many of the most distinguished and remarkable personages in English and Scottish history. Indeed, we hardly recollect any work of similar extent which embraces such a variety of striking and picturesque heads of different sexes, characters and ages, and in every variety of costume; yet connected by one train of associations and one common interest. The biographical notices which accompany the portraits are written with great neatness and impartiality, and the work may rank altogether among the most tasteful and elegant productions of the present day.

The author of the *Panorama of Youth*, has appeared again before the public with a work well adapted to the juvenile class of readers, under the title of *The Life of a Boy*, in two thick volumes in octavo. The incidents of the story are simple, but sufficiently varied to support the necessary degree of interest, and the instructive portion of the work, which is by no means the least, is so mixed up with the lighter parts, as to give to the whole a pleasing and entertaining character. It is written in a clear and easy style; and we can safely recommend it as affording a very suitable and unexceptionable addition to the youthful library.

Scripture Antiquities, or a compendious summary of the Religious Institutions, Customs, and Manners of the Hebrew Nation, by the Rev. JOHN JONES, exhibits a strange compound of good sense and deep research with a perfect knowledge of the subject on the one hand, and on the other, of ridiculous explanations of mere Jewish rites and customs into typical emblems of our Saviour and his doctrines. Considering the talent and judgment which he displays in the descriptive part of his work, we feel surprized that he should have suffered himself to suppose that the ceremony of the scape-goat, (as commanded Leviticus,

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Leviticus, chap. xvi.) at the feast of atonement is "a typical emblem of the death of our Saviour for our sins, and his resurrection for our justification." The sabbatical or every seventh year (which among the Jews was observed throughout by the same ordinances as the sabbath day in other years) is said to be "an emblem or type of that spiritual rest which Jesus Christ has promised to all who will come unto him." We certainly need not caution such of our readers as may peruse this book, to obtain a clear and concise account of Hebrew rites and ceremonies, from placing much confidence in the "emblematic" opinions of our author, which are so truly forced and improbable, that no one possessed of an ordinary portion of common sense can for an instant entertain the slightest belief in their truth. There are several tolerable wood-cuts, which we believe are copied from "*Calmet's Fragments.*"

A very pleasing account of the peculiar manners and customs of the Turkish nation will be found in six neat volumes of *The World in Miniature*, appropriated to the description of that country. This work is divested of all cumbrous details, and presents, in a compendious form, the distinguishing features of the Ottoman empire, which are exhibited in a striking and picturesque point of view. The distribution of the subject embraces a short history of the successive sultans; a description of the court, and the interior of the seraglio; of the government, and the different officers, civil and military; the ceremonies of the Mahomedan religion and laws; and finally the costumes, arts, trades and other particulars. These topics are illustrated and embellished by a profusion of coloured plates, conveying a characteristic and lively idea of the people they pourtray. This publication is in every respect well executed, and appears in so agreeable and ornamental a shape, that it cannot fail to prove acceptable, especially to the younger class of readers.

The conversion of the daughters of Mr. Loveday, in Paris, to the Catholic faith, whilst under the tuition of a French governess, has made a considerable impression both here and abroad; not occasioned so much by the change of one religious belief for another, as by the unfair and treacherous means resorted to, and the difficulty thrown by the French authorities in the way of redress. One fiction made use of to influence the imaginations of the young devotees was, *The Legend of the Miraculous Host,* the force of which may now be generally appreciated, it having been translated into English, and published by Mr. Hone, with several marvellously expressive wood cuts from the hand of Mr. Cruickshank. It is a very reverend legend and speaks abundantly for itself. Within the walls of a convent, and covered with the dust of five hundred years, it no doubt produced great effects; but in its modernized dress, we fear that a protestant nation will think of it with scorn. Appended to the principal subject is an extract from the works of Father Pinamonti, a Jesuit, containing a most elaborate and highly finished picture of the infernal regions, coloured with a vividness beyond which not even methodism itself can go. Viewing this pamphlet as a means of exposing silly superstition, and repressing that fanaticism which is again endeavouring to raise its head in France, we think it is seasonably applied; and we are persuaded that this is its true aim, without any intention on the part of the publisher to bring unmerited odium upon any sect or country.

The *Weald of Sussex*, by Miss E. HITCHENER, is a production replete with descriptive and ethic passages of beauty. Though it may be more particularly pleasing to those intimately acquainted with the highly picturesque landscape which forms its ostensible subject, its attractions are by no means confined to those inspired by a mere local interest.

To those who are familiar with that singularly happy and facetious production, "The Pleader's Guide," an attempt to succeed in the same style of writing must appear to argue more boldness than prudence in the author. "A Gentleman of Gray's Inn," however, has not been deterred by these considerations from offering to the public *The Conveyancer's Guide, a Poem, in two books,* describing Estates as they relate to Conveyances, and Conveyances as they relate to Estates. To assert that this jeu d'esprit is a complete failure, would be passing too severe a judgment, but certainly it displays no superabundance of wit. It requires something more than versifying a canto of legal rules and maxims, to make a performance of this kind amusing. The keen perception of humour which Anstey possessed pervades his whole work, but in the present volume it is difficult to find any traces of such a quality. The preface, which is a sort of playful extenuation of the author's attempt, is better executed than the work itself. The notes, though they may possibly prove of some utility to the unfledged lawyer, are, for the most part, sufficiently dull.

There is no complaint more frequent amongst the writers of America, than the injustice and incorrectness which our English travellers have displayed in the delineations of their manners and institutions. This is not, indeed, altogether an imaginary grievance, and it was, therefore, with great pleasure that we perused a less exceptionable

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able work, entitled *Views of Society and Manners in America, in a series of Letters from that Country to a Friend in England, during the years* 1818, 1819, *and* 1820, by Mrs. WRIGHT. There is great ability, and so much acute observation in these letters, that we have submitted copious extracts from them in the Number of the Supplement published, and we trust delivered by the booksellers with this Magazine.

The Carnival of Death, a Poem, by THOMAS BAILEY, is a very astounding display of the horrors of war, in very indifferent verse. We may convey the essence of his style and subject in a few lines, in which he may be said to hit the nail on the head, and a hard blow into the bargain. Let our readers judge.

Soldiers plundering,
Cannon thundering,
Dying groaning,
Wounded moaning,
Buildings crashing,
Armour clashing,
Waggons rattling,
Horsemen battling;
Helmets ringing with the blows
Which the ponderous sword bestows;
Prisoners, on their knees, entreating;
Trumpets sounding, drums loud beating;
Victors shouting, slaying, swearing,
Eagles wresting, standards tearing;
Showers of shot, grenades, shells;
Dismal shrieks, terrific yells;
Falling roofs,
Noise of hoofs—
Combat, din,
Without, within,
All was mingled horror, fear,
Madness, suffering, rage, despair.

There are many savoury ingredients in this mess of horror, but Mr. Bailey does not possess the art of mixing them with success. The meal is good, but he is a bad cook. He deals largely in the trade of slaughter, and learns from experience, that, as he expresses it,

——"The great and brave
Take no more killing than a slave."

The object of the writer seems to be to promote pacific and good principles, but we apprehend he will not effect this by inditing such productions as the volume before us. The truth is, that he has travelled out of his province on this occasion, and assumed a subject with which he cannot grapple. It is too high for him; and we recommend him to confine himself to those milder and simpler themes on which he has been, and will be, much more successful.

The Scottish Orphans, by Mrs. BLACKFORD, the author of *The Eskdale Herdboy*, professes to be a moral tale, founded on an historical fact, and calculated to improve the minds of young people. This advertisement seems to us to be in all points correct, and we can with justice add, that the perusal of its simple pages has afforded us considerable pleasure. The orphans were deprived of their parents, during one of the rebellions of the last century, in favour of the Stuart family, and were committed to the hands of a humble dependent, to be brought up in privacy. Their re-establishment in the rank and fortunes of their family, forms the interest of the story, which is left unfinished in the present volume; but the favourable opinion of the public on the merits of her useful task, will, we hope, induce the author to complete it speedily.

The outcry against Lord Byron for blasphemy, grows long and loud, and is carried by bigotry or hypocrisy to a length which must disgust every moderate and impartial mind. Amongst the rest, we observe a *Remonstrance, addressed to Mr. John Murray, respecting a recent publication*, by OXONIENSIS, in which that publisher is threatened with an information by the Attorney-General, and with the loss of his business, for daring to scandalize the pious by the publication of Cain. From another quarter, we are given to understand that a very high personage has condemned that poem to have no second edition, and has expressed his surprize that the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews have not singled out Lord Byron, and fulminated their anathemas against his immorality and impiety. After this intimation, we shall scarcely be surprized at the appearance of an *Index Expurgatorius* issued under the sanction of this same high authority, in which we may reasonably expect to find the perusal of the Paradise Lost inhibited, lest the minds of his Majesty's religious subjects should be perverted by the sophistries of so able a dialectician as Satan. If the mysteries of Lord Byron are to be discountenanced, it must be by the salutary operation of public opinion, and not by the exertion of arbitrary authority.

A little work has just been put into our hands, which promises to be of considerable utility to London and country medical practitioners, whose time is so occupied by business, or whose education has been so limited as to preclude an acquaintance with the chemical decompositions which so frequently take place in the preparation of prescriptions. It is entitled the *Epitome of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, by* REES PRICE, M.D. In this work there is an alphabetical arrangement of the principal articles in the pharmacopœias on the left side of the page; and on the right is an enumeration (with occasional pertinent observations,) of those substances.

ANTIQUITIES.

A Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome; by the Rev. Edward Burton, M.A. 8vo. 15s.

Iamblichus; or, the Mysteries of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians; by Thos. Taylor, 8vo. 18s.

ARCHITECTURE.

No. I. Vol. II. Specimens of Gothic Architecture,

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chitecture, selected from various ancient edifices in England, 4to. 1l. 1s.

An Address read before the Society of Architects and Antiquaries of London, at the first meeting of their third session; by J. Button, F.S.A. Secretary.

ASTRONOMY.

A Celes i l Atlas; by R. Jamieson, A.M. roy l 4to. 1l. 5s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Hatchard and Son's General Catalogue of Modern Books.

J. Cuthell's Catalogue of Second-hand Books.

Part II. of Longman and Co.'s Catalogue of Old Books, for 1822. price 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for the year 1822: containing Memoirs of Celebrated Men who have died in 1820-21, 8vo. 15s. bds.

Part V. of Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

BOTANY.

No. 84, of the Botanical Register, completing the seventh volume of this superb work, containing nearly 100 plates, coloured after Nature; by Sydenham Edwards, F.L.S. 2l. 9s. each volume.

No. 25, of Geraniaceæ; or, Natural Order of Geraniums, completing the first volume, containing 100 coloured specimens; by Robert Sweet, 3l. 16s.

The Botanical Cultivator; or, a Practical Treatise on Propagating, Rearing, and Preserving all descriptions of Plants, alphabetically arranged; by Robert Sweet, F.L.S.

Treatise on Bulbous Roots, with Directions for their Cultivation; by the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, 8vo. 5s.

Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis; or, a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the neighbourhood of London: arranged according to the Linnæan System, 8vo. 18s.

Rosarum Monographia; or, a Botanical History of Roses, with an Appendix for the use of Cultivators; by John Lindley, esq. F.L.S. 8vo. 21s.

A Natural Arrangement of British Plants; by S. F. Gray, 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

EDUCATION.

The Orphans of Normandy; by Mrs. Sherwood, with three engravings, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

Six Tales, Moral and Religious, translated and altered from the French of Madame Genlis, small 8vo.

The English Mother's First Catechism for her Children, containing those things most necessary to be known at an early age, illustrated by 100 engravings; by the Rev. J. Clark, price 6d.

Farmer Watson and his Man Harry; or, Hints to Parents. 6d.

Barnabas Hill; or, the Cottage on the Shore; by the Author of the Little Manufacturer.

Stories after Nature, f. c. 8vo.

FINE ARTS.

Part IV. of a Series of Views in Savoy, Switzerland, and on the Rhine; by John Dennis, engraved in Mezzotinto, and accompanied with descriptive letter-press. 16s. proofs 24s.

No. 7, of Views in Paris and its Environs; by Frederick Nash. 16s.

A View of the Inside of Westminster Abbey, with the Ceremony of the Coronation; engraved by C. Turner, from a picture by Frederick Nash. 1l. 1s.

Part XI. and XII. of Portraits of the British Poets, containing 12 portraits, 8vo. 14s. 4to. 18s. proofs on India paper, 28s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Letters from the Illinois: written in 1820-21; by Richard Flower: with a Letter from M. Birkbeck. 8vo. 2s.

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A Visit to Vaucluse, Nisme, Orange, Pont-du-Gard, Avignon, Marseilles, &c. in May, 1821, 8vo. 6s.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Haydn's Symphony Letter S. as performed at the Philharmonic Concerts. Arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on one Piano Forte, by W. Watts. 6s.

THIS symphony commences with an *Adagio*, the subject of which constitutes the ground work of the succeeding *Allegro*, in the same measure. In the accelerated portion of this compound movement, the composer has displayed a richness of fancy and ingenuity of modulation calculated both to surprize and delight the ear. Gradually proceeding from the most powerful *forte* to the tenderest piano, then as gradually rising to new brilliancy and accumulated strength, it attains the intended climax by means of a diversity of effect continually growing or gaining upon the gratified ear. The succeeding *Andante*, in the allotment of the parts of which, Mr. Watts has displayed much taste, is both elegantly and impressively conceived. The minuet, though somewhat long, is vivid and striking; the trio marked by a peculiarity of style, and the finale unusually bold and animated. The subject of the latter movement is successfully distributed in various forms; and the coda is so grand and appropriately conclusive, as alone to be sufficient to point out the great master from whose genius it emanated. The whole arrangement of this piece is honourable to Mr. Watts's taste and skill, and presents an improving exercise for the finger, and a feast for the cultivated amateur.

Twelve Monferrinas for the Piano Forte, composed and dedicated to Signora Barbarina Frigerio, of Milan; by Muzio Clementi. 5s.

These twelve movements, or pieces, are named from a dance peculiar to the state of *Monferrato*, and are, of course, all in the same time, or measure. This measure is *six quavers in a bar:* and considering that Mr. Clementi has filled twenty-five folio pages with movements necessarily of the same cast, or order, it is no small credit to his imagination, that he could infuse into them so much variety of character. The subjects, or leading passages, of most of them, are very pleasingly conceived; and in their conduct, they display the science and ingenuity of a skilful master. As practices, they will be found useful; and as recreations, more than ordinarily gratifying.

"Wave thy fair Head," a Glee for three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. Composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

This glee forms a three-voiced ballad of three verses, the second of which digresses into the relative minor, producing a felicitous relief to the first and third. The melody is smooth and flowing; and though the combination cannot boast of any thing like point or response, its fabrication is sound and legitimate, and its prevailing effect beyond that of the general harmonization of the day.

"Sing to Love a Roundelay," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr Leoni Lee, at the New Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the Opera of* The Marriage of Figaro, *written and composed by J. A. Wade, esq. 1s. 6d.

Independently of the novel ideas and appropriate character of this air, we find in it a degree of ease and grace that bespeak talent and considerable delicacy of feeling. The passages, though happily varied, are symmetrical, and produce a unity of effect that identifies the melody, and gives it a distinct place in the province of ballad beauty. The words (comprized in two verses) are passionate and natural, and evince Mr. Wade's possession of much poetical fancy.

"*And*

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"And art thou then, celestial spirit, flown?" an Elegy (written by a young lady) on the much lamented death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, composed by R. W. Evans. 2*s.*

The piety expressed in the words, and the expression intended in the music, of this elegy, are recommendations that will not be overlooked by the admirers of the character to whose memory the composition is dedicated. The sentiments of the poetry have evidently been felt by the composer; and, a few lapses in the accent excepted, we find the composition worthy of our favourable report.

"Le Carnival de Venise," a favourite Air. arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by Augustus Voight. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Voight has prefaced this pleasing composition with a very agreeable and appropriate introduction. The rondo itself is novel and striking in its subject, and worked into a piano forte exercise, with considerable address. It certainly may be practised with much advantage to the juvenile finger, and cannot be heard but with pleasure.

That elegant and expressive instrument, the piano forte, from the period of its invention to the present time, has been in a constant progress towards perfection, but its present high state of excellence, owes more, perhaps, to the spirit and liberality of the house of Clementi, Collard and Co. than to any other source. The recent improvement this distinguished firm has produced, is derived from what they term the *Bridge of Reverberation*. The advantage of this *bridge* is, to give the strings the effect of being fixed, like those of a harp, to the sound-board itself, instead of their being checked by their immediate attachment to a solid substance. By this contrivance, not only a more rich and equal flow of vibration is produced, but the whistling is obviated of the large steel strings so common in grand piano fortes. This *bridge* also converts those portions of the strings lying beyond the original bridge, to the augmentation of the tone produced from the main body of the instrument, by the *Harmonic Swell*. It is but doing justice to distinguished ingenuity, to inform our readers, that this novel and important improvement of the piano forte, was devised and executed by F. W. Collard.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—The preceding month has been auspicious to the interest of the Covent Garden managers. The *Exile*, Young's *Hamlet*, the exertions of Liston and Miss Stephens in the *Comedy of Errors*, Miss Hallande's *Macbeath* and Miss Stephens's *Polly*, over and above all the magic attractions of *Harlequin* and the long renowned *Mother Bunch*, have drawn numerous and brilliant audiences. This pantomime is, perhaps, as neat in its changes, and as striking in its scenery, as any that has appeared at either house for many years. The borders of the sandy desert, the castle of polished steel, and the domestic representation of Black Heath, are particularly imposing, and perfectly worthy of entertaining other connoisseurs than those of from three to four feet high.

DRURY LANE.—The talents and indefatigable industry of the lessee of this theatre, continues to support its respectability, in spite of the partial failure of *Giovanni in Ireland* (the intended substitute for a Christmas pantomime) to make powerful stand against the high-strained efforts of the rival house. To the rich and spirited acting of Elliston and Munden in *Secrets worth Knowing*, and Kean's truth and energy in *Richard*, *Macbeth*, *Othello and Lear*, have been added the interest of a new *original play*, in three acts, called *The Pirate*, founded on the novel of that name by Sir Walter Scott. Considering the difficulty of compressing the materials of three volumes into as many acts, and the hurry in which this piece was prepared for representation, we ought, perhaps, to wonder that Mr. Dimond, the editor, and that Messrs. Rooke, Cook and Wilson, the musical composers, acquitted themselves so reputably; and that some of the scenes, especially those of the *Exterior of a Castle*, the *Cabin of the Pirate's Ship*, and the *Sea View*, are so well conceived.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL facts, when obviously and immediately tending to practical good, cannot be too highly appreciated. Of this nature, and therefore deserving of every encomium, is the discovery recently made by M. Magendie respecting the power of moderate

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derate blood-letting in exciting the absorbent faculty, and the writer of these papers believes that much of the good ascribed to depletion in a direct manner, is properly attributable to its indirect agency. The subduction even of inflammation is not perhaps so simple and straight-forward a process as is usually conceived, but is effected, partly at least, by an impulse given to the absorbents, and when venesection is had recourse to in complaints marked by deficiency of power, the principle at present adverted to is most decidedly operative. Sydenham was wont to commence his course of therapeutic operations by a single bleeding, even in cases of chlorosis, and the success of the plan justified its adoption; but then he did not, as is too much the case with some of our modern venesectors, look upon depletion as the alpha and omega of all remedial powers, but on the contrary, considered it as a mere preliminary and make-way for strengthening medicinals: and the father of medicine has observed that debilitating measures, however occasionally necessary, must be instituted with circumspection, and conducted with care, *κινησις ες τὸ ισχαλον αγουσαι, σφαλερας.* A remarkable case of congestion in the brain, connected with nervous weakness, has just fallen under the observation of the writer, in which the combined operations of pulling down and building up, have been most unequivocally useful, and which is here alluded to from the circumstance of its having been thought by some persons, that to let out blood was both to let and *shut out* the disorder. If the reporter be charged with urging the necessity of caution in these particulars, with an undue pertinacity, he replies, that his frequent allusion to the subject is founded on the conviction that we are apt either to be too fearless, or too fearful of pouring out the vital fluid. He should be glad to feel that it was in his own power always to fall upon the correct medium; but daily experience convinces him that to propound dogmatia and to practise satisfactorily are very different affairs.

Within the last few days, another case has occurred, in which the utility of the croton oil has been most unquestionably displayed. It was a case of obstinate constipation, which threatened serious consequences from its continuance, but which, although it had refused to give way before some very drastic cathartics, almost immediately yielded to two drops of the oil in question, made into a small pill with crumb of bread. It is the concentration as well as the great power of this drug that renders it so important an addition to the list of medicines, and in cases where deglutition is impeded almost to suspension, it may be sometimes employed with effect; for as remarked in a former paper, merely to rub the tongue with a cork moistened by the oil is often to accomplish every purpose.

Affections of the larynx and trachea, which, without much care, are apt to be confounded with pulmonary and consumptive maladies, are frequent in their occurrence. To the pathology of these important parts of organization, the attention of systematics has not perhaps hitherto been sufficiently given; but as metaphysical or abstract, gives way to anatomical or structual nosology, we shall find that the deficiency complained of will come to be remedied by succeeding observers. It was with much satisfaction that the writer perused a very interesting little paper on this subject, from the elegant pen of Dr. Walker, of Huddersfield, in the last number of the Medical Repository; and Dr. Abercrombie has recently added to the obligations he had already laid the profession under, by entering somewhat largely into the discriminating marks between real and pseudo consumption. The papers of Dr. A. are to be found in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal—a journal which has from its commencement been conspicuous for the excellence of its original communications.

In an instance of tracheal secretion, the result of previous inflammation, but at length connected with signal debility, (and in which suffocation was menaced by the copiousness of discharge from the membrane) much benefit has been derived from the inhalation of tar-vapour, a medicine which, in these cases of mucous secretion, from induced weakness, may be made use of with a prospect of advantage; but the writer has witnessed its injurious tendency when applied to consumptive ailment of an inflammatory kind and genuine character.

D. Uwins, M.D.

Bedford Row, Jan. 20, 1822.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THIS report consists merely of the echo of former distresses. With respect to the routine of Country business, there is nothing of novelty or interest to mention. The wheats, where they have not been flooded, are generally found to look well; but drawn upward as they have been, by a constant series of warm and moist weather, without the slightest check from frost, the apprehension is far from being groundless, that they may be exhausted by excessive vegetation, and ultimately be more productive in straw than corn. It was supposed last month, from the wet and poachy state of a great part of the lands, that much of the wheat sowing must be postponed till after Christmas; but from subsequent accounts, in spite of all difficulties it seems, that a finish has been generally made. Talavera (Spanish) wheat is getting out of repute; perhaps corn from a warm climate, should never be sown in this country in the autumn, until it shall have become naturalized

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turalized to our soil. Sheep, in course, are doing badly abroad, with their fleece and loins constantly wet, feeding on sodden and half-rotted turnips. The mortality among them in various counties, and in Scotland, has already been considerable; and unless a speedy change in the weather should supervene, a general rot, like those in former days, may be apprehended; in the mean time, they who keep sheep abroad in such circumstances, yet possessing the means of feeding them under shelter, (and there are many such men) may, perhaps, be *wise men*, though certainly sorry calculators. But custom and fashion must ever govern practices, as well in sheep husbandry, as in physic and divinity. A public fortune-teller of prime notoriety, who moreover refers to the exact fulfilment of his former predictions, has lately ventured to prophecy a still farther decline in the price of wheat, to the ratio of cent per cent. Give the markets time for this, and the prediction may be verified; but should the old rules of weather-wisdom hold their ground, and a warm and moist winter be followed by a cold and blighting spring and summer, it may be presumed that, neither the quantity, nor quality of the future wheat crop, will give much sanction to a farther decline of price, in whatever humour *currency* may find itself. During several weeks past, the causes of rain and fog, of the former particularly, appears to have been evidently exhausted; yet a state of moisture in the atmosphere has constantly prevailed, and the lands have remained in a very wet and poachy state. There is at present great hopes of a favourable change. Fine, heavy, dry wheat, short in quantity, and much in request, is worth 75s. per quarter; but in general, all kinds of produce are necessarily at a declining price, since the supply invariably exceeds the demand. Perhaps long wool is an exception, being rather ready of sale. Manufactures are in a far more prosperous state than agriculture, and are gradually relieving the land from a part of its superfluous labourers. Great part of the lands may be said to be farmed by the proprietors, through the support which they have most prudently and honourably extended to their tenants; but the mere eleemosynary plan, perhaps first deprecated in these reports, seems about to be superseded by properly adapted contracts. In this respect the Lords FITZWILLIAM and STAFFORD have acted wisely and worthily, and the latter has given public notice that he will in future, be governed in the receipt of his rents, by the market price of wheat; a regulation which, if generally adopted, would place agriculture on a solid basis, and throw all the consequences of fluctuating markets on proprietors, capitalists, and consumers; and although it would place the tenant at his ease, yet landlords would gain by the advance, when prices required an increased income, as much as they might nominally lose when prices diminished; and, when of course, the expenditure their establishments would be less. Scotland, where *general inclosure* has always been free, has suffered less than any of the southern parts of the island; and late accounts state that farms are there freely taken at the old rents. The state of Ireland, naturally a moist climate, is most deplorable; a state, in too great measure, attributable to the policy and national justice of this country, to which, a finishing stroke was put by a PITT administration The Continent shares with us in the miseries of superabundance. Not *Chaos*, but the days of *Midas* are come again! It has been a hard-run race between the continental cultivators and our own, which should have the honour and profit of feeding this country. The present are days of individual and partial distress, but of general prosperity.

The relative situations of the two great classes of the community, the agriculturists and the manufacturers, renders the relief of the former, in the principle of higher prices a question of great difficulty and delicacy. It would be a monstrous policy to endeavour to benefit either class of the community, by adopting any measure to raise the price of the necessaries of life. Such a policy ought to be opposed by all classes. What then is to be done for the relief of the agriculturist? He produces a commodity which will fetch only a certain price in the market, and it is the interest of all, that it should not fetch a higher price; but any price is sufficient, if the out-goings bear a just proportion to it. In this case, then, are the out-goings necessary, and can they be diminished? They consist of RENT, which it is obvious, can be diminished; of TAXES, which can or ought to be diminished; and the continuance of which, depends on the pleasure of the legislature; of the POOR'S-RATES, created by the engrossment of farms, owing to the cupidity of landlords and speculating farmers—and of the PRICE OF LABOUR, which has already been reduced to a *minimum*, insomuch that many industrious labourers depend more on the parish than their employers, and which, therefore, admits of no reduction. The remedies, consequently are obnoxious: rents must be reduced—taxes must be transferred from land to the funds, whose annual accounts exceed the rental of land, and small farms must be restored for the purpose of diminishing the poor-rates, and providing for the over supply of labourers.

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 9d. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.—Lamb 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Veal 4s. 9d. to 6s. 0d—Pork 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.—Bacon 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Raw Fat 2s. 8½d.——Wheat 30s. to 75s.—Barley 17s. to 30s —Oats 14s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 60s. to 90s. 0d.—Clover do. 72s. to 105s.—Straw 27s. 6d. to 40s.—Coals in the Pool 34s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.

Middlesex, Jan. 25, 1822.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Dec. 27.							Jan. 28.						
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3	0	0	to	4	0	0	3	0	0	to	4	0	0 per cwt
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	5	0	..	4	14	0	4	7	0	..	5	0	0 ditto.
Coffee, ———, fine	5	4	0	..	5	7	0	4	9	0	..	5	12	0 ditto.
——, Mocha	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	12	0	0	..	18	0	0 per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8¼	..	0	0	9¼	0	0	8½	..	0	0	9¼ per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	7½	..	0	1	0	0	0	9½	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Currants	4	16	0	..	5	14	0	4	16	0	..	5	14	0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	10	0	..	3	15	0	3	3	0	..	4	8	0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	58	0	0	..	0	0	0	58	0	0	..	0	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	52	0	0	..	0	0	0	54	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	2	0	0	..	4	4	0	2	0	0	..	4	4	6 per cwt.
——, Sussex, do.	2	10	0	..	4	4	0	2	0	0	..	2	16	0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	8	15	0	..	9	10	0	8	15	0	..	9	10	0 per ton.
——, Pigs	5	0	0	.	7	0	0	5	0	0	..	7	0	0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	..	0	0	0	39	0	0	..	0	0	0 per jar
——, Galipoli	65	0	0	..	0	0	0	65	0	0	..	0	0	0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	0	0	.	4	3	0	3	16	0	..	4	0	0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0 ditto.
——, East India	0	9	0	..	0	10	0	0	10	0	..	0	12	0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	0	1	..	1	1	4	1	1	0	..	1	1	4 per lb
——, Bengal, skein	0	14	6	..	0	17	1	0	14	6	..	0	17	1 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	3	.	0	8	0	0	7	3	..	0	8	0 per lb
———, Cloves	0	3	9	..	0	0	0	0	3	9	..	0	0	0 ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	8	..	0	4	8	0	3	9	..	0	3	10 ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0	0	7¼	..	0	0	0	0	0	7¼	..	0	0	7½ ditto.
———, ———, white	0	1	2½	..	0	0	0	0	1	3	..	0	1	4 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	10	..	0	4	4	0	4	4	..	0	4	10 per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	1	4	..	0	1	9	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	1	7	..	0	1	9 ditto.
Sugar, brown	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	2	13	0	..	2	19	0 per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	3	16	0	..	4	12	0 per cwt.
——, East India, brown	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0 dritto.
——, lump, fine	2	0	0	..	2	4	0	3	14	0	..	3	18	0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2	7	0	..	0	0	0	2	9	6	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	2	5	0	..	0	0	0	2	3	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	..	0	0	0	0	2	6½	..	0	0	0 per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	22	0	0	..	33	0	0	22	0	0	..	33	0	0 per pipe
——, Port, old	24	0	0	..	55	0	0	24	0	0	..	55	0	0 ditto
——, Sherry	25	0	0	..	60	0	0	25	0	0	..	60	0	0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Belfast, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 40s. 0d. — Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s. Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, Jan. 27.— Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 40. Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50¾.—Dublin, 9 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l. Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey 59l. 0s.—Grand Union, 20l. 0s.—Grand Junction, 222l. Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 350l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 2600l.—Oxford, 649l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 163l.—London, 101l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark Bridge, 13l.—Strand. 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 250l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 131l. 0s.—Gas Light Company, 62l. 0s. City Ditto, 105l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 76¾; 3 per cent. consols, 76 5/8 6; 5 per cent. navy 107⅞ 8.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s. 3d.—Silver in bars 5s. 0d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Dec. 1821, and the 20th of Jan. 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 91.]
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABBEY, T. Pocklington, ironmonger. (Holmes, *attorney*.

Abbey, R. Alne, York, miller. (Gamble.

Adcock, H. W. Birmingham, dealer. (Tyndall and Co.

Ambrose, T. Waterloo Place, woollen-draper. (Hodgson.

Andrew, S and H. Micklehurst, Cheshire, woollen-manufacturers. (Buckley.

Annen,

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Annen, J. Blackheath, merchant. (Sweet and Co.
Beaufoy, I. Meriden, Warwick, draper. (Troughton and Co.
Birch, R. Y. Hammersmith, medicine-vender. (Harnett.
Blackburn, W. Bedford, Lancaster, dealer. (Kershaw.
Bond, J. Munsley, Hereford, coppice-dealer. (Holbrook.
Brittain, B. Warren's Farm, Herts. dealer. (Bond.
Broadbent, I. and A. Saddleworth, York, merchts. (Whitehead.
Bush, H. Loddon, Norfolk, grocer. (Boyce.
Butcher, O. Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, farmer. (Withers, jun.
Cantor, J. J. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, pen-manufacturer. (Noel.
Cartwright, T. Oakhampton, inn-keeper. (Bruton.
Chafer, W. Hull, grocer. (Brown.
Christie, C. Clement's-lane, insurance-broker (Allistons and Co.
Churchill, S. Hadlow-street, Brunswick-square, wine-merchant. (Howard.
Clark, T. Hammersmith, money-scrivr. (Isaacson.
Clemence, I. jun. Northumberland-street, carpenter. (Stevens and Co.
Cole, T. Cartoft, York, dealer. (Garbutt.
Colville, E. Charlotte-st. Portland-place. (Poole.
Croaker, C. Crayford, Kent, farmer. (Stevens & Co.
Deleval, A. York-street, Covent Garden, wine-merchant. (Reardon and Co.
Etherington, I. Knottingley, York, coal-dealer. (Clough and Co.
Forbes, G. M. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison.
Frost, J. Temple Normanton, Derby, maltster. (Rickards.
Fulstone, H. Cottenham, Cambridge, auctioneer. (Bays.
Gear, I. Nottingham, fishmonger. (Hopkinson, and Co.
George, I. Park-street, Hanover-square, auctioneer. (Fenton.
Gidden, T. the younger, Prince's-square, St. George's in the East, curriers. (Vizard & Co.
Gill, W. Scarborough, linen-draper. (Wood.
Graves, T. jun. Cottenham, Cambridge, butcher. (Whiteley.
Grayson, R. Wigan, cotton-spinner. (Battersby and Co.
Griffis, V. Knightsbridge, plumber. (Palmer & Co.
Haigh, T. Poland-street, bookbinder. (Mahew.
Hall, J. Watton at Stone, Herts, corn-dealer (Forbes.
Harrison, R. Coleshill, tanner. (Palmer.
Heath, J. Rosemary-lane, cheesemonger. (Tomlins and Co.
Hext, S. Ha dington Mandeville, Somerset, sailcloth maker. (Murley.
Hole, R. Broad-street, Bloomsbury, tailor. (Constable and Co.
Hunter, I. Hawkhurst, Kent, corn dealer. (Gregson and Co.
Jenkins, Edward, Picketstone, miller. (Gregory, and Bassett.
Jenkins, R. I. R. Axbridge, dealer (Saunders.
King, Jacob, Great Yeldham, Essex, linen-draper, &c. (Reardon and Davis.
Mackintyre, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, and Crump.
Mather, I. Jewin-street, wine-merchant. (Watson
Metcalfe, R. Brunswick-place, City-road, merchant. (Alliston, and Hundleby.
Mickle, I. Piercy-street, Tottenham-court-road, tailor. (Fisher.
Midwood, T. H. London, merchant. (Wood.
Milne, J. Liverpool, painter. (Ramsbottom.
Munro, G. Mincing-lane, wine-merchant. (Wright.
Nattris, I. sen. Thornton, York, linen-draper. (Cornwall.
Neale, G. Grantham, brick-maker, (Newcome.
Nunneley, S. Cransley, Northampton, cattle-jobber. (Lamb.
Oliver, T. High-street, Mary-le-bone, victualler. Carlon.
Park, John, Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Lowden, and Helder.
Parker, I. Edgeware-road, earthenware man. (Carlon.
Pearson, E. & Co. Liverpool, merchts. (Orred & Co.
Penley, I. jun. Uley, Gloucester, dyer. (Eden.
Pinneger, J. Lechlade, Gloucester, wool-merchant. (Mullings.
Potbury, G. Sidmouth, cabinet-maker. (Bruton.
Pownall, T. Handforth, Chester, flour factor, &c. (Wright and Cole, and Dumvile.
Rawlinson, S. Bowtell, near Hayes, Middlesex, brickmaker. (Carlon.
Richards, J. Exeter, cabinet-maker. (Drake and Church, and Terrell.
Robinson, E. Langbourn Chambers, merchant. (Cousins.
Robinson, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn, grocer. (Few and Co.
Rogers, T. and Co. Savoy-street, Strand, harnessmakers. (Lewis.
Routledge, T. Liverpool, broker. (Lowten, and Leicester.
Scott, O. Manchester Buildings, Westminster, army and navy-agent (Alliston and Co.
Shaw, I. Oldham, Lancaster, machine-maker. (Shattlew.
Simpson, W. I. Manchester, hosier. (Law & Co.
Smeeton, G. St. Martin's-lane, printer. (Davies.
Staff, E. Norwich, Brickmaker. (Holme and Co.
Stoker, I. Doncaster, tinman. (Badger, jun.
Tennant, I. Liverpool, merchant. (Massey.
Thomas, W. Blewit's Buildings, Fetter-lane, workbox manufacturer. (Messrs. Harman.
Thompson, W. Tottenhill, near Lynn, cattle dealer. (Fisher.
Todd, I. Tottenham, Cambridge, butcher. (Peacock.
Toussaint, C. Castle-street, Leicester-square, plumber. (Allen.
Wardle, I. Worksop, butcher. (Beardshaw.
Washburn, J. Great Marlow, Bucks. wire-manufacturer. (Thomas.
Waugh, R. Hull, cabinet-maker. (Sandwith.
Whitbourn, J. Brook-street, Holborn, oilman. (Shepherd and Pacey.
White, J. Bletchingley, farmer. (Welchman & Co.
Wigfall, H. Sheffield, file-maker. (Smith.
Wilson, E. Strand, merchant. (Lewis.
Winter, George, Norfolk-street, Strand, merchant. (Llewellyn.
Woodwood, T. Bridgewater, Somerset, druggist. (Lowe and Bower.
Wotton, I. Windsor, timber-mercht. (Biggs & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Anbusson, C. W. F. George-st. Hanover-square.
Anderson, D. Billeter-lane.
Armstrong, I. Bristol.
Armstrong, I. North Wanboro', Odiham, Hants.
Ashby, R. Poultry.
Atkinson, H. Bread-street Hill.
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place.
Aubrey, G. E. Manchester.
Austin, T. and Co. Bath.
Bayley, G. and Co. Finsbury-place.
Bayley, C. Abingdon.
Baylis, I. and Co. Piccadilly.
Belham, T. Stratford, Essex.
Beddeck, T. St. Issey, Cornwall.
Blackwell, R. Crescent, Minories.
Boyce, I. Bordesley, near Birmingham.
Brennand, T. Bread-street.
Brook, N. Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Brown, W. Sutton at Hone, Kent.
Brown, E. Friday-street.
Bulpin, R. Bridgwater.
Burley, I. Bristol.
Burn, J. Lothbury.
Burrows, I. Gloucester.
Button, W. and Co. Paternoster-row.
Byron, W. Hammersmith.
Campbell, D. Old Jewry.
Carter, I. S. and Co. Liverpool.
Colbeck, T. West House, York.
Cundell, R. jun. Suburbs of York.
Day, R. H. Tovil, near Maidstone.
Deakin, F. and Co. Aston, near Birmingham.
Dingle, I. St. Austle, Cornwall.
Doull, A. sen. Greenwich.
Edwards, L. O. Minories.
Ellis, W. Liverpool.
English, F. Birmingham.
Fincham, B. W. and Co. Epping.
Forbes and Co. Liverpool.
Fowler, D. and Co. Gracechurch street.
Fraser, I. Swithin's-lane.

Freeman

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Freeman, I. Hatton Garden.
Frew, J. Museum-st. Bloomsbury.
Gatton, S. Wood-street, Cheapside.
Gilbert, H. and Co. Brixham, Devon.
Gill, J. M. Plymouth Dock.
Green-smith, I. Cartmel, Lancaster.
Groming, R. Broad-st. Buildings.
Grove, P. Cardiff.
Gundry, G. Knaresboro'.
Hacket, J. Breedon on the Hill, Leicester.
Haggart, B. Lime-House Hole.
Haigh, I. Huddersfield.
Halcon, R. Ashbourn, Derby.
Hale, S. London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
Hall, I Chatham.
Handley, W. Stretton-en-le-Field.
Hannington, H. Putney.
Hawkins, I. Farncomb, Surrey.
Hayter, I. Bristol.
Hewett, C. of or near Henley-upon-Thames.
Hobbs, R. Stratford-upon-Avon.
Hoile, I. Beech-street.
Holdsworth, W. Bradford, York.
Holmes, T. and Co. Long Acre.
Hooper, I. Tooley-street.
Howitt, I. St. Martin's-lane.
Hughes, I. and Co.
Jackson, C. Upper Thames-st.
James, B. and Co. Lawrence-lane.
Jarrett, T. Shrewsbury.
Johnson, W. Heybridge, Essex.
Jones, A. W. New Brentford.
Jones and Co. Liverpool.
Jones, R. A. Tottenham Court Road.
Jones, H. Holywell.
Jordan, P. Whitechapel.
Keating, A. Strand.
Kempster, T. Bouverie-street.
Kenworthy, I. Stone Wood, York.
Kilner, W. and Co. Huddersfield.
King, C. M. Upper East Smithfield.
Knight, I. Castle Carey, Somerset.
Laing, G. Commercial Sale Rooms.
Latby, I. Honiton.
Lewis, I. Three Kings' court, Lombard-street.
Little, A. Bolton, Cumberland.
Little, W. Bolton, Cumberland.
Lovegrove, R. Arborfield, Berks.
Mace, S Norwich.
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
Malcolm, R. Ashbourn, Derby.
Masters, R. Coventry.
Merrick, T. Frith-street.
Mumford, E. Liverpool.
Neville, S. Leeds.
Nicoll, E. Hemel Hempstead.
Noon, T. Shepton Beauchamp.
Nowell, I. Cheapside.
Palmer, T. Bedford.
Palmer, T. Bedford.
Palmer, R. Brighton.
Park, T. King's Stanley, Gloucester.
Park, R. jun. Portsea.
Parks, T. and Co. Birmingham.
Peak, I. Newcastle-under-Line.
Pearse, C. Wellington, Somerset.
Percy, R. Blandford Forum.
Phillips, H. & Co. Birmingham.
Pier, G. Newport, Monmouth.
Preddon, E. Horncastle.
Paton, A. and Co. Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe Highway.
Read, I. Lloyd's Coffee-house.
Richardson, G. Horncastle.
Robinson, R. S. Clarkson, J. J. and Parker, G. J. Change Alley, London.
Rogers, S. Gutter-lane.
Ross, A. Leadenhall Buildings.
Routh, I. Austin Friars.
Ryder, A. Mincing-lane.
Sargent, T Milbank-row.
Silver, R. Liverpool.
Simson, R. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
Stanley, H. Jack House Within Oswald Twistle, Lancaster.
Swaine and Co. Halifax.
Sykes, W. and Co. White Lion-street, Norton Faleate.
Symonds, C. & Co. Watling-st eet.
Thorn, I. T. Plymouth.
Thurkle, G. M. New-st.-square, Fetter-lane.
Tillotson, I. Halifax.
Tipping, T. Warrington.
Tollervy, W. H. Portsea.
Townend, R. and Co. Mitre Court, Fleet-street.
Tucker, W. and Co. Sheffield.
Turner, T. W. Brentford.
Vice, J. Blackfriars Road.
Underdown, T. Colyton, Devon.
Wardell, R. Brighton.
Walls, T. Webber-street, Lambeth Marsh.
Ward, T. Seamer, York.
Webster, J. and J. Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Welford, I. Broad-st. Ratcliffe.
Whitmarsh, H. H. Wingham, Kent.
Whitby, W. and Co. Clement's-lane.
Wilcox, T. Holborn.
Wilkes, J. sen. Burley, York.
Wilson, I. Macclesfield.
Wilson, W. R. Crown court, Broad-street.
Woodhouse, I. and M. Mincing-lane.
Young, T. Cheltenham.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVERAL meetings of proprietors and agriculturists, in consequence of *low* prices, have taken place during the month, to complain of taxes, and of the extravagant expenditure of the government. Unhappily, in past times, principles have had no influence on these persons. While they got *high* prices, cities might be sacked, fields of battle covered with victims, liberty destroyed, and nations oppressed by means of exactions from their stores, and they not only forebore to protest, but fostered brutal prejudices, and fanned the flames of war by every means in their power. Perhaps their ignorance is their best apology, and so far as this can be admitted, they are entitled to present compassion. Never was the finger of God more visible in visiting the pride and crimes of a people! What else but the power of Omnipotence could have reached the fire-sides of the haughty land-owners, and purse-proud agriculturists of this empire, who, when wheat was 120s. per quarter, laughed at the distresses of the manufacturers, and at the miseries of Europe, and encouraged wars waged for no more definable object, "*than to relieve Europe from suspense.*" We cannot resist this taunt—the crimes committed by such persevering selfishness merit what is suffered, and they ought to be repented in sack-cloth and ashes! We, however, habitually pity the failings and the sufferings of our fellow-creatures, and sincerely sympathise with the agricultural interest in their present dilemma. Their first course is to set themselves *morally* right by demanding the punishment of those who abused their confidence. This the justice of heaven demands of them. Then they may properly seek that reduction of expenditure which is the cause of such heavy assessments on their reduced returns—and finally require an equalization of taxes, by calling on the drones, the fund-holders, to pay their full quota of the existing taxes. The next thing will

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will be for farmers to relinquish those extended tracts of land which their avarice led them to engross, and for landlords to rebuild those farm-houses which their insensibility to the distresses of industry led them in wantonness to destroy. These things done, the blessing of heaven will return to the country—prosperity will be equalized—and industry will enjoy the produce of its virtue and labour. We agree, at the same time, with the Duke of Sussex and other illustrious authorities, that if the people had been fairly represented in Parliament, or if Parliament had not been filled with members for rotten boroughs, the crimes of the last thirty years would not have been committed; and therefore we hope that all the interests of the country will unite in bringing about such an improvement in the representation as shall be compatible with the security of the Constitution, and the strength and durability of the Empire.—The meetings alluded to are described in our Provincial Intelligence, and we hope, in our ensuing Numbers, to have occasion to notice more of them.

But while these distresses accumulate on the landed interest, owing to the emancipation of South America, and other causes, the Manufacturers are generally fully employed; and owing to quickened collections of the revenue, the coronation, &c. the amount has improved half a million.

The following is an official abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended 5th Jan. 1821.

	Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1821.	1822.
Customs	2,117,659	2,486,896
Excise	6,315,737	6,390,789
Stamps	1,535,474	1,497,128
Post Office	321,000	308,000
Assessed Taxes	2,333,674	2,292,708
Land Taxes	427,582	473,000
Miscellaneous	114,187	119,696
	13,165,313	13,568,217
	Years ended 5th Jan. 1821.	1822.
Customs	8,631,891	9,135,102
Excise	26,364,702	26,546,415
Stamps	6,151,347	6,108,640
Post Office	1,389,000	1,318,000
Assessed Taxes	6,311,346	6,256,811
Land Taxes	1,192,257	1,263,274
Miscellaneous	293,938	303,463
	50,334,481	50,931,705

The revenue of the year ending the 5th Jan. 1822, therefore, is nearly 51,000,000l. and exceeds that of last year by nearly 600,000l. On reference to Mr. Vansittart's budget of June last, it will be seen that he stated the total charge for the year to be 52,000,000l. The income to meet this charge is as follows:

Total revenue for England	51,000,000
Supposed revenue for Ireland	3,500,000
	54,500,000

The surplus, therefore, of 2,500,000l. is the whole of the Sinking Fund, available on the 5th of January, 1822.

At the great dinner, in Norfolk, to celebrate Mr. Fox's birth-day, the Duke of Sussex, on his health being drank, made the following observations:

"In former times, he said, when England interfered in Continental politics, it was to save the people of one state from the oppression of another;—such was the interference of Queen Elizabeth; but now there was a community of effort to crush, not to save, the oppressed. The system of spies and informers of late years so organized, were not the growth of an English soil. No; they were the emanation of the Holy Alliance, and one of the evils it inflicted, or, as some would perhaps say, the glories that attested the salvation of the country. Of a piece with these domestic proceedings was one circumstance connected with that *beautiful* Bridge-street concern, which he was surprised had hitherto escaped public notice. He would not be foul-mouthed even respecting the contemptible agents of that society; but it was worth notice, that their secretary was the treasurer of the society for the relief of foreigners in distress—a situation which necessarily gave him access, as often as he pleased, to the whole foreign diplomatic corps resident in this country, and afforded the most convenient opportunities for any practices in which he might be engaged. This was another branch of the Holy Alliance; from such might the Lord defend him! Next to the system of espionage, came the system of terrorism. The base operators of that system knew that though there were some who scorned their arts, there were others who would be deterred by their base threats—he was one of those who would always scorn and defy them. This most infamous and wicked system was carried on under the unworthy artifice of assuming a name associated with every thing that was the reverse of such baseness. John Bull was incapable of tolerating the atrocities which wretches were found to commit under the cloak of his honest name. Mr. Denman had said truly the other day in a court of justice, that

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that if the base arts of these vile calumniators were retorted upon administration, no government could withstand them. If they were calculated, then, to batter down a government, what stand could isolated individuals be expected to make against them? The process of terrifying and frightening a man from his duty was easy according to this project; for were he a father, it was only to send him an anonymous threat, that if he attempted to do such an act, he should read the following Sunday such or such a story of his wife, his son, or his daughter. On the subject of the grievances which now weighed down the country, he fully concurred in the opinion, that their immediate cause was excessive taxation. The government had long tried to divide and distract the public attention, to set off the agriculturist against the manufacturer, and, *vice versa*—to concede this *point*, and form *that* committee, until they had at length made such a juggle of all the interests of society, that none could extricate themselves from the mass of confusion which alike perplexed all. This was exactly what the ministers aimed at, and from it the country had no chance of disengaging itself, but by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. As to the remedy, the first step was naturally to remove the cause of that taxation which was the immediate evil. He was perfectly convinced, and he spoke it without pledging himself to specific details, or shutting out particular qualifications, that a rational reform in Parliament could alone save the country."

FRANCE.

In our last we noticed a change in the French king's ministers, by which the faction of the ultra-royalists had displaced the sort of middle party, which had for some time directed the French councils. Such men were, however, not likely to be acceptable to the nation, and the measures which they have proposed prove that they are more likely that their predecessors to dispense with the charter to which the Bourbons owe their restoration. As the Censorship of the press was no longer tolerable, these men have proposed to place the press out of the protection of the law, and to treat its agents as so many outlaws. Thus a royal commission is proposed to be erected to try what the ministers consider offences of the press, in exclusion of juries and all usual forms. The subject is in course of debate while this article is written; and it is to be hoped that so audacious a project, directed against the first principles of liberty, will be repelled by a large majority. As far as the debate had proceeded, according to the last mail, more zeal and talent has not been exerted since the year 1789; whether the results will be similar to those of that famous year, time will shew.

A considerable sensation has been produced all over Europe, during the month, by an eloquent petition of an English gentleman of the name of Loveday, to the Chamber of Deputies, complaining of the seduction of two daughters, whom he had placed in a Paris boarding-school, to the tenets of the Catholic religion. Indeed, it appears from this document, and from all other information, that religious fanatics are at this time as busy in France, as they are in England; and that certain zealots, who think their power greater than that of omnipotence, are thrusting forward their unhallowed services, in promoting certain modes of faith to which these poor creatures are attached. In France, this fanatical spirit is more operative, because it has but one direction, in favour of Popery; but happily in England it is neutralized by the opposite directions in which it acts, and by the varied modes of faith which our zealots inculcate.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes of Portugal are proving themselves one of the most enlightened bodies of legislators in Europe. They listen to the voice of philosophy, as will be seen by the following documents:—

Translation of a Minute from the Journals of the Portugueze Cortes.

Read by Secretary Freire a Letter, presented by Senhor Sepulveda, to whom it had been addressed by Senhor Carvalho, Member of the Regency of the Kingdom,* along with the works of Jeremy Bentham, offered by their venerable author to the Portugueze nation; in which letter of Senhor Carvalho it was said, that the writer could not give a more authentic testimony of the value he set upon so flattering an offering than by accompanying it with a wish, that, in their practice, the Cortes may take for their guidance the liberal doctrines of the principal and earliest constitutionalist of Europe.

Penetrated with those sentiments of esteem that are so justly due to the illustrious Bentham—to that sage by whose

* This body is composed of four members: the Conde de Sampaio, President, and Messrs. Carvalho, de Sao Lecis, and Soto Maior.

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luminous ideas the whole civilized world has been enlightened, and to whom its free nations should erect a monument of gratitude, for the indefatigable zeal with which he has made application of those ideas to the service of the great cause of liberty and good government,—the assembly has resolved, not only that of this his offering honourable mention be made in their Journals, but also that direction be given to the Regency, to cause to be translated and printed all those his works; and that, by one of the secretaries of this august assembly, a letter be written to him, conveying to him the grateful acknowledgement of the Cortes, accompanied with the intimation that those his gifts were addressed to the assembly by one, and presented by another, of the persons who planned and took the lead in consummating those glorious measures, which gave commencement to our political regeneration; and that to the same Bentham be sent an authentic copy of the paragraph in our Journals, in which expression is given to this resolution of the sovereign assembly. Hermano José Braamcamp de Sobral, president;—Joao Baptista Felgueiras, deputado secretario;—Agostinho José Freire, deputado secretario."

Address of Mr. BENTHAM *to the Cortes.*

Portugueze Cortes! Worthy rulers of a regenerated people! Worthy rulers only because faithful servants!

Our correspondence is a singular one: the world's eye is upon it. It is an useful, it is an instructive one,—I continue it.

Once already I have put your virtues to the test; nobly have they stood it: one trial still remains.

Once more, must I bring to your view the never-to-be-forgotten phrase—*Greatest happiness of greatest number*—all comprehensive and sole justifiable end of government. On a collection of works, by which the light of that all-commanding principle has, with more or less intensity, been shed on almost every part of the government, the seal of your approbation, has been already stamped. Altogether, however, they form little more than an outline, nor that any thing better than a rough and incomplete one. That outline—would you see it not only corrected and completed, but filled up? filled up by a body of proposed law, conceived, and as to all the most important parts of it, expressed, not in detail only, but *interminis*? speak the word, and you shall have it.

In the first place a proposed *Penal* Code; in the next place a proposed *Civil* Code; in the last place a proposed *Constitutional* Code:—this is what I have to offer you. In all of them, the circumstances in which Portugal stands will be kept steadily in view; these circumstances, so far as they can be learnt from your judicial customs and existing ordinances, more particularly such ordinances as in the intervening interval shall have emanated from the regenerated legislature. To these will be added whatever information from any appropriately intelligent citizens of your's I may be fortunate enough to have found within my reach. Where, owing to the fluctuating nature of the incidents by which the demand for legislation is produced, arrangements proposed *interminis* would be inapplicable, general directions or instructions will be substituted. Finance law will suggest to you examples.

Subjoined to this address is an appendix. In Part I. are *Testimonials*, in Part II. *Reasons for acceptance*. It is for your *table* this appendix—not for your *ears*.

As to Testimonials, those which you yourselves have given me are worth all others put together. Still it may be some satisfaction to you to see that in your own opinion in favour of this your profered servant, there is not any thing with which that of other countries, more particularly his own, seems likely to be in discordance.

Of the Reasons for acceptance, the matter (I have said) is for your *table*. Length and respect for your time have rendered the separation necessary. To your ears, however, I venture to submit the heads of it.

No; I will not, as yet, seek to burthen you with it. It is, however, ready, and the next post shall bring it to you.

Legislators! Such is the mite I offer to cast into your treasury. But before the cast, or the mite itself, can have been made, something on your part must have been done; something to this effect you must have said to me, "Friend of man, send us these works of your's, they shall be laid upon our table. Rejection *in toto*, consideration in detail, sanctionment of one part, or of another part,—at one time, at another time, or at no time—all this will depend, for it cannot but depend, upon the judgment formed by us, as to what is most conducive, to the greatest happiness of the greatest number of the people under our charge. For thus much, however, the Cortes pledges itself, in so far as it is in its power to pledge itself; each of these your proposed codes shall, on its arrival, by the earliest opportunity, be taken for the subject of our deliberations."

"Well, but," says somebody, "this present of his—why all this talk about it? why not send it to us at once?"

Legislators! it is *not* made; and because it is not, therefore it is that I thus offer it. Without acceptance, such as that I have spoken of, I am not sure that it ever can be made; what I am sure of is, that it cannot be made either so promptly or so well.

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well. At the age of three and seventy the current of the blood runs slow; something is wanting, something from without to quicken it.

One short word more: let there be no mistake,—*acceptance* is what I call for,—*acceptance*, nothing more; no such thing as *preference*, much less *exclusive* preference. As to rival works, not to exclude, but to multiply them, would be my wish; rival works from any hands, but more particularly from native ones. Of the sincerity of this wish proof more than in abundance is already in your hands. It may be seen at length in one of those former works, by the acceptance of which your character has already shed its lustre on the untitled and title-scorning name of—

JEREMY BENTHAM.

GREECE.

Every account from Greece proves that the people of that country are performing the most heroic achievements for their emancipation from the Turkish yoke; and it seems that volunteers are flocking to their standard from every European nation. In the meantime, the legitimates, (as they call themselves) are looking on with jealousy or indifference. The distracted state of the Turkish empire leads to the hope that the Greeks may accomplish their purpose without any diversion on the part of Russia, as the surest means of combining civil liberty with national independence. The present Czar of Muscovy must be regarded as a liberal and enlightened man; but the genius of his government, backed as it is by hordes of trained savages, prevents any cordial co-operation on the part of such a power, in favour of liberty.

Nothing beyond speculation is afloat relative to the probability of war between Russia and Turkey.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts by various channels indicate that Iturvebe, popular commander of the Mexican patriotic troops, has been seduced by ambition, or by the flattery of sycophants, to assume the title of Emperor of Mexico. Our private accounts describe him as a middle-aged man of great energy of character, possessed of talents and unbounded popularity. The latest advices describe a failure of the patriots in an attack upon Vera Cruz, but this must be regarded as an affair of minor consequence, contrasted with the general independence of the fine provinces which constitute the Mexican isthmus.

On the other hand, in Columbia, the brave Bolivar, after a series of struggles, unequalled in partizan wars, has declined all the honours tendered to him by the people; and has declared that he will hold the office of president only while the new government is arranging, and will then retire into private life.

In Peru, Callao held out at the date of the last advices, and the remnant of the royalist army have thrown themselves into its fortress; but having only a month's provisions, their speedy surrender seemed inevitable. The King of Portugal has magnanimously recognized the new republic of Chili; and stated a new principle of legitimacy, which will alarm and displease the unprincipled despots, who leagued against the successive governments of France. His Portuguese Majesty justly states that every government must be regarded as legitimate to which the people are obedient; and therefore he recognizes the new American republic. For this declaration, the King of Portugal will live in the affections of mankind, while the despots who brought such misery on all Europe, by maintaining the insulting principle, that no government was legitimate, unless directed by some decrepid dynasty, will be execrated to the end of time. Let it also be observed, that the King of Portugal is the first head of a government who has made this recognition; and has placed the government of the United States in a relatively ignominious position.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Dec. 27. THE tide of the Thames flowed so high, that many houses on the Rotherithe side of the river were above three feet deep in water. Surrey-street and Craven-street in the Strand, as well as many parts of Westminster, were completely inundated: and at the Custom House, the water rose within a foot of the summit of the terrace.

—— Five individuals were examined at Bow-street, on a charge of robbing a jeweller, in the Strand, of watches and jewels to the amount of two thousand pounds and upwards.

— 28. The tide at London-bridge rose

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higher than was ever remembered. At Westminster and Vauxhall great devastation was occasioned by the overflowing of the river, which rose four inches higher than the great flood of 1774.

Jan. 2. The proprietors of the John Bull newspaper tried in the Court of King's Bench, for a libel on the Countess of Jersey; but acquitted for want of evidence.

— 3. Parliament prorogued until the 5th of February.

— 4. The proprietors of the John Bull newspaper tried in the Court of King's Bench, for publishing a series of libels on the late Queen.—Guilty.

— 11. Another bill was this day found by the Grand Jury, against the City Gas Light Company, for a nuisance.

— 12. Four of Carlile's shopmen, prosecuted by the noted Bridge-street Society, were this day arraigned at the Old Bailey, for trial; but on various accounts were remanded.

— 15. During the early part of this morning, the wind was so high, that considerable damage was done on the Thames. In Stepney Fields, the gable end of one of the new houses was blown down; and on the Deptford-road, an elm-tree was torn up by the roots.

List of the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 12, 1820, to Dec. 11, 1821:

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1105: buried, 1090.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5445; buried, 3606.

Christened in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 14,555; buried, 9005.

Christened in the ten parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4129; buried, 4150.

Total christened; males, 13,072; females, 12,160: in all 25,232.

Total buried; males 9379: female, 9072: in all 18,451.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4276
Between two and five	1793
Five and ten	904
Ten and twenty	628
Twenty and thirty	1358
Thirty and forty	1817
Forty and fifty	1957
Fifty and sixty	1872
Sixty and seventy	1612
Seventy and eighty	1312
Eighty and ninety	771
Ninety and a hundred	150
A hundred and eight.	1

Decreased in the burials this year, 897.

Thirty-four persons were executed in London and the county of Surrey during the last year.

MARRIED.

Robert Augustus Cottle, esq. of Aldermanbury, to Miss Sargeaunt, of Gower-street.

Mr. Sherman Stimson, of Oakham, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. William Brown, of Commercial-road.

Samuel Williams, esq. of Plymouth, to Eliza, daughter of John Symes, esq. of Essex-street, Strand.

Mr. Julius Giani, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, to Miss Eve Berry, of King-street, Portman-square.

Mr. W. Johnson, of Mile End-road, to Mrs. Pilgrim, widow of the late Mr. P. of Stratford, Essex.

Mr. John Wieppert, to Miss Isabella Stevenson.

Mr. W. Dent, of Clapham, to Miss Frances Sarah Stanley, of Prince's square.

Mr. Tilly, of Cornhill, to Miss Stockman, of Portsea.

John Brooks, esq. of Southampton-street, Strand, to Miss Wallis, of Clapham.

Mr. R. S. Bonwell, of St. Martin's-court, to Miss Lear, of Holloway.

John Hore, esq. of Red Lion-square, to Miss A. E. Robertson.

Mr. W. Dell, of Holborn, to Ann, youngest daughter of R. Dancer, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, to Matilda, daughter of the late John Smith, esq. of Harold's Park, Essex.

Joshua Blackburn, esq. of Liquorpond-street, to the eldest daughter of John Blades, esq. of Brookwell-hall.

Mr. John Boosey, of Broad-street, to Miss Fordham, of Sandon.

Mr. J. S. Nail, to Selina, eldest daughter of George Temple, esq.

William Imrie, esq. of Rathbone-place, to Mary Matilda, relict of George Steel, esq.

Mr. Richard Keysell, to Miss Meabry, of Bloomsbury.

George Longmore, esq. to Eliza Beckford, 3d daughter of G. Reynolds, esq. of Christ's Hospital.

Robert Walter, esq. youngest son of the late Major Byers, to Anne, daughter of the late Benjamin Travers, esq.

James Peachey, esq. of Salisbury-square, to Amelia Bridget, only daughter of the late James Mayor, esq. of Islington.

Mr. Edward Smith, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Player, of Dursley.

Christian Tawke, esq. of Croydon, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Leach, esq. of Clapham.

Lieut. Col. Walter O'Hara, late of the Portuguese service, to Marian, second daughter of Charles Murray, esq. of John-street Bedford-row.

Capt. W. S Badcock, R.N. to Miss Selina Crew, daughter of Lady H. Crew.

William Joseph Furlong, esq. to Miss M. A. S. Leigh, of Thames Ditton.

Mr. Joseph Warner Bromley, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Robarts, of Bedford-street.

R. Monro,

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R. Monro, esq. to Charlotte Mary, 2d daughter of the late James Monro, esq. of Hadley.

J. B. French, esq. to Louisa Jane, youngest daughter of the late George Rose, esq. of Crookham, Berks.

F. C. Meyer, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Sarah Pomeroy, eldest daughter of Dr. Smith, of Richmond.

Hugh Hammersley, esq. banker, to Maria Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Lewis Montolieu, esq.

T. Brown, M.D. of Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square, to Sarah Dionesse, daughter of the late Col. Goate, of Brent Eleigh-hall, Suffolk.

Lieut. Col. Charles Grene Ellicomb, to Mary, 3d daughter of the late Rev. Henry Peach.

John Samuel Hudson, esq. to Miss Allen, of Bath.

Mr. S. Betteley, of Soho, to Miss Brichene, of Biggleswade.

Robert Gogan, esq. to Miss Ruth Ann Twort.

DIED.

At Assembly-row, Mile End, 75, the Rev. *William Wood.*

At Barking, 33, the Rev. *Alfred Baker.*

Frederick John J. Mears, eldest son of Mr. G. M. of Kennington-lane; a youth of exemplary conduct, and beloved by all who knew him.

At Nelson-square, *Sarah*, wife of W. Yeates, esq.

In Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, 78, Mr. *John Darby*, late of Bankside.

Joseph Woolje, esq. 36, solicitor, Basinghall-street.

In the Hackney-road, 33, after a lingering illness, *Mary Ann*, eldest daughter of Mr. Woodcock.

At Horsleydown, 85, Mrs. *Sarah Haynes.*

In Blackman-street, Southwark, 70, Mrs. *Elizabeth Hunt*

At Newington, 27, Mrs. *Tolkien.*

William Jones, esq. upwards of forty years a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co. in London and Manchester. As a man of business, he was uniformly distinguished for integrity, exactness and liberality; and in the relations of private life, he was equally beloved for his humane and generous conduct on all occasions.

In Warwick-square, 56, Charles Letterman, esq. of the firm of Scatcherd and Letterman, of Ave-Maria-lane, booksellers.

At Reigate, *John Fox*, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

At Walworth, *Sophia*, second daughter of Mr. Richard Roffey.

At Ratcliffe-cross, 40, Mrs. *Salkow.*

In South Audley-street, *Mary*, wife of the Rev. Samuel Hackett, after a lingering illness.

In Parliament-street, 61, *John Mills*, esq. deeply lamented by his friends and relatives.

In Paddimore-place, Kensington, 67, *Richard Hopkins*, esq.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, 22, Miss *Bunning*, universally beloved and regretted.

In Ludgate-street, 77, *Hannah*, wife of Mr. W. March, bookseller.

In Piccadilly, 59, *John Mackay*, esq. of apoplexy.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, *Martha Oliphant*, daughter of the late James O. esq. of Cockspur-street.

Henry Peregrine Howard Beckwith, 36, sincerely lamented by all his friends.

At Barnes, *Caroline Frances*, only daughter of Mr. Pyle.

In Bread-street, Cheapside, Mrs. *G. Smith*, after a long and severe illness.

In Cheapside, Mr. *D. Davis*, of the firm of Clementi and Co.

On the Terrace, Kentish-town, 88, *William Randall*, esq.

At Stratford-green, Mrs. *W. Loxley.*

At Wimbledon, *William Moffatt*, esq.

In Bedford-street, Covent Garden, Mrs. *Phillips*, sen.

18, *Margaret Sophia*, youngest daughter of the late C. Cock, esq.

At Aldbury-cottage, near Guildford, 72, the Rev. *Sydney Malthus.*

In Berkley-square, after a long and painful illness, *Maria*, Countess of Guildford, widow of Francis, late Earl of Guildford.

In Bolton-row, *Catherine Julia*, wife of R. Ward, esq. M.P.

At Kensington Gore, *Barbara*, eldest daughter of William Wilberforce, esq.

In Rockingham-row, Newington, 86, Mr. *John Sheppard.*

At Blackheath, 79, *Isaac Warner*, esq.

At Dorking, 29, Mr. *Henry Grigonin.*

At Stanwell, 76, *Catherine*, wife of John Barber, esq.

At Norwood-green, 86, *Michael Thackthwaite*, esq.

At Richmond, Mrs. *Fanny Roades*, of Bolton-place, Chelsea.

At Wandsworth, *George Owen*, esq.

At Camden-town, 73, Mr. *W. Miller*, late of Hanway-street.

In Bryanston-square, *Eliza*, daughter of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P.

At Serjeant's-inn, *Maria*, daughter of John Philpotts, esq. of Gloucester.

In President-street, Goswell-street-road, the Rev. *W. Parker*, B.D. curate of St. Peter-le-poor, London.

In Manor-place, Walworth, 83, *W. Haynes*, esq.

At East Sheen, *Catherine Elizabeth*, wife of Francis Seymour Larpent, esq.

In St. James's-square, the Duchess of St. Albans.

At

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At Streatham, 80, Mrs. *Lambert*.

At Upper Tooting, 83, Mrs. *Wilson*, relict of the late C. Wilson, esq.

At Epsom, 74, Mrs. *Pilgrim*.

In Argyle-street, 75, *T. Randal*, esq.

In King-street, Portman-square, 18, Mr. *Charles Celarius Fitzgerald*.

In Charter-house-square, Mrs. *Jane Bridges*.

In Dean's-yard, Westminster, 79, *Richard Bevin*, esq.

At Hackney, Mrs. *Ann Goodbehere*, wife of the late J. G. esq. and niece of the late alderman of that name. Her death was occasioned by part of her clothes being suddenly drawn through the bars of a grate while stirring the fire. An inquest was held on her body the same evening, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." It must be evident, on the slightest consideration, that if this lady had fortunately happened to have been instructed in the principle of the ascent of flame, and had lain down at the commencement of the accident instead of maintaining an erect position, by which the combustion not only accumulated, but ascended to the throat, face, and head, no fatal consequences could possibly have ensued. This principle, upon which we have long insisted, and which we first promulgated, has been the means of saving many lives, under circumstances similar to those of Mrs. Goodbehere. If the parties stand erect till the flames have acquired a certain intensity, even rolling in a carpet often does more harm than good

[*Thomas Whately*, esq. whose death we lately noticed, was the son of a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Whately, of Derby, who had filled the civic chair of the corporation three successive years with characteristic dignity, urbanity, and reputation. Born of a good family and highly respectable parents, Thomas, the subject of this notice, had received a liberal education; after which, suitably with his inclination, he was apprenticed to the medical profession, and became fellow apprentice with the celebrated author of the 'Botanic Garden,'—Dr. Darwin. Naturally attached to studious habits and the pursuits of anatomical and literary information, Master Whately cultivated every opportunity for his mental improvement, examined his principles by the nicest scrutiny, and formed his judgment upon the foundation of ocular truth. As he advanced to manhood, he progressively enriched his mind, which, as a physiological student, he considered of the first importance to his present and future interests; so zealously, indeed, that his intense application induced a nervous head-ache, which continued, in modified degrees, to the last moment of his life. Perseverance, led him forth into the world, endued with a great store of valuable knowledge. As a botanist, he was particularly distinguished: he invented an improved plan for the better management and more durable preservation of plants in sand and paper, which met with the sanction and approval of the most eminent votaries of Linnæus, and testimonies of its utility are recorded in the best and latest works on botany and horticulture. Free from the versatile and pre-disposing influence of hospital associates, he passed the several examinations of the colleges, societies, and critical ordeals in Scotland and England with so much advantage, that he gained the countenance and friendship of men of letters and medical fame. Thus honoured, he was encouraged to persevere yet more diligently, and he gleaned the scattered fragments of science like a wise husbandman. London, which has the strongest claims for practice and experience, now began to invite Mr. Whately to exercise his talents in pharmacy and the more scientific branches of physical operations. This apostrophe in his life gave him further chance of acquiring celebrity, and brought his surgical skill into deep and forcible action. The quickness, ease, and certainty of Mr. Whately's performances on his patients, in the most difficult cases, decided his choice of confining himself wholly to surgery. Hence his fame spread widely and justly among the afflicted, and his elevation as a surgeon became maturely and honourably established in the highest circles. As a writer, he was signalized by the several works which issued from his pen, and which are consulted by students on account of their character for practical and experimental utility. They are principally—a work on 'Ulcers'—the 'Tibia'—'Strictures'—'Polypus,' with improved forceps—'Necrosis,'—and some other tracts and papers, periodically inserted in medical publications. Mr. Whately and Sir Everard Home, for some time carried on a paper controversy, which ended by proving that his method of treating strictures caused less pain to the sufferer, and was equally felicitous, perhaps more, in performing speedy and permanent cure, than the noticed baronet's. Mr. W. was a great and constant friend to the poor and afflicted, both with his advice gratuitously and his benefactions. He was the friend of Christianity, and acted up to its dictates by his uniform example and daily walk. He was formerly on the most intimate terms of friendship with the reverend Mr. Newton, with whom he corresponded for many years. He was thrice married, and his seven children and young and amiable widow, who have survived him, were his habitual and indulgent pride. Fond of domestic retirement and the study of phytology, in the cloisters of leaves and beautiful flowers, he avoided the ostentatious glare of the fashionable world; and latterly led a retired life at Isleworth.]

Lately, at Burcote, Salop, 94, *W. Sadler*, esq. the last of an ancient family, who had resided at that place in uninterrupted succession during the last two hundred and thirty-eight years

At

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[At Brighton, *Phœbe Hassell*, aged 108. She was born in 1713, and served for many years as a private soldier in the fifth regiment of foot, in different parts of Europe; and in 1745, fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet wound in her arm. She lived the reigns of five British sovereigns, Anne and the four Georges; and through the royal bounty and the occasional assistance of many liberal persons in Brighton, she passed the evening of her life in tranquillity and comfort.]

[At Loodeanah, in the East Indies, on the 18th of May last, 30, Captain *George Rodney Blane*, of the Bengal Engineers, the second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, bart. He received his education at the Charter-house, and the Military College at Marlow, which he joined in 1804, as a cadet of the East India Company. He went there on the department of the line, but was transferred to that of the ordnance, on account of his superior talent in mathematics; and on this occasion, he attracted the particular notice and patronage of Mr. Pitt, then prime-minister. He completed his education at Woolwich, and embarked for India in 1807; where, on his arrival, he was selected for the corps of Engineers. He assisted in surveying the province of Cuttack, and the survey of Sangor and the Saunderlands; and in 1815, he served in the Nepaul war, and directed the works at the siege of Kalunga, under Gen. Gillespie. —In storming this place, Blane received a musket-ball in the arm, and having retired to the rear to have it extracted, returned into action. Capt. Blane was after this employed in surveying the skirts of the Himaleh mountains, near the sources of the Jumna; and in repairing the fortification of Loodeanah, on the river Setledge. The service upon which the government of India have so highly recognised his merit, was that of the restoration of the antient canals of irrigation, which had been choaked up more than a century, and on which artificial watering, extensive territories to the N.W. of Delhi, depend for their fertility. The restoration of these canals had occurred to some of Lord Hastings' predecessors, but owing to various objections made at that time, the work was not deemed advisable. At an early part of the administration of the present patriotic and benevolent governor general, the idea of restoring the canals was again revived; and Capt. Blane having already given eminent proofs of his superior skill, was nominated superintendent of this undertaking, in 1814. Various incidents prevented his being called on to commence operations till 1817. The interval he employed in making himself master of the most approved methods of conducting embankments and excavations, in which he received considerable assistance from the late Mr. Rennie, and several other eminent engineers. Capt. Blane commenced his operations in the autumn of 1817, and completed the whole undertaking in May 1820, being within half the period originally prescribed. The completion of this grand undertaking, has not only tended to increase the fame of Capt. Blane, but will also prove a source of great pecuniary profit to the company; and the government were so highly pleased with the expedition, success and economy with which this great work had been achieved, that they appointed Capt. B. superintendent of all canals in that quarter. A protracted and severe illness, however, frustrated the execution of several other undertakings of great utility. His death was announced in the Government Gazette, dated Calcutta, June 5, 1821, and affords ample testimony to his public and private virtues and talents.

[Lately, 75, the Rev. *John Malham*, vicar of Helton, Dorset. He was a native of Craven in Yorkshire, and in 1768 he published several mathematical communications in the Leeds Mercury, at which time he conducted a school. Soon after entering into holy orders, he served a curacy in Northamptonshire: in 1781, he resumed as schoolmaster, and after several changes, he settled at Salisbury. In 1801, he was presented to the vicarage of Helton; but he latterly resided in London, and was chiefly employed by the booksellers, engaged in publishing bibles and other works in weekly numbers. He also published several theological and elementary works; among which are "the Schoolmaster's Complete Companion, and Scholar's Universal Guide to Arithmetic, 1782:" "Two Sermons on National Gratitude;" "the Scarcity of Wheat Considered," 1800; "Lowndes's History of England, brought down to 1812," 12mo; "A new Introduction to Book-keeping," fifth edition; and several smaller works.]

[In Lant-street, Southwark, *E. Glasspool*, esq. Mr. G. who held a situation in the Victualling Department, rose at his usual hour, and proceeded from his chamber to the kitchen; shortly after the bed-room bell rang, and the servants went up-stairs to attend on Mrs. G. Almost immediately after they had left the kitchen, a report of a pistol was heard, followed by a groan. The servants lost no time in going down stairs, when on entering the kitchen they discovered their master lying on the floor, weltering in blood. A large horse-pistol was lying by his side, with which he had shot himself completely through the heart. The deceased had lately been dismissed from a high and lucrative situation in

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in the Victualling Office, and this circumstance is supposed to have induced him to commit the above act. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest was "Mental Derangement."

At Bethnal-green, 52, Mr. *Everard Wildeboer.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. H. Hogarth, LL.B. to the rectory of Stifford, Essex.

The Rev. John Boyse, to the rectory of Kitnor, alias Culborne, Somerset.

The Rev. T. Marwood, M.A. to the rectory of English Bickuor, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Hugh Owen, M.A. rector of Stapleton, Salop, to the archdeaconry of Salop.

The Rev. C. Ingle, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Orston, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. James, Hoste, M.A. of Christ College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Empingham, Rutlandshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

The Rev. T. Thompson, to the vicarage of Addington, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Tyson.

The Rev. Henry Ingleby, to the valuable livings of Swallow and Rigby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. C. J. Bloomfield, D.D. rector of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, and of Chesterford, Essex, appointed Archdeacon of Colchester.

The Rev. F. Ellis, M.A. to the rectory of Lassam, Hants.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE corporation of Newcastle unanimously voted, Dec. 21, the sum of 100 guineas towards the new building to be erected for the Literary and Philosophical Society.

Seaton Delaval, a noble mansion, the property of Sir Jacob Astley, has been lately consumed by fire. For grandeur it was not surpassed in the north of England. The two wings, one of which comprised a spacious kitchen, with various other apartments, and a beautiful stable, were saved by great exertions. The fire originated in a chimney, to which a large beam in the roof had been affixed.

Married.] At Wynyard, Durham, Colonel Sir H. Harding, M.P. for the city of Durham, to Lady Emily James, widow, and daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.—The Rev. J. Mathewson, of Durham, to Janet, daughter of Mr. Ewing of Glasgow.—Mr. J. Tuer, glass-manufacturer, of Bishopwearmouth, to Mrs. J. Eggleston, of North Shields.

Died.] At Newcastle, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Sorsbie, merchant.—Mrs. Hutchinson, 72.—Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. W. P. hardware manufacturer, 62.—Mrs. Clavering, 83, relict of the late G. C. esq. of Greencroft. She was kind and benevolent to all her domestics, and her charities to the poor, in whose behalf she was solicited, were unremitted.—Mrs. Watson, widow of Mr. R. W. of the customs, 74.

At Durham, 70, Mrs. J. Johnson.

At Gateshead, in her 64th year, Mrs. King, relict of the late Rev. R. K. and third daughter of the late Sir F. Barnard, bart. She had instituted and supported a Sunday school, and spent much of her time in visiting and administering to the necessities of the sick and poor.—Mr. G. Taylor.

At Sunderland, Mrs. D. Robson, mother of Mr. B. R. ship owner.—Mr. J. Moore, shoemaker, 79.

At North Shields, Mrs. Wright, wife of S. W. esq. justice of peace for Northumberland.—Berthia, relict of Mr. J. Robinson, ship owner, 76.—Mrs. Kidd, wife of Mr. J. K. flax-merchant, 84.—Mr. Morrison, taylor, 93.—Mrs. Taylor, widow, 54.—Mr. A. Gardner, taylor.

At South Shields, Mr. W. Thorbeck, 80.

At Stockton, Mr. J. Shotton, hatter, 31.—Mr. A. Hall, cabinet-maker, 59.

At Bishopwearmouth, the wife of Mr. J. Brown, ship owner, 38.

At Bishop Auckland, 45, Mr. J. Cummin.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. T. Hale.—Mr. R. Dobson, formerly a master saddler, 87.—Mr. S. Lister, 69. He was forty years a local preacher among the Methodists.

At Tynemouth, Mr. T. Davison, schoolmaster, 68.

At Bernard Castle, Mrs. S. Cornell, widow of Mr. Jas. C. inn-keeper.

At Hexham, 44, Mr. J. Robinson, supervisor of Excise.—The widow of Mr. Bell, 79.

At Hamburgh, 61, Mr. S. Watson, formerly mace-bearer, at Newcastle.

At Heathlands, parish of Rockliffe, Jane, fourth daughter of the late J. Forster, esq.—At Usworth House, aged 50, Mrs. Pearcth, relict of the late W. P. esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Marriages, christenings, and burials in Kendal parish church, for 1821:—Marriages 90, decrease 10; christenings 359, increase 3; burials 314, decrease 42.

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In the Whitehaven Gazette it is stated that within the last twenty years, the coal belonging to the school of St. Bees, though leased at 3l. 10s. per annum, has produced the immense sum of 22,000l., or about 11,000l a year. The case of this charity is now before the court of chancery.

A meeting has been held in Carlisle for obtaining a mail coach from Whitehaven to Kendal. Whitehaven will have a direct communication with the great north roads should the measure be effected.

Married.] At Dublin, H. Skelton, esq. of Papcastle, in Cumberland, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. Betty, esq. —At Renwick, near Penrith, after a courtship of seven days, Mr. John Hood, commonly known by the name of Admiral Hood, aged 84, to Miss Hilton, aged 18! —At Cockermouth, Lieut. Haggar, late of the 14th foot, to Miss Mackreath.—And Mr. T. Mackreath, brother to Miss M. to Miss Clarkson.—At Carlisle, W. F. E. Liardet, esq. nephew of Sir John Evelyn, bart, to Caroline, niece to the late Major Liardet, who fell at the capture of the Island of Java.—At Kirkhampton, Mr. C. Deures, aged 82 years, to Miss A. Miller, aged 39. The Rev. W. Rees, M. A. of Carlisle, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late J. Leuthall, esq. of Burford, in Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Carlisle, 70, Mrs. R. Sowerby. —Aged 31, Mrs. C. Miller.

Mr. W. Johnston, 78.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Huggison, cooper.

At Kendal, 35, Mrs. A. Story.—Mrs. E. Doyle, 47.—Mr. R. Birkit, 69.—Miss J. Strong, 22.

At Whitehaven, 75, Mr. J. Bell.—Mr. J. Wilson, 76.

At Maryport, 65, Isabella, wife of Capt. J. Thompson.

At Workington, 61, Mr. J. Black.

At Penrith, R. Storey, M.D. 82. He was highly respected in his professional capacity, from his many valuable qualifications.

At Brampton, 82, Mr. T. Richardson, watch-maker.

At Longtown, Mr. J. Bowman, miller.

At Annan, 32, W. Irving, esq. surgeon, of Huddersfield.

At Drigg, advanced in years, Mr. W. Walker, yeoman.

At Nunnery, near Penrith, Mrs. Bamber, relict of the late R. B. esq.

The Rev. T. Jackson, 63, rector of Grasmere.—At Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, Mr. W. Hurris, manufacturer.

At Hesket, in the forest, 69, Mrs. D. Rand, late of Cockbridge. She had an excellent character, and of her it may be said, that the memory of the just is blessed.

At Stanwix, Mr. J. Carruthers, sen. 81, well known as an extensive dealer in horses. He had been an innkeeper sixty years, and had taken out fifty nine licences. The first cost him 3s. 6d, and the last 8l. 1s.

At Irthington, near Brampton, Mr T. Clark, school master.

YORKSHIRE.

Cloth has been lately manufactured from wool grown in New South Wales, by Mr. W. Hirst, of Leeds, and a specimen of it having been laid before the King. Sir B. Bloomfield has communicated to Mr. H. his Majesty's acknowledgment of the attention, and expressing a wish to be informed if any additional quantity of the same cloth (which is highly admired for its texture and beauty) can be procured in England.

Premises have been taken for the establishment of an Eye Dispensary in Leeds, on the principles of that instituted in the borough of Southwark.

A meeting was lately held at the Guildhall in York, for the purpose of establishing a vagrant office, to prevent the existence of common lodging houses, to assist the deserving, and to restrain common begging. The first resolution purported, That vagrancy and mendicity, with their necessary attendants, common lodging houses, are the fertile sources of crime, misery, and pauperism, and that the extent to which vagrancy and mendicity have of late been carried on calls loudly upon the community to unite heartily in their suppression. The Lord Mayor was in the chair.

Measures are taking to form a botanical garden in Leeds, and a meeting has been held to promote the laudable design.

Married.] J. Butler, esq. of Skidby, to Miss Grundrill, daughter of D. G. esq. of Ryehill, in Holderness.—Mr. J. Crosby, surgeon, of Hampsthwayte, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Ingle, of Ripley.— In London, the Rev. J Rawson, dissenting minister, of Pontefract, to Ann, daughter of J. Clough, esq. banker and postmaster, of Selby.—The Rev. W. Green, of Elvington, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Is. Grayson, of York.—Mr. P. Horuby, apothecary, to Miss E. Kimber, both of York.—At Welwick, William, eldest son of W. Harland, esq. of Burton Pidsea, to the only daughter of W. Fewson, esq.— At Leeds, Mr. R. Atkinson, solicitor, of Manchester, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. H. Grainger, solicitor.—At Dent, in this county, Mr. R Tatham, of Burton, in Lonsdale, to the only daughter of H. Mason, esq.

Died.] At York, aged 30, Mr. T. Dunning, law-stationer.—In his 58th year, Mr. Crosby, merchant, of a pious, benevolent, and liberal character.—In her 22d year, Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. G. Ellis, wine-merchant.—The Rev R. Benson, late fellow-commoner of Christ College, Cambridge,

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bridge.—Ann, eldest daughter of S. Birstall, esq. of Hessle.

At Hull, 24, Mr. Wilders, of the theatre. His benefit had been fixed for a day or two after his decease, and the manager appropriated the receipts to the payment of his debts. He was a young man of talents and merit, and is regretted by all his fellow performers, and by all who knew him.

At Leeds, Mr. Wilby, publican, 48.—Mr. J. Hobson, 45.—Mr. W. T. Trant, 74.—Mr. J. Eastburn, cloth-drawer. His death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel about a month before.—Mr. T. Jackson, formerly a patten-maker.—Mr. C. Simpson, formerly a wool-stapler.—Mr. D. Hopkins, 31, and after a few days, Hannah, his wife, 29.—Mrs. Kilbinton, 53, relict of the late W. K. esq.—Mr. T. Appleyard, formerly a brewer, 73.

At Halifax, at his sister's house, the Rev. J. Phillips, D.D. vicar of Berstead, Sussex, 68.—Mr. J. Kitchin, hat-manufacturer.—Mrs. Murgatroyd, relict of the late Mr. W. M. worsted-manufacturer, of Roe Bucks, in Warley.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Wild.

At Sheffield, 37, Mr. G. Stocks, optician.—Mrs. Cheney, wife of H. Cheney, M.D.

At Whitby, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. C. bookseller, 51.

At Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. Webster, soap-boiler.

At Knaresborough, 77, Mrs. E. Collins, daughter of the late Rev. T. C. vicar.

At Northallerton, in his 63d year, Mr. G. Clark, tanner.

At Rippon, 69, Mr. T. Williamson, painter. His talents, as an artist, though not of the first order, were very respectable.

At Huddersfield, 26, Eliza, wife of Mr. J. Glover, woolstapler.—Mr. G. Whitehead, chief constable.

At Pontefract, Mr. J. Moody, formerly of the Bull Inn.

At Burlington, 29, Charlotte, wife of Mr. R. Cross, post-master.

At Burlington Quay, 81, Mr. G. Addy.

At Bradford, Mr. W. Wood, nursery and seedsman. He was a man of superior abilities in his profession, and strict integrity in his dealings.—Mr. Nichols, woolstapler, 21.

At Beverley, in her 86th year, Mrs. Wardell, widow.

At Otley, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Whitehead, currier.

At Thorne, at the parsonage, Sarah, wife of the Rev. E. Rudd, and daughter of the late T. Brook, esq. of York.

At Keighley, at an advanced age, Mary Bradley. This cunning woman, for more than thirty, years had supported herself and husband in drinking and other excesses with money obtained from the ignorant, by ruling their planets, and telling their fortunes.

Mr. T. Wilcock, 73. He was gardener at Thornhill Rectory, nearly half a century.—Mr. T. Howsman, plumber and glazier, of Hunslet.

At Clifton, near York, 23, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late J. Crawshaw, esq. of Button Hall, near Sheffield.—At Fryston Hall, near Ferrybridge, 49, the Rev. T. Lucas. He was seated with his family at breakfast, apparently in excellent health, when he suddenly dropped from his chair and expired, without a groan or a sigh. Mr. L. had discharged, for many years, the duties of domestic chaplain to Mrs. Milnes, and was formerly minister of a Presbyterian chapel, at Morley near Leeds.—Mr. T. Hill, of Headingley, 55, eldest son of the late T. H. esq. of Leeds.

Mr. Carr, of Little Gomersall, 75.

Mr. S. Crowther, iron-founder, of Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, 64.—Mr. Braime, boat builder, of Methley, 80.—Miss Fleming, of Boston, near Weiherby, 74.

At Sidmouth, where he lodged for the recovery of his health, the Rev. C. Hardy, youngest son of the late J. H. esq. of Low Moor, near Bradford. To the poor of Thorparch he had been a liberal and constant benefactor.

At Heptonstall, the wife of Mr. J. Feanside, Itinerant Methodist preacher.—At Armthorp, near Doncaster, 84, J. Littlewood, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A new market has been lately opened in Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. This magnificent structure is allowed to be the most complete and capacious building of the kind in Britain. It is laid out symmetrically, in long and elegant rows of shops, stalls, shambles, &c. intersected by extensive walls; the whole beautifully flagged and perfectly adapted to the accommodation of buyers and sellers of all descriptions.

Married.] At Toxteth Park, the Rev. J. Gibson, A.M. to Martha, 2d daughter of J. Barber, esq. of Aigburth.—At Wigan, A. Fitzadam, esq. of Shiffnal, to the only daughter of J. Thompson, esq.—At Colne, Mr. J. Hurst, of or near Huddersfield, to Marianne, daughter of J. Wilson, esq.—J. Machel, esq. of Newby Bridge, to Rosette, daughter of Capt. T. Saunders, of the East India Company's service.—W. Lucas, esq. merchant of Liverpool, to the only daughter of J. Hind, esq. of Everton.—Mr. H. Withington, merchant of Manchester, to Mary, daughter of S. Smith, esq. of Belmont.—J. Shipley, gent. formerly of Sheffield, to Miss H. Johnson, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 79, Mrs. Ellen Wilkinson,

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Wilkinson, formerly of Clapham, in Yorkshire.

At Manchester, 37, Mr. S. Dutton, eldest son of Mr. D. linen merchant.—Mr J. White, principal clerk to the proprietor of the Mercury and Volunteer, for nearly 30 years.—Ann, 2d daughter of Mr. Wilson, grocer.—In his 37th year, Mr. J. Broadbent.—Mrs. Clegg, widow of the late Mr. C. manufacturer, 63.—Mrs. M. Beardsley, of the Elephant Inn, widow, 46.

In Salford, 78, Mrs. A. Crompton, relict of the late Mr. J. C. dyer. To the poor she was a benevolent protectress.—Mr. J. Ingham, 51.

At Liverpool, in his 59th year, J. Mill, esq.—Mr. R. Cummins, master of the King's Dock.—Mr. W. Baylis, 44.—Mr. J. Brocklebank, builder.—Mr. T. Bindloss, 42, clerk of the customs.—Amelia, wife of J. Walker, lieut. R.N., 36.—Mrs. Curry, 63. Mr. R. Unsworth, soap boiler, 50.—Mary, relict of the late Mr. M. Stephenson, attorney, 77.—Mr. C. Shaw, painter, 28.—Mrs. J. Harrison, widow of the late Mr. J. H. corn merchant, of Mount Vernon, 54.—Mr. E. Gillow, painter.

At Blackburn, 67, Mr. J. Aspden, of the Ship Public-house, in which he had resided 37 years.—Mr. J. Folds, jun. butcher, 25.—At the vicarage, in his 63d year, T. D. Whitacre, LL.D. and F.R.S. His classical attainments were highly estimated, and his local histories of Lancashire and Yorkshire, evince an intimate acquaintance with the domestic annals of those districts.

At Oldham, in the prime of life, Hannah, wife af Mr. J. Hartley, ironmonger.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, lieut. Watkis, R. Artillery, to Jane, 3d daughter of the late Rev. R. Leach, vicar of Llansaintfraid, Montgomeryshire.—At Pennyminned, Isle of Anglesea, Mr. J. Williams, youngest son of W. W. esq. comptroller of the Customs at Beaumaris, to Miss Rowlands, of Braint.—Mr. W. Fairclough, merchant of Manchester, to Sarah, daughter of Mrs. Sandbach of Willow green, in this county.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Becket, wife of Mr. S. B. cheese-factor.—Mrs. A. Sharp, 89.—Mrs. Fecpel.—Mr. R. Lewthwayte, anchorsmith.—Miss E. Hope, 17.—Mr. W. Roberts, 83.—Miss Haywood, 43.

At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Avery.

Penelope, wife of J. Jones, esq. of Llewin Onn, Denbighshire.—Mr. W. E. Underhill, eldest son of Mr. U. of Eaton Mascott, near Salop.—In his 28th year, Mr. D. J. Charles, only surviving son of the late Rev. T. C. B.A. of Bala, Merionethshire.—At Salop, M. Hamer, wife of the Rev. J. H. rector of Bangor, in Carnarvonshire.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Irlam, of the Ship Inn, at Irlam, near Warrington.—Mr. Hilditch, of Smallwood, 74.—Mrs. Bennett, wife of E. B. esq. of Parkgate, formerly of Liverpool.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Day, to the only daughter of the late Mr. W. Walker.—Mr. Hill, of Hanley, Staffordshire, to Miss E. Bryer, 2d daughter of Mr. B. of Markeston Park, near Derby.—Mr. J. Unwin, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. P. rector of Carsington.

Died.] At Derby, on a visit to his friends, 55, Mr. T. Ford, of Chesterfield.

At Ashbourne, 25, George, eldest son of M. Pilkington, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

G. Barker, esq. of Darley-hall, 69.

Mr. J. Newton, of Clow., near Chesterfield. As a neighbour and friend, his hand was ever ready to assist.

Miss Bradshaw, of Denby, daughter of the late G. B. gent. of Makeney.

At Foulbrook Farm, near Derby, 80, Mr. Greatrex, well known for many years to the sporting world.—At Stapenhill, in his 57th year, J. Peel, esq. late of Bowes Farm, Middlesex.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, P. Wright, esq. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Mary, only daughter of the late B. Drawater, esq. of Mansfield.—At Clifton, Mr. E. Hallam, jun. an opulent farmer, to Miss E. Shaw, of Ruddington.—The Rev. H. Evans, curate of Eastwood, to Sarah, daughter of the late T. Walker, esq.

Died.] At Nottingham, 45, Mrs Raynor, wife of Mr. R. druggist.—Mrs. Palethorp, 64.—Mrs. Lee, 33.—Miss Maryanne Coxe, 18.—Mrs. Bunting, many years a nurse in the town and neighbourhood.—Mrs. A. Orme, 30.—Mrs. Gawthern, relict of the late F.G. esq. 64.—Mrs. Millard, 38.—Mrs. Sadler, 55.

At Newark, 61, Mr. J. Lawton, of the Kingston's Arms.—In his 100th year, Mr. Edward Nail.—Mrs. Capern, widow, 68.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Milliott, widow.

At Ollerton, 75, J. Swan, esq. an eminent medical practitioner.

At New Basford, 47, Mr. W. Gleddel, jun.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] S. Atkinson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. Wood, surgeon, of Barton.—Mr. C. Swan, of Grantham, to Sarah, 2d daughter of Mr. H. Brown, of Melton Mowbray.—At Grantham, Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Mr. T. Banker.—At Barrow, Mr. W. G. y, solicitor of Barton, to Miss A. Morris.

Died.] At Lincoln, 77, Mr. J. Scott. Though possessed of a handsome property, he kept no servant, nor any companion in his house, except Sancho, his faithful pointer. Notwithstanding certain oddities, he was of a cheerful and friendly disposition, and spent much of his time in convivial parties. Mr. S. was a member of the Witham Lodge, (Free Masons) and had been many years Provincial Grand Architect

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tect for this county. He was a worthy character, and his remains were interred with masonic honours, a large number of brethren of Lincoln and the neighbourhood, and a numerous assemblage of other friends attending the funeral. Mr. T. Beckwith, 82, father of the Rev. T F. B. vicar of East Retford.

At Gainsborough, 19, Mr. J Higgins, son of Mr. H. manager of some provincial theatres, who died a few weeks ago. Also the Rev. J. Fothergill, vicar, prebend of Corringham, &c.

At Huntingdon, on his return from London, 57, the Rev. J. B. Sharp, of Stamford, rector of Martin, near Horncastle.

At Louth, 42, S. H. Inett, esq.

In his 76th year, the Rev. G. Holwell, B.D. vicar of Rigby in this county and rector of Ripley in Yorkshire. The Rev. R. Benson, A.M. for forty years vicar of Heckington.—Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Reckerby, an opulent grazier of Holbeach Marsh.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A general meeting has been called of the inhabitants of Leicester, to consider of the best means of *enlightening* the inhabitants and *amending* their ways. Of the necessity of these measures several speakers in a select meeting declared their thorough conviction, but others, though agreeing to the necessity, thought the task impracticable. An effort, however, will we hope be made, and we shall be happy to report from time to time on the results.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. G. Beale of Ullesthorp, to Miss E. Jarvis.—Mr., Chamberlain, to Miss Gamble, of Lowesby.—Mr. R. Hawley, farmer and grazier, of Oakham, to Miss A. Girton, late of Shelford, in this county.—At Stathern, Mr. A. Shipman, of Eaton Lodge, to Miss M. Hilton.

Died.] At Leicester, the wife of R. Tebbutt.—Mr. S. W. Morgan, clerk in the Law Offices of Messrs. Miles and Co.—Mrs. A. Gibson, late of the Green Dragon Inn, 73.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. W. Rozzel, eldest son of the late Mr. W. R. Master of St. Martin's School in Leicester. He possessed talents more than adequate to the appointments he sustained. He was second master of the Free Grammar School.

At Loughborough, Mr. P. Chaplin, formerly a publican.—The wife of Mr. Sutton, taylor.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Foster, 68.—Mrs. Ingram, widow, 71.—Mrs. Fitton, 52.—Mrs. Waterfield, of the Hind Inn, 72.—Mrs. Goodman, 82.

At Uppingham, Mr. Gamble, sen.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Bottril, printer and bookseller.

At Hinckley, 73, Mr. J. Neale.

At Kegworth, C. Hayes, esq. of Liverpool. On opening the corpse, a quantity of coagulated blood was found in the brain. He had been adicted to the pastime of jumping in his juvenile days, and his complaint which was somewhat problematical was inferred to this. His health had long been in a declining state.

In his 57th year, Mr. J. Rawson, of Wimeswould. — At Hugglescote Grange, 83, Mrs. Bainbrigge, relict of the late W.B. esq.—Mary, wife of W. Wood, gent. of Swinford.

At Staunton Wyvill, at his father's house, 35, Mr. Dunmore; described as a young man of great virtue and talents.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Scott, of Rugeley, to Miss S. Aldritt, of Bilstone.—Mr. N. Turner, methodist missionary (intended) to New Zealand. to Miss Sargent, of Etruria.

Died.] At Stafford, 74, Mrs. S. Smith.

At Litchfield, suddenly, M. J. Bond, sen.

At Burton upon Trent, in his 21st year, Mr. G. Parrott, 4th son of Mr. J. P. solicitor, late of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, 61, Margaret, wife of Mr. R. Fenn, coachmaker.—Mr. W. Fletcher, 34.—Mrs. L. Morris, 50.—In his 44th year, J. Weeldon, esq. a kind and liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Wednesbury, 74, Mrs. Hawe, widow.

At Uttoxeter, in his 71st year, of short but violent spasms, the Rev. S. Chester.

At Leek, Mr. W. Sutton, silk manufacturer.

At Wood Farm, near Newcastle, 34, Mrs. Cordwell.

At Maple Hayes, near Litchfield, Marianne, wife of C. D. Broughton, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late meeting of land owners and occupiers, at Warwick, a petition to Parliament for protecting duties, &c. was unanimously agreed to.

The chapel at Atherstone has been lately enlarged and a spacious gallery erected, by which the poor, who had no other accommodation than what the aisles afforded, are now provided with three hundred free sittings.

Married.] The Rev. J. Chambers, curate of Willoughby, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Chambers, of Milcote, near Stratford upon Avon.—At Dursley, Mr. E. Smith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Player.—The Rev. G. P. Harper, curate of West Bromwich, to S. Isabella, 3d daughter of the late W. Paul, esq. of Bole Hall, near Tamworth.

Died.] At Warwick, in his 43d year, Mr. C. Baly, of the Wool-pack Inn.

At Birmingham, in her 49th year, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Ashford.—Mr. J. Plumb.—Mrs.

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Mrs. M. Turner.—Mrs. Coxe, 73.—In her 20th year, Mrs. E. Tarlington,—Susannah, wife of Mr. Chapman, organist of St. Martin's.

At West Bromwich, 78, Mrs. Lewty, widow.

At Alcester, 70, J. Brandish, esq. surgeon in ordinary to the Duke of Sussex.—Maria, wife of Mr. G. Bill, jun. of the Sand Pits, 38.

At Henley in Arden, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Wallington, quarter-master of the yeomanry cavalry.—At Brierley Hill, near Dudley, 57, Mr. I. Taylor, builder.

Nov. 22, at her father's house in Philadelphia, the wife of Mr. S. Walker, merchant of Birmingham.—I. Lowe, esq. of Bordesley, near Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Easthope, J. Kaye, esq. to Miss E. Ames.—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Randles, of Knighton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Barrett.—At Ludlow, R. Gibson, esq. surgeon, of Madras, to Hannah, daughter of the late E. Acton, esq.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 53, Mr. Stevens, shoemaker.—Mr. J. Jordan, of the Unicorn Inn.—Mrs. Jones, widow, 66.

At Bridgnorth, in her 87th year, Mrs. M. Bree.

At Oswestry, R. Irlam, esq. 74.—Thomas, eldest son of T. Hilditch, esq. 17.—Miss Hughes, 25.

At Church Stretton, in his 84th year, Mr. Bridgman, tanner.

At Marlow, near Ludlow, Mrs. Cowdell, mother of the Rev. H. C. curate of Lintwardine.

At Shiffnal, 30, Miss E. Lovatt.

Mary, wife of R. Smith, esq. of Shares Hill.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Bower, maltster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Great damage has been sustained in the vales, by the floods sweeping away live and dead stock, and in some parts the dwellings of the inhabitants. Letting water off the lands has been the general operation throughout numberless districts, in this and the adjacent counties. The number of destructive floods in almost every part of the country, and of shipwrecks on the coast, is truly lamentable.

Married.] Mr. E. Tyrer, jun. of Worcester, to the only daughter of R. Watkins, esq. late of Aberystwith.—Mr. T. Lewis, of Worcester, to Ann, 2d daughter of Mr. Young, of Begbrook Hill, Oxon.

Died.] At Worcester, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Saunders.—G. G. Bolstrode, esq. 77.

At Great Malvern, 63, after thirteen months of unparalleled suffering, Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. uncle to the Duchess of Dorset.

In Liverpool, Mrs. S. Smith, widow, 74, late of Redditch in this county.

T. Barnes, esq. of Holdfast House, near Upton-upon-Severn, 83.—At Higham Park Lodge, in his 69th year, Mr. J. Jenkins, gamekeeper to Sir B. W. Guise, bart. During forty years, he retained the confidence of his employer, and the good will and esteem of others.

Aged, 66, J. Berrow, esq. of Bourn Park, near Upton-upon-Severn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The silver tankard and a hogshead of cyder, purchased by a subscription of one shilling each, from the freeholders and yeomen of this county, were presented, Dec. 7. to Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. in grateful acknowledgment of his recent public services.

Married.] C. Hárwood, esq. of Stourbridge, to Ann, daughter of the late E. Moxam, esq. of Bromyard.—At Kentchester, John, 2d son of W. Reynolds, esq. of St. Mary Hill, London, to Jane, eldest daughter of J. Hardwick, esq. of the Wear, in this county.

Died.] At Hereford, in his 79th year, Mr. B. Farmer, gun-maker.

At Newport, in his 44th year, T. Foley, esq. son of the late Hon. A. Foley, M.P. for Droitwich and this county.

At Leominster, in his 56th year, J. Tudor, esq. a member of the corporation.

At Allensmore, near Hereford, in the 120th year of his age, Thomas Gilbert.

At the Wittern, Abigail, wife of the Rev. W. Domville, rector of Winforton.—In the East Indies, in his 22d year, Lieut. J. G. Hannington, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. H. of Hampton Bishop, in this county.—At Hampton, Dr. Hannington, father of the last mentioned, and prebend of Hereford Cathedral. To the erudition of the scholar, he united the manners of the gentleman, and the benevolent, endearing amenities of social intercourse.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Mr. Hume, passing through Gloucester, Dec. 15th, the mayor and a deputation of his brethren, presented him with the freedom of the city, beautifully engrossed on parchment. This was in acknowledgment of the high sense which the corporation entertain of his public services.

Married.] Mr. Marling, of Woodchester, to Miss Farlan, of Stroud.—Mr. A. Jones, of Bristol, to Sarah, 2d daughter of W. Joyner, esq. of Olveston.

Died.] At Gloucester, 58, Mr. W. Wood, maltster.

At Cirencester, 74, Esther, wife of Mr. S. Bowley.—Aged 29, John, 2d son of Mr. R. Haviland, distiller.—In her 22d year, Miss Date, eldest daughter of Mr. D. of the King's Head Inn.

At Bristol, 57, Mr. J. Griffiths, late sergeant major of the Bristol volunteers.—Mrs. E. Foley, wife of Mr. C. F. currier.—In her 75th year, Mrs. A. Greenaway, widow,

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widow, late of Downend.—Aged 91, Mr. Joseph Pearce; he was a methodist 70 years, and the only surviving one in the city of the first establishment.—Mr. T. Webb, maker of gauging instruments.—Aged 21, Peregrine, eldest son of the late N. Stockdale, esq. of Drimpton, Dorset.

At Painswick, 67, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. T. Hogg, whose kindness of heart, together with her steady and successful exertions, during a long period of widowhood, to promote the welfare of a numerous family, entitle her to be remembered, with grateful affection, by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] On the third of December, at Charles Town, South Carolina, J. M. Matheson, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. Field, late of Holywell, in Oxford.—At Oxford, Mr. J. Davenport, jun. to Anne, 2d daughter of Mrs. Carter.—At Cassington, Mr. W. Kerwood, to Miss Hales.—W. White, esq. of Tavistock-square, London, to the only daughter of J. Bull, esq. of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. T. Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brazenose College, Regius Professor of Divinity, &c.—Miss Williams, stationer, 43.—In her 23d year, Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Randall, livery stable-keeper.—Sarah, wife of Mr. W. Morris.—James, second son of Mr. Gardiner, city marshal, 18.—Mr. H. Tash, many years master of the Three Goats inn.—Eliza, eldest daughter of Mrs. Buckland, 23.

At Banbury, 63, C. Wyatt, esq. formerly an eminent banker.

At Bicester, 55, Mrs. M. Jones, of the Cross Keys inn.

The Rev. Mr. Faulkner, vicar of Deddington.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. R. C. brewer, of Ambrosden.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The elegant little church, building at Theale, near Windsor, will shortly be ready for the reception of the inhabitants. Mr. Garbett is the architect.

Married.] At High Wycombe, the Rev. T. Boys, to Miss Somers.—W. Sykes, esq. only brother of Sir F. S. of Basildon Park, Berks, to Miss Gattery, of Exeter.—The Rev. S. Sherman, of Reading, to Mary, daughter of H. R. Grant, esq. of Bristol.

Died.] At Reading, J. Bickham, esq.

At Buckingham, suddenly, Mr. B. Kirby, baker.

At Windsor, in his 69th year, Mr. Is. Silcock, surgeon.—At Newport Pagnell, in her 78th year, Mary, wife of Mr. G. Knibb.

At West Wycomb, 20, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rawlinson.

At Cambridge, in his 23d year, C. C. Risley, esq. of St. John's College, and second son of the Rev. J. R. of Tingewick, Bucks.

Elizabeth, wife of A. Bacon, esq. of Benham, Bucks.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Cecil, of Harpenden, Herts, to Miss Goodrick, niece to the Rev. J. Gilbert, of Hull.—At Turvey, Mr. G. Hitchcock, hosier, of Leicester, to Letitia, seventh daughter of T. Pinkard, gent.—Mr. T. Fellows, of Rickmansworth, to Mary, daughter of the late T. Howard, esq. of Batchworth Heath House.

Died.] At Bedford, C. Webb, esq. alderman.

At Hitchin, Mr. Sams, collar-maker. Striking the table with great force in wagering an assertion, and rising to take out the money, he fell back into his seat and instantly expired.

Aged 74, the Rev. S. R. Weston, D.D. rector of Therfield, near Royston, and a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral.—At Potton, 80, at the end of a long frolic, W. Livett, gent. an eccentric character, of much native humour, and many natural capabilities.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Roman remains (a pavement and other curiosities) lately excavated at Caistor, near Peterborough, are found, on examination, to exceed any thing previously discovered, in point of extent, beauty, and antiquarian value. The ground on which the digging commenced is near the church, and forms part of the premises and freehold of Mr. Wright.

Married.] At Clipstone, Major W. Fawcett, grandson of the late General Sir Wm. F. to C. A. Knox, eldest daughter of H. Coleman, esq. and widow of the late W. K. esq. of Carlton Hall, Leicestershire.—In London, Mr. Z. Stephens, of Empingham in Rutland, to Miss E. Berridge, late of Peterborough.—E. Faux, esq. of Thornby Lodge, to Miss C. Mousley, of Barton-under-Needwood.—W. L. Bicknell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. J. Lloyd, of Barnack, in this county.—Mr. T. Goffe, farmer and grazier, of Kings Sutton, to Miss S. Spencer, of Adderbury, Oxon.

Died.] At Northampton, in his 63d year, W. Paine, gent.

At Oundle, 76, Mr. T. Adson, watchmaker, but retired from business. He had been many years an inhabitant, and was eccentric in his mode of living and character.

In his 45th year, Mr. R. Rudd, second son of the late Mr. R. of Hardingstone, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Complaints are made that in the Town Jail at Cambridge, there is neither chapel nor chaplain, nor any to give religious instruction.

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instruction. What are we to think of this in a place nearly full of theologians?

Married.] At Bishop's Stortford, W. Gee, esq. solicitor, to Harriett, youngest daughter of Mrs. Norris.—At March Mr. W. Goldin, farmer and grazier, to Miss Bull, of Grandford farm.—Mr. J. Angood, to Miss R. Darby, both of Chatteris.

Died.] At Cambridge, 27, Mr. H. Burbage, cooper.—Mr. J. Barker, hosier, 60.—Mr. E. Shippey, haberdasher 43.—In her 73d year, Mrs. G. Didingham, relict of the late B. G. D. esq. She was a Howard, a branch of which noble family settled at Brockdish Hall, in Norfolk, in the reign of Henry IV. and continued there for many generations.

At Newmarket, 68, Mrs. Kent, widow, of Mr. B. K. painter.

At Wisbeach, Hannah, second daughter of *A. Fraser*, M.D.

At Caxton, while on a visit to his son, *Mr. J. Sitdown*, of Huntingdon, 60.

At Alconbury, 62, the Rev. Mr. Williams.

NORFOLK.

At the late county meeting, a number of resolutions, exposing the defective and corrupt state of the representation, were passed unanimously. Lord Albemarle, Sir Jacob Astley, Mr. Coke, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thurtell, were the principal speakers. The first resolution purported, That the present depressed state of agriculture must speedily lead to the utter ruin of occupiers, &c. unless effectual measures be adopted by parliament, to arrest its destructive progress.

At the Harleston Agricultural Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, that "a more laboured, confused, contradictory, and unsatisfactory production than the Report of the Select Committee, never came under their notice."

Married.] At Standford, the Rev. Wm. Knox, son of the Bishop of Derry, to Louisa, second daughter of Sir J. Robinson, bart. of Buckenham House.—At Norwich, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Love, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. L. of Yarmouth.—Mr. Ferriby, surgeon, of Swaffham, to Miss Kirble, eldest daughter of the late Mr. K. of Lexham.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 24th year, Amelia, wife of Mr. H. Gridley, solicitor.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Clack, ship-master.—Mrs. Massingham.—The wife of Mr. Curry, ship-master.

At Aylsham, in her 45th year, Mrs. Weaver, of the Red Lion Inn.

At Wymondham, in his 37th year, the Rev. J. Abbot, minister of the Independent Congregation.

At Attleborough, 80, Mrs. M. King.—Mrs. E. Sewell, of the Griffin Inn.

At Loddon, Mrs. F. Poynter, 70.

At Stanhoe, in his 63d year, Mr. W. Wright, farmer.

At Southtown, Mr. Love, late a surgeon at East Dereham.

At Tombland, 18, the second son of Mr. J. Geldart, jun. wine-merchant.

SUFFOLK.

A correspondent of the Bury Post recommends the following method to destroy slugs upon wheat:—Collect a number of lean ducks; keep them all day without food, and turn them into the fields towards evening; each duck would devour the slugs much faster than a man could collect them, and they would soon get very fat for market.

Married.] J. W. Toosey, esq. of the civil service, in India, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Deane, esq. of Alton Hall.—Capt. May, of the King's packet, Charlotte, of Harwich, to Mrs. Randall, widow, late of Ipswich.

Died.] At Bury, 98, Mrs. Norman.—Suddenly, while sitting in her chair, Mrs. Johnson, shopkeeper.—Mr. W. Lomax, 63. He had been grave-digger in the town 36 years, and still longer a morrice dancer at the borough elections.

At Ipswich, 76, Mrs. Rowland, widow of Mr. R. parish clerk of St. Mary Key.—The Rev. T. Bolton, perpetual curate of St. Mary Key, &c.—Frances, relict of A. Wood, esq. of Landguard Fort.

At Sudbury, 37, Mr. H. Hayward.

June 22d, at Chupra, in Bengal, in his 22d year, W. H. Smith, esq. of the civil service, eldest son of N. H. S. esq. of Deerbolts, in this county.

At Bildeston, Mr. Makin, shop-keeper.

At Yoxford, B. Whitney, esq. steward to Lady Sparrow, of Brampton Park, near Huntingdon.

At Melton, Ann, wife of Lieut. Col. White, of the East Suffolk militia.

The Rev. W. Cross, rector of Halesworth, &c.

Mr. W. Horrox, boot-maker, of Tunworth.—Mr. Shave, sen. farmer, of West Thorp.

At Lavenham, 18, Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. G. East.

At Kessingland, in his 63d year, Mr. T. Cunningham, farmer.

ESSEX.

The new church at Harwich is considered as superior in beauty to any in the county. T. Cobbold, esq. has presented a service of communion plate. J. Hopkins, esq. has presented three stained glass windows for the chancel, tastefully executed, by Mr. Brookes, of London; all surrounded by borders and arches of curious design.

Married.] Mr. H. Firmin, solicitor, of Dedham, to Frances, only daughter of J. Pulham, esq. of Woodbridge.—Mr. T. H. Maberley, of Colchester, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Strutt, of Little Waldringfield.

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Waldringfield.—W. Hewett, esq. R.N to Miss Stevens, daughter of P. S. esq. of Harwich.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Ambrose, relict of the late Mr. J. A. organist.—Mr. W. Smith.

At Colchester, in his 37th year, Mr. N. Hedge, jeweller.

At Harwich, 35, Mr. J. Deex, plumber and glazier. A father and mother, a sister and brother all died in this family within the last twelve months.

In his 67th yeaf, Mr. W. Lilly, miller, of Debenham.

At Saffron Walden, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Rickard, farmer and maltster.

At Witham, after an illness of a few hours, the very Rev. J. Jefferson, Archdeacon of Colchester, Vicar of Witham, &c. He was an able defender of the church, a firm friend of the laws, as a magistrate, a kind mediator in cases which admitted of amicable adjustment, and a warm advocate of charitable and useful works. To him Colchester is indebted for an asylum for the afflicted poor.

KENT.

At a meeting of Agriculturists for the western division of this county, held at Maidstone, a petition to the House of Commons was unanimously carried, purporting among other representations, that "they had entertained the most sanguine hopes of relief from the Select Committee, &c. but had been grievously disappointed.

A petition, similar in its object, was agreed to at the East Kent Agricultural Association, at Canterbury, Dec. 29.

Married.] At Hawkhurst, Mr. T. Reeves, to the youngest daughter of T. Barrow, esq.—At Chatham, Dr. W. Lamert to Miss M. Allen.—At Dover, E. Lynn, esq. of Greenwich Hospital, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Hedgecock, shipbuilder.—T. D. Stewart, of Sandwich, lieut. R.N, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of G. Palliser, esq. of Vache Park, Bucks.

Died.] At Canterbury, in his 40th year, Mr. J. Tevelain, publican.—Mrs. Decaufour, wife of D. D. esq. 52.—Mr. C. Lepine, cabinet maker and a lay clerk of the cathedral.

At Maidstone, 27, Miss E. Ruck.—Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. W. Elliott, R.N.—R. Mathews, 76, who for a trifling debt, had been incarcerated in the county jail upwards of twelve years.—Miss A. Rachel, 21.

At Tunbridge, 63, Miss Wise, a maiden lady.

At Ramsgate, 86, Mr. R. Stock, formerly of Canterbury.—Mrs. E. Cublen, 52.—Mr. Bugden, 74.—Mr. Cull, sen. 86.

At Chatham, Mrs. Ladd.—W. S. only son of W. Jeffreys, esq. solicitor, 21.—J Slade, esq. Chief Clerk in the Pay-office in Chatham Dock-yard. He having become backward in making up his accounts, and being in arrears to a large amount, an order was sent to Commissioner Sir Robert Barlow to inspect his accounts. On this gentleman acquainting Mr. S. with his business, the latter opened his desk, and pointing to several bags, said they contained the sums due On Sir Robert's proceeding to count their contents, Mr. S. left the room, and in a few minutes afterwards, was found in an adjoining stable, weltering in his blood and lifeless, having shot himself through the heart. The greater part of the bags contained only silver, instead of gold. The deceased was nearly sixty years of age, and has left a family of seven sons and daughters.

SUSSEX.

At the late meeting of agriculturists, at Battle, after able speeches from Mr. Curtis and others, it was noticed that Mr. Cobbett was present, and he was invited to take the top of the second table at dinner. His health was cheered, while that of the king and others were drunk, without any such token of respect. Mr. Cobbett treated the subject of distress with much freedom, and the tenor of his arguments was much admired. The Earl of Ashburnham presided at the meeting.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. Dr. Styles, to Sophia, 2d daughter of the late J. L. Colville, esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.—At Chichester, Mr. H. Wiltshire to Miss L. Brown.—T. Yates, M.D. of Brighton, to Olive, widow of the late F. C. street, esq.—T. Dewdney, esq. of Ditching, to Miss S. Davies. of Chepstow, Monmouth.

Died.] At Chichester, 52, Mr. T. Martin.

At Lewes, in her 39th year, Lucy, wife of W. Payne, esq. surgeon.—Mr. R. Williams, of the Pelham Arms Inn.

At Brighton, suddenly, R. F. Wykeham, esq. of Old Windsor.—Susannah, wife of the Rev. H. Dodwell, of Maidenhead.

At Hastings, aged 20, Diana, wife of Col. J. Elphinstone, and only child of C. Clavering, esq. of Riddleham Hope, Northumb.

At Battle, Mr. P. Willard, solicitor, 40.

At Winchelsea, the Rev. D. Hollingbury, rector and chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

At East Grinstead, 70, Mr. T. Palmer, postmaster.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, R. B. Edyvean, esq. to Mary E. eldest daughter of the late R. Boor, esq.—At Ealing, in this county, Capt. R. Aitchinson, R.N. to Eliza, daughter of the late M. Munro, esq. of the Island of Grenada.—At Lyndhurst, the Rev. C. W. Wodehouse, to Lady Jane Hay.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Williamson, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. rector of Basingstoke.—W. Drewitt, esq. alderman.—Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late J. Crowcher, esq. of Densworth, Sussex.—

Mr.

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Mr. J. Roblin, late master of the White Hart Inn, and one of the regarders of the New Forest, 58.

At Gosport, 69, Capt. G. Morey, R.N.

At Titchfield, J. Boys, esq. 81.

At Fareham, Mr. J. Merrett, auctioneer.

At West Cowes, Miss S. Read, of Fryern Court, 23.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Mr. O'Byrne, late surgeon, R.N.

At Bullingdon, Mrs. Hawker, relict of the late Rev. G. R. H. of Wareham.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Thick, architect, of Warminster, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. R. Bird, timber merchant, of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Salisbury, 86, Mr. C. Othen, wine and spirit merchant.

At Devizes, Susannah, wife of Dr. Headley.

At Melksham Spa, Mrs. Sherry, mother of Mr. J. H. S. solicitor, of West Lambrook, Somerset.—At Harnam, near Salisbury, 81, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. L. wine-merchant, of Blandford.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The late floods at Frome were higher than any that have been known in that town for nearly 60 years. The damage sustained amounts to several thousand pounds.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, held their annual meeting on the 17th of December. Addresses to Parliament are agreed upon, calling their attention to the present deplorable state of the landed interests throughout the country.

A meeting was held at Taunton, on the 16th of January, to petition Parliament on the relief of the agriculturists. Dr. Kinglake, in a short but animated speech, ascribed the present distresses of the country, as "the inevitable consequences of a war and funding system of government, that sooner or later must drain the wealth, and involve in pauperism any country, however rich in its native industry, and in its various national resources; and said he considered Parliamentary reform, retrenchment and economy, the only remedies for the existing distress." Mr. Easton, an eminent surveyor, stated that "unless some remedy could be discovered, 500,000 of the most useful class must be ruined." Mr. E. also recommended the "reduction of rents and taxes." The petition was ultimately resolved on.

Married.] Bedel Stanford, esq. of Carn Cottage, Ireland, to Miss Gale, of Angasleigh.—At Blagdon, N. Y. Warren, esq. to Miss Dean, of that place.—At Yeovil, Mr. John Gale, of Market Lavington, to Miss Ball, of Wells.—Mr. R. Andrews, of Cheddar, to Miss A. Hann.—Mr. G. Thomas, to Miss M. Wall, both of Cheddar.—W. Bush, esq. of High Littleton, to Miss Ann Harding, of Farmborough.

Died.] At Bath, sincerely regretted by her friends and relatives, Eliza, wife of W. Wynne, esq. of Peniarth, Merionethshire.—In Marlbro'-buildings, 74, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Percival, M.D. of Manchester.—Mrs. Garland.—Sincerely lamented, Catherine, wife of W. Griffiths, bookseller, of Argyle-street.

In Barton-buildings, after a protracted illness, 63, the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, D.D. formerly vicar of Twerton, near that city.—Mrs. Letitia Ironside, widow of Col. G. I.

At Bridgwater, J. Dunning, esq. M.D.—After a long illness, Mr. Henry Shepherd.

At Bishopsteighton, much beloved and deeply lamented, Mary, widow of E. Medows, esq. youngest brother of the late Earl Manvers, and nephew of Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston.

At Weston, near this city, 34, much lamented, John Richards, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Thomas R. late of Bedford.—After a severe illness, Mary, the wife of Mr. Charles Geary, of Fountain-house.

In the Orange-grove, 78, John Copner, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Bascombe, of the Dorchester Bank, to Miss Dare.—Capt. Wass, to Miss Clapcott.

Died.] At Dorchester, 61, Mr. F. Oakley, brewer.

At Blandford, in her 65th year, Mrs. A. King, widow.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in this county, was held at Exeter, on the 18th of January, for petitioning Parliament relative to the present distresses of the agriculturits. The high sheriff was called to the chair; Col. Drake, of Ippleden, after an appropriate speech, proposed the following resolutions:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the distress of the agriculturists of this county has, during the three last years, been very severe, and is still alarmingly increasing.

2. That this distress has been chiefly occasioned by the importation of nearly thirty millions of bushels of foreign corn duty free, in 1818 and 1819; by the enormous amount of taxation and parochial rates, as compared with the prices of all agricultural productions; by the undue pressure of that taxation on the landed interest; and by the too speedy return to a metallic currency.

3. That to stay the progress of the distress which the agriculturists are suffering, and which is rapidly spreading among other classes of society, it is the opinion of this meeting that all descriptions of capital however

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however invested, should fairly participate in the general onus of taxation; that the most rigid economy should be observed in the public expenditure; and that all the productions of the soil of the United Kingdom should be protected by *efficient* duties from the import of similar commodities, duty free,

The meeting, however, not being sufficiently numerous, a resolution was passed, that a requisition should be sent to the sheriff requesting him to convene a county meeting.

Married.] Capt. J. H. Kerr, of Barnstaple, to Miss E. Brown, of Southmolton.—S. Williams, esq. solicitor, of Plymouth, to Miss Symes, of Essex-street, London.—At Bodmin, Lieut. Edyvean, to Miss Boor, of that town.

Died] At Exeter, 92, Mrs. Mary Cornish.

In Gloster-place, Lady Ximenes, daughter of the late Dr. Manning, of Stoke, Devon, and wife of Sir Morris X. of Bearplace, Berks. universally beloved and regretted.

In Hampton-buildings, Mr. W. Little.—40, Mr. Thos. Bennicke.—73, Mr. Miall.—51, Mrs. E. Dawe.—Mr. R. Rutlidge, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. B. Milliner, of Plymouth, to Grace, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Luke, of East Looe.—At Launceston, Mr. W. King, to Miss J. Dinham.

Died.] At West Looe, 72, Mrs. Rundle. 17, after a lingering illness, Charlotte daughter of Mr. Warren.—At Fowey, 84, Miss Powne.—After a protracted illness, Mr. Brown, solicitor.

WALES.

At a meeting lately held at Swansea, it was resolved to offer a reward of 1000l. to any person who shall destroy the pestilential vapour which arises in the smelting of copper, and effectuate the greatest reduction of the bituminous smoke.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Green Hill, the Hon. Sir J. Stuart, bart. of Fetter Cairn, baron of the Court of Exchequer.

IRELAND.

According to the late census, the population of this island amounts to 7,000,000.

Married.] In Dublin, the Rev. W. H. Foster, nephew of Lord Oriel, to Catherine, niece of the Earl of Longford.

Died.] At Dublin, in her 53d year, Mrs. M. Wolseley, only sister of the late Sir W. W. bart. of Market Wolseley, in the county of Carlow.

At Daly's Town, county of Galway, the Hon. Dennis B. Daly, M P. for the county in successive parliaments upward of forty years. In principle, Mr. D. was a whig.

At Drogheda, the Hon. Catherine L. Montgomery.

ABROAD.

Died.] Near Paris, 51, Lucy, Countess of Lisburne, fifth daughter of the late Lord Courtenay.—72, the Duchess of Bourbon. She was married to the Duke of Bourbon Condé in 1770, but had been for some years separated from her husband.

At Argentan, in France, 60, Col. Lambrecht, R.N. senior officer of that corps at the battle of Copenhagen.

At the village of Pukra, near Futtyghur, in the East Indies Capt. E. V. Dunsterville, of the 2d batt. 28th regt. native infantry.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The contents of our present Number challenge particular respect. We regret our inability to conclude the valuable South American Letter in this Number, but it will be finished in our next, and serve, we hope, as the precursor of others from Mexico, Peru, and Chili, where, as this Magazine is sought after with eagerness, we hope some readers will indulge our wish to receive original information.—Dr. Silliman's account of the Old Man is an article of great curiosity.—The Letter from Spain opens new light in regard to the state of that renovated country, and will confer an especial value on this publication: their Patriotic Song is a novelty of rare interest.—The insolent pretensions of the Quarterly Review, a new and important feature of German Literature, an honest critique on Lord Byron's Dramas, and a superior analysis of Tibullus, occupy Numbers of so many series of papers, which are always sought with eagerness.—The Letter from Sicily concludes a pleasing series.—The Letter from Persia is valuable for its authenticity.—The Paper on Ireland, by a respectable resident land owner, and the details relative to the Slave Trade contain facts deeply interesting to every philanthropist.—Of the STEPHENSIANA *we need not speak—it is a* bonne bouche, *such as we have not been able to lay before our readers since the Walpoliana.—The concluding extracts from Santini, and the view of Napoleon's Tomb would alone distinguish an ordinary Magazine.—Our Varieties, Proemium, and other useful departments will, we flatter ourselves, be found as rich as usual, and superior to their imitations in other Magazines.*

The Supplement, which is always the most entertaining part of our series, contains extracts from Cox's Burmhan Empire; from Mrs. Wright's Travels in the United States; from two works on New South Wales; with indexes, &c. &c.

We feel it our duty to state, that some unprincipled person lately imposed upon us relative to the Trottel Plant by forging the name of James Sibbald, of Paisley; but as he referred us to Mr. Lawrence, bookseller, of that town, we hope Mr. L. or some other person will enable us to trace him and bring him to punishment.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 365.] MARCH 1, 1822. [2 of Vol. 53.

BOLENBROKE HOUSE, BATTERSEA.

In this mansion, of which the above drawing represents the chief part now standing, resided the St. Johns, Lord Bolenbrokes, Lords of the Manor. The last occupant was HENRY, the celebrated Statesman and Philosopher, the friend of Pope, and other contemporary geniuses. In the back-parlour of these premises Mr. POPE wrote his "*Essay on Man*," in concert with his friend St. John, and here he often resided for weeks together. Behind is Battersea Church, in which the great Lord and his family lie interred, and on the tablets they claim relationship to Queen Elizabeth, from their family connection with BOLEN, her mother, whose family resided in this parish.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INVESTIGATION *of the* GENERAL *and* PROXIMATE CAUSES *of the* DISTRESSES *of the* AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

IT is now a long time since I obtruded upon your readers any observations of a fiscal, financial, or economical nature. A few years since I indulged in some speculations on these subjects in the hope of rendering my country service, by promulgating truth. I, however, found myself in the condition of the swallow in the fable, who vainly urged the other birds to assist her in picking up the flax-seeds, from which the fowler grew his nets. The conflicting interests of society oppose themselves to the simple action of truth; and the sophistry of eloquence, which may be enlisted on any side, involves the most simple propositions in confusion, while it seduces, puzzles, and confounds the multitude.

At this moment I am induced to address the people of England, through your pages, on the subject of what is commonly called the *distress of the agricultural interest*. It is but too certain, that in this species of production industry has for some years been deprived of its fair recompense—that the returns from market of the produce of a farm have been unequal to the outgoing in rent, taxes, assessments, and labour.

Various hypotheses have been promulgated to explain this peculiar phenomenon; but all of them, whether they

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they have originated through the writings of economists, or the speeches of politicians and statesmen, have utterly failed in developing the true Cause; and yet it is evident, that without a due understanding of the cause, it is and will be utterly impossible to apply any efficient remedy.

Some assert, with unbounded confidence, that the cause is to be traced to the diminished quantity of the circulating medium, a cause, which, if it existed to any considerable extent, would unquestionably affect the nominal price of all commodities in relation to that medium—but, is this the fact? Has any such considerable reduction taken place in the quantity of the circulating medium, or have its fountains been closed or dried up? For, if the flood-gates of circulation have continued open, so that all who sought for a supply might have been supplied, then it must be evident that the different quantity of the circulating medium, which depends on the demand, can have had little connection with the present circumstances of agricultural distress. But, in truth, there has been no such diminution as that which is insisted upon. If Bank-notes have been diminished, from an average of thirty millions to an average of twenty millions, let it be remembered that specie has increased to a similar amount; and, therefore, the public currency is as great, or nearly as great, as it was during the war. At the same time, when the expenditure of government was double what it now is, and when the working of loans called for such large sums in the money market, an excess of a few millions might have been required by circumstances which do not now exist. Yet, in point of fact, the public currency in notes and cash has not been sensibly diminished; and, for several years, currency has not been in demand, either by the merchants or bankers. The Bank of England has as liberally discounted for seven years last past as at any period since its establishment; yet few bills have been presented for discount. Indeed, instances have occurred within these few months of not more than a solitary bill being presented for discount in a day; whereas, at certain periods during the war, it was sometimes necessary to have peace-officers in attendance, to prevent a disturbance among the clamorous and impatient discounters. It is evident, therefore, not only that there is no operative diminution in the quantity of currency, but that if it had been wanted, more might have been had; consequently, all the assertions about the change from a paper to a metallic currency, or of the diminution of currency, as causes of the agricultural distress, are visionary and utterly groundless.

Another hypothesis, which has occasioned much discussion, assumes, that farming produce requires to be protected by high importation duties, but is refuted by the fact that ever since the last importation-prices were fixed, grain has never reached the maximum; and, therefore, importation has had no effect on the markets.

One of our senatorial wiseacres, who enjoys a false reputation as an economist, because he plays at shuttlecock with the cabalistic words "supply and demand, bullion and specie," has ascribed the depreciation to a late abundant harvest — but who besides himself has heard of any late harvest beyond an average, and what does he mean by a harvest of sheep and oxen —can he be ignorant that the depreciation at Smithfield has been greater even than that at Mark Lane?*

An eloquent and learned member of Parliament has ascribed the depreciation to the different values of bullion, forgetting that bullion does not mix with the question, and that prices have never been estimated in bullion, but in pounds sterling, which pound is the same thing whatever be the commodity which represents it. His reasonings can, however, make but few converts.

High rents have been insisted upon as a cause, and, doubtless, they are so; but they are an effect as well as a cause. They were justified when they were levied, by a price of produce which occasioned speculative farmers to covet land on any terms; but it needs no syllogism to prove, that when produce has fallen, rents ought to fall in the same proportion, and that if high rents are collected on low-priced produce, the cultivator must be impoverished, ruined, and driven into the workhouse.

The entire subject resolves itself, however, into this question: What is the true cause of the peculiar depreciation

* The same *profound* senator conceives that the *universal* agricultural interest can indemnify itself against *indirect* taxation, just as a fraternity of tanners can indemnify themselves against a direct tax on leather! Yet such reasonings as these are said to have weight in the House of Commons! If it be so, God help the country whose wisdom is so misrepresented!

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tion and disproportionate price of agricultural produce, or, in other words, of the scarcity or dearness of money throughout the country?

To determine this question we must consider the actual circumstances of the population of the British empire.

There are about forty-eight millions of acres of land in productive cultivation in the three kingdoms. The interest of the public debt is also nearly forty-eight millions, or nearly a pound per acre, and the rentals may, for the sake of round number, be taken at the like sum. The interest of the debt is not levied entirely upon the land, but nevertheless it falls chiefly and ultimately upon the land, as the basis or radix of society. But making every allowance, it may be taken at 24 millions on the land and its occupiers.

These are the circumstances—what then, is their operation?

Suppose a parish, containing ten thousand acres of land, paid to mortgagees and landlords, resident within the parish, twenty-thousand pounds per annum: then, as those who receive the said twenty thousand pounds reside within the district, and expend it in produce and labour, it is evident that the constant circulation between the payers and the payees, must maintain an equality of resources, and that the only phenomena would be the proportions between the number of idlers or receivers, and labourers or payers. But if the receivers resided in a distant parish—if the mortgagees or the landlords expended little or none of the money in the district whence they receive their revenues, then such parish, subject to a perpetual drain, would necessarily become impoverished in that circulating medium, in which it paid landlords and mortgagees; and prices would be governed not by the amount of the general circulation, but by the amount remaining in circulation at the place of sale.

It must at the same time not be forgotten, that a rich man eats no more than a poor one, and, therefore, the consumption in the favoured parish would bear no proportion to its drain of currency from the other. The market prices would be regulated by the number of markets within the district, and would not be governed by the prices which could be paid by the mortgagees and landlords, but these would be supplied at the average price of the whole district. The inconveniences resulting from such a state are evidently to be traced to the circumstance of the mortgagees and landlords not residing in contact with the payers or cultivators; and, whereever such happens to be the condition of any society, great or small, the prices of produce will be governed by these circumstances.

In regard to the actual condition of the people of England, rents tend partially to produce this inconvenience, but mortgagees, or public annuitants, from inherent circumstances, produce it in the highest degree. It is notorious, that, during the scarcity of money in the country, and the low price of agricultural produce, money was never more plentiful than it has been in the money market in London. At the same time, in and near London reside four-fifths of the mortgagees or annuitants, who draw thirty-six millions per annum from the occupiers of land and the inhabitants of the country, consuming not more than an equal population of other men, and purchasing in the London markets at prices governed by those of the whole nation. Monstrous and inconceivable fact! Thirty-six millions drawn every year from industry, and in chief part centering in London, where it is divided among a few hundreds or thousands, who consume no more than the same number elsewhere, and, therefore, do not counteract their drains from the community at large, by any increase of consumption and price! Yet such is the necessary effect of a congregation of mortgagees, or national creditors, in one place. But if many of them reside in foreign countries, these aggravate the evil by becoming non-consumers. Such is the general and inevitable effect of an enormous public debt! The creditors are necessarily drawn to the focus of their property. Hence, in great measure, arises the increase of splendid streets, and superb villas in and around the metropolis, inhabited by persons who drain the country of thirty-six millions per annum, and who contribute to the public burdens only in the ratio of their personal expenditure.

This, then, is the true solution of the enigma which has puzzled all our statesmen and political economists. We have a public currency of undisturbed amount—we have an increased population—we have an improving foreign trade—we have beneficial communications by canals and roads to promote our domestic industry, yet the produce of our soil is not sufficient to reward the husbandman, and maintain the proprietor

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proprietor in his ancient condition as a gentleman. The cause is this: the land is under mortgage to public creditors, who, unlike landlords, have no local affections, and no residence among the payers. They are either pure muck-worms residing in holes or corners in the purlieus of the Stock Exchange, or, at best, as gentlemen in the metropolitan county. Part of their expenditure finds its way by devious paths into the country, but they pay little more for produce than is paid in distant markets, which do not enjoy the advantages of their residence. The national debt is, therefore, the *primary* cause; and the congregation of the national creditors in one place, is the *secondary* and proximate cause of the distressed condition in which the country finds itself at the present moment. It occasions a drain from the country to the metropolis, in and near which four-fifths of the public annuitants reside, and therefore directly impoverishes the country; while the returns from the annuitants are partial, slow, indirect, selfish, and inefficient.

The exhausted country does not enjoy even the palliative of a course of exchange! The receiver-general of the district amasses the collections exacted from house to house and from manufactory to manufactory—and the whole of the social blood of the inhabitants which can be drawn off at one time without total exhaustion, is sent off till new and continually increased exertions produce a new accumulation, which is again drawn off in like manner! A more horrid picture of the rapid decay of a great nation by inches—by the wickedness of system—by the blindness of pride—by the ignorance of wisdom, never before was presented to the astonishment of the world!

In thus plainly stating the cause of this great evil, no blame is meant to be attached to the annuitants. The fault is in those who created the annuities, and whose diabolical passion for war rendered them necessary. The annuitant, by a species of natural instinct, prefers to reside near his property that he may govern and controul it, and may receive its periodical produce. It is not his fault that the society in which he lives, has placed him in an enviable situation, and, individually, he is innocent of the great social mischief which the habits of his fraternity create.

If landlords were led by any instinct or passion to congregate in like manner, in any one district of the empire, their drains would be equally pernicious. Mischief has in truth resulted from the increase of town-houses, of winter-establishments, and watering-places, habits which have led to the desertion of baronial establishments; but the proprietors of land are far more numerous than stock-holders, and their local interest tends to scatter one class, while it concentrates the other.

To familiarize the subject by an example—if we suppose that the currency of a country were twenty millions, and that ten millions were annually drawn to the metropolis by mortgagees, and by a portion of landlords, who accumulate two, spend two in foreign luxuries, and return in slow and indirect ways but six back to the country—then at the end of the FIRST YEAR the currency of the country, instead of an operative twenty millions, will be only sixteen millions. But at the end of the SECOND year it will be only twelve millions—at the end of the THIRD year only eight millions—at the end of the FOURTH year but four millions, when all capital must supply deficiencies—and at the end of the FIFTH year the country will be drained, and to pay the ten millions, capitals must be exhausted, and part of the land itself sold or forfeited to the accumulating and sordid annuitants, which for some time past has been the condition of the tenantry and proprietry of the British islands.

In the meantime the general price of commodities will not be measured by any relation to the twenty millions, but by its proportion to the operative currency of the country, which it appears is constantly diminishing—although (including the residence of the mortgagees) the Total remains the same; while at the place of their residence there would nevertheless be a glut of currency, just as we know is the fact among the monied interest and the bankers of the British metropolis.

In transferring these figures to the actual circumstances of Great Britain, thirty-six millions may be taken as the drain, including the mixed consideration of the entire taxation, and accounting for landlords who reside in London and abroad. It is, however, obvious that such a drain could not be supplied with a public currency of thirty millions, were it not for the simultaneous issues of local banks, the operation of which tends in several indirect ways, to palliate, though not to cure the evil.

Such palpably is the cause of the distress.

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distress. The details might be enlarged upon, but enough has been proved for the present purpose. We therefore know the cause, and although it has never before been developed, yet the Remedy is but a corollary from the principle. The object of our financiers should be to diminish the drain from the country, by diminishing the taxes which constitute that drain; and then to keep up the amount of the revenue by taxing the public annuitants. The effect on the country would be double; that is to say, if seven millions less were drawn from the country, it would not only not lose that sum, but would retain it as capital for the promotion of industry and agriculture; while the fund-holder, in paying one-fifth of his income to secure the other four-fifths, would still be in a better condition in point of fiscal assessments, than any other class of society.*

If it be objected, that the same drains existed during the late war, when the prices of produce attained so extravagant a height, it should be considered, that, at that time the expenditure of the government doubled, and even trebled the amount of the sums drawn by the public annuitants from industry; and that this enormous expenditure took place chiefly in contracts for the produce of agriculture, owing to which the demand constantly exceeded the supply, and prices rose accordingly. The drain of taxes was therefore counteracted by a greater expenditure than the amount of the drain, which expenditure was expanded over the country, and simultaneously produced counteracting effects. But, on the return of peace, the agricultural interest lost its great customer in the markets, the supply then exceeded the demand, while the constant drain from the country to the metropolis, has exhausted the capitals of tenants, driven tens of thousands to the workhouse, and thrown on the land the expence of providing for innumerable poor.

In point of fact, the landed proprietors spent, in their late unhallowed crusades against liberty, the entire rentals of their estates, which stand pledged to the public creditors whose property they have become; and into whose possession they must fall, if the system of un-taxed funds is maintained! All that the landlord or the creditor receives separately, is so much more than the land can pay; and one of them must abate his demands, or tenants will be ruined in succession, the land be without cultivation, and landlord and annuitant be ruined together. At the same time if the landlord obtained his part, it would be re-spent chiefly among his tenantry, and the country might flourish as heretofore; but if what the landlord receives alone were to continue to be paid to mortgagees congregated in a distant metropolitan county, the effects would continue which we now witness, in exhausted Capitals, and ruined Tenants and Landlords. But the attempt to collect a DOUBLE amount of rents, and to transmit nearly half that double assessment to be hoarded or spent in a distant single district, on the *chance* of its returning indirectly and at a future period, into circulation, is a condition which, if persevered in by force of law and arms, must ruin the country, and drive its industrious population to distant climes, uncursed by military ambition, and by hard-hearted systems of ignorant and blundering economists.

COMMON SENSE.

* Those who consider it due to PUBLIC FAITH not to tax the funds, betray the fundholders. The only security of the fundholders is to abate their demands, at least 20 per cent. If they do not do this, either they will get nothing, or they will get all the land, without tenants or cultivation! But tax the funds, and the evils will work their own cure.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The SUPPRESSED CHAPTER *of* GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

Gulliver visits the Politician of Laputa.

WHAT is the subject of this work (asked I,) for which you expect from the people of Laputa so liberal a pension?

I shall entitle it an "*Idea of the worst form of Government*," answered the philosopher Adelolmi: in some fit of ill-humour, the multitude, who are ever prone to mischief, will realize it; and then I shall be ranked by posterity with Lycurgus, Junius Brutus, William the Norman, and the other founders of celebrated tyrannies.

How is this commonwealth to be composed? (questioned I, anxiously). It blends (replied he) the characteristic absurdities of every sort of constitution, uniting the several vices of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy.—You will oblige me by being more particular (said I): *how different it must be from that of my native land.*

He continued: You recollect that the legislative power at Rome was hereditary

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reditary, and the executive power yearly elective—of course their laws were very bad and very oppressive; but their public operations were managed with great skill, zeal, and success: for it is of the nature of the lottery of birth to provide men not at all more adapted for the office which it appoints them to, than for that of swindler, gambler, dandy, or any other human occupation: whereas election as naturally secures the desirable correspondence between the capacities of a man and his employment. In my government, therefore, the practical, or executive power at least, shall be hereditary.

I cannot help thinking (interfered I) that in the simple monarchies, where this is also the case, there prevails an identity of interest between the sovereign and his subjects, which operates favourably on their well-being. There is a stability, an order, an uniformity of spirit, tending to protect improvements slow of growth, and to distribute on every quality its natural reward. Besides, by exalting the prince alone, and levelling the citizens among each other, the painful sentiment of inequality is there much lessened. To destroy each of these advantages I provide the necessary checks (interrupted Adelolmi eagerly) I establish two clubs of land-owners, with a several negative on the wish of the prince, and of each other; so that, in order to bring any thing to bear, he must chaffer for the co-operation of those who are most able and most willing to thwart his proceedings, and must ever be compromising with their opposition. His wars, therefore, will be conducted with driftless extravagance, and his very peace grudgingly borne.

I distinguish between his revenue, and that of the nation, that there may be perpetual motives for reciprocal encroachments and dislikes; and I assign to him the payment of the judicial and military power, as if they were appendages of his person and family, in order to poison the subjects' mind with a continual jealousy of the impure administration of justice, and of the imminence of military despotism. To him I also allow the prerogative of declaring war, that his personal will may at any time be able to do the greatest of mischiefs.

To destroy all opinion of the stability of any authority, or system of measures, and to obtain the radical inconvenience of elective monarchies, I insert in the constitutional act, in the fundamental settlement, *that the rights of the sovereign are not indefeasible;* and, by these means, I inspirit the neglected and factious members of my club-government to patronize plots and conspiracies for ostracizing the royal dynasty: and I think it hard if more than four of a family ever manage to reign in regular succession. Thus the horrors and confiscations of a revolution will be looked for every generation, will very often be suffered, and the misery of continual uncertainty and alarm will destroy all enjoyment from property and patient industry.

The two clubs again shall differ from each other in rank; and, throughout the community, there shall be all sorts of sources of distinction, birth, title, wealth, badges, offices sacred and profane, privileges religious and civil; and thus the pinings and heart-burnings of the littlest and greatest minds shall alike have nutriment, and envy be a universal guest.

But where (resumed I) do you vest the legislative power—in the two clubs of land-owners? Certainly (answered he) these are of all men the least interested in wise laws, and, from their insulated residence, and out-door amusements, the least skilled in the science of legislation. Their property, easily ascertained, requires no precision in the statutes. Little exposed to depredation, it requires no police. It is agreeably affected by war and by famine, which increase the demand for produce, and enhance its price. By the dissolution of towns, again, and the ruin of commerce, the relative importance of the landed interest is augmented. Nothing can be more certain, therefore, than that their inclinations will operate in perpetual hostility to the general welfare, and that they will form a permanent conspiracy against the community. In the feudal ages, when they alone bore sway, there were only barons and vassals, tyrants and slaves. Every government by the landed interest, from Poland to Jamaica, has been an instance of the most unequal distribution of happiness imaginable, the few brutally enjoying, and the many brutally suffering. I conceive, therefore, that by vesting in land-owners the great mass of constitutional power, I have made every calculable provision for the capital evils of aristocracy; for restrictions and monopolies in commerce; for wars, whenever manufacturers begin to acquire a rival consequence; for the unfair assessment of taxes on the industrious, not

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not the idle; on the circulating and beneficial, not on the fixed and unserviceable property; for infringements on the means of subsistence, by taxing the very food and drink of the people; and for the misery, ignorance, and barbarization of the boorish classes; insomuch that I should not wonder if, in the course of a century, two-thirds of the people were got habitually to depend on public succour for their very maintenance.

With such opinions (retorted I) you can hardly, in this state of society, condescend to be a proprietor of soil.—You are not mistaken, (replied he); I have no property of that, or of any other description, and am, therefore, an impartial judge.

And by what criterion (I went on) are the members of these clubs to be selected—by the amount of their rent-roll? No (said he); of the upper club the members shall be born so:—(Ridiculous! interjected I:)—only I shall suffer the prince to force upon them enow new members, just to defraud the public of any benefit which their independence might else bestow. While the doctrine of innate ideas was yet believed, the providing a breed of legislators was natural enough; the father, it was supposed, might transcribe, or transfer, an abridgment of the statutes upon the brain of the embryo; but now that this notion is exploded, I hold it impossible that any thing like attachment or confidence can cling to an hereditary club, on which account I institute one. And as it must be peculiarly obvious, that this club will have an interest distinct from the rest of the community, I take especial care to confer on it the supreme judicial power.

These club-fellows (I remarked) will, however, be very happy themselves. I doubt that (quoth he). I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son; by which means the sisters must take, or at least execute, a vow of celibacy; and the younger brothers be quartered in the hospitals, foundations, and establishments, provided for the national poor; so that family bickerings shall counterpoise public elevation, and an *elder brother* be the proverbial phrase for a greedy, grudging oppressor.

But tell me (said I then to Adelolmi) what is the other club to be made of, and made for? It is to be made of men (answered he) chosen every seven years by a grotesque sort of lottery. As a king of Persia was nominated by his stallion, so some of these shall owe their power to a warren of rabbits, and some to a walk of sheep, some to a blacksmith, and some to a bank-note. Others shall be nominated by attroopments of people, on some of whom I bestow votes, because they eat boiled victuals; on others because they are fishmongers, grocers, or glovers, or have studied for seven years any one of those mysteries, which were a mean of livelihood in the reign of the virgin-queen. And what is this club to do? (asked I). They are to meet yearly (said he) on the birth-day of the prophet, in the metropolis, and to subscribe a declaration that bread is not human flesh, and that they will never turn anthropophagites. Then the maggiordomo of the prince is successively to invite to dinner as many as are willing to be fed at the public tables, and, having calculated what additional rate is necessary to accommodate all the guests, he recommends to their own liberality the provision, which is accordingly to be levied by an excise, upon the rice, the sherbet, the arcka, and other comforts of the people. This mode of assessment has the further advantage, that the richest pay no more than the poorest to such taxes, as they are things of which every man consumes an equal quantity.

The levies made, then, may begin all the turbulences of democracy. The minds of the people are to be violently irritated by those who do not like the maggiordomo's cookery; factious cabals and associations are to be formed against his household, and acts of riot and disorder committed by his valets against the houses and persons of the dissatisfied. Sometimes these associations may conspire to abolish the worship of the sun, sometimes to set at liberty the olive-coloured persons in the harems, sometimes to celebrate the pastoral constitution of the Patagonians, and sometimes to obtain a right of voting for all persons having stomachs, under the idea that, by these means, the public tables might be given to the hungriest, instead of the daintiest, but always in vain. "No amendment" is the radical maxim of the constitution: "*Woe to him who thinks ill of it*" the motto of the national coat of arms.

Is this devoted country of yours (said I) to be without a religion? It shall not be without bonzes, at least, (answered he), and I have nearly determined to give some of them a place in the upper club, in order to facilitate the alliance of religious and civil factions,

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tions, and to strengthen and diffuse the virulence and intolerance of both. Neither do I despair of conciliating the damnatory intolerance of the Bigendian creed, with the dull, unvarying, clamorous prayers of the Littlendians, and the naked, barn-like temples of the Middlezonians, in which I shall order to be stowed a number of putrescent carcases, in order to render them unwholesome and offensive, and to make their social worship a weekly tribute to self-denial.

Surely (objected I,) this form of government, after all, may prove favourable to agriculture? To defeat this, I will allot (replied he,) to the bonzes yearly a large share of the crop, and thus diminish the motive to make it great.—It may prove favourable (I also contended,) to personal liberty and security? You are much mistaken, (he again said); whenever the clubs are odious to the people, they will assume a power of arbitrary imprisonment, and this, believe me, will be often enough. Besides, it will be easy to subject all persons who hire money, or other things, to arrest; and to institute an order of land-pirates, or water-butchers, to seize young folks forcibly, to the habitual alarm and distress of all obscure and peaceable families.

Are you not then afraid (said I,) lest the people, before they have undergone this government for three years, should throw it aside in a pet? No, (replied he, after deliberating awhile,) for although it will successively be the interest of each other of society to abolish this constitution, it will never at any one time be the interest of them all; so that, like the Gehenna, it combines extreme infliction and incalculable duration.

Farewell, (said I, somewhat sourly to Adelolmi,) and thank heaven that I was born in Britain, whose government was not imagined by the spite of a philosopher, but is the work of ages, and the wonder of the world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND for insertion in your valuable magazine, a plan for gradually superseding the poor's rates. No one is to receive any benefit till he or she has subscribed ten years, in which time they will have paid six pounds, which will produce a sufficient fund to allow them a support in old age, continually receiving something after the ten years, and increasing with their disability to support themselves; the first few divisions that might be made will not possibly be sufficient to pay their annual subscription of 12s.; but this will be gradually overcome, and it will in the course of time be more than sufficient.

Rules of the Friendly Union for providing for the Members in Old Age, and for reducing the Poor Rates.

1. This society always to be open to new members at any monthly meeting. The members to subscribe one shilling per month each.

2. The whole of the subscriptions, after paying necessary expences, to be placed out at interest in the Savings Bank, or such other securities as might be approved of.

3. The interest to accumulate for the first ten years, after which the interest (on such subscriptions and accumulations and also the interest on all further subscriptions) to be divided quarterly, as follows: all those members who have paid ten years, at such division, and still continue their subscriptions, to have one share; twenty years, two shares; thirty years, four shares; forty years, eight shares; and fifty years and upwards, twelve shares each.

4. Members neglecting to pay their subscriptions three months, to forfeit one shilling; six months, two shillings; nine months, three shillings; twelve months, to be expelled.

5. A committee of six members shall be chosen, who shall continue such as long as they continue members, with power to add to their number any other member of the society or any gentleman willing to become a member.

6. A clerk shall also be chosen, who shall attend at his own house, or any other place that might be approved of, on the first Monday in every month from the hours of six to eight in the evening, to assist the committee in receiving the subscriptions.

7. At the death of any member who has paid three years to this society, two pounds shall be allowed out of the fund towards his or her funeral expences; if five years, three pounds shall be allowed.

8. No other relief shall be afforded to any member than is mentioned in the preceding rules, nor shall the funds of the society be ever divided or diminished, but be allowed to accumulate for the mutual benefit of the old members and their successors.

You will perceive when a person who has paid ten years receives one guinea per annum, the one who has paid fifty years will receive twelve guineas; so when a person who has paid ten years or six pounds, receives three guineas, which in time will be the case, the person who has paid fifty years, will receive thirty-six guineas per annum, and so on in proportion.

J. B. C.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* JOURNEY *from* CUCUTA *to* CARACCAS, *performed in the months of August, September, and October*, 1821.

(Concluded from our last.)

AT Carache we were invited to spend the following night at the house of an agriculturist in Agua de Obispos, about half way between Carache and the next village. We accordingly left about eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately recommenced the ascent of an immense mountain, from whence, having gained the summit about one o'clock, we descended as far as Agua de Obispos, where we arrived at two o'clock, in a violent shower of rain. The atmosphere was cold, but the country is fertile and produces wheat and peas of a fine quality. The houses are very few, and merely constructed for the occasional residence of the cultivators, when visiting their plantations.

We continued descending the mountain the morning following, from Agua de Obispos to the village of Omucaro Abaxo, where we arrived after more than eight hours of nearly constant descent. The climate of Omucaro is warm, the inhabitants chiefly Indians, and its extent little more or less than that of a number of other small villages already enumerated.

From Omucaro to Tocuyo occupied us about nine hours, of which one and a half were spent in resting at a village at the half way; the latter part of the road was wide, firm, and level. As we approached the town, the country gradually became more open, and the chain of mountains, now in the distance, on each side, diminished successively, in height and bulk, with much regularity. Sugar cane and Indian corn appeared the chief productions of the surrounding country.

Tocuyo is a neat town, containing many good houses, two or three churches, and a monastery, the latter of which is likely soon to be converted into a public college. It has been much injured by the war, has a warm climate, a small population and little commerce.

We left Tocuyo at a late hour of the day following, and arrived at Chibor after dark, where with some difficulty we procured a lodging for the night, and departed the next morning at break of day for Barquisemeto, which town we reached between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. The road from Tocuyo to Barquisemeto was generally level and good, although muddy in places where the rain had settled, for want of a channel to escape by. We were also somewhat less incommoded by stones; since at Tocuyo we had terminated our passing the mountains, a task which had occupied us about three weeks, and had nearly destroyed the hoofs of all our animals by the continued surface of sharp stones, with which the roads, or rather pathways, had till then incessantly presented us.

The impressions made upon me in Caraccas, in 1819, by the contemplation of the effects of the earthquake of 1812, were revived in Barquisemeto. In Caraccas, dreadful as were the consequences of this terrible convulsion of nature, some valuable houses and public buildings were left uninjured; but here a whole city was utterly destroyed, and of Barquisemeto, a town which appears from its ruins to have been of the first order in this part of the country, not an edifice of any description was left standing, and 1500 of its inhabitants perished. It consists now principally of one main street, constructed within the last few years, of which all the houses have only ground floors. The convent has been repaired latterly, and two of the churches are now in hand. There is some commerce carried on with Maracaibo, and some valuable haciendas of indigo and cocoa are in the neighbourhood. The cultivation of tobacco is prohibited here, as indeed it is generally, excepting only in the particular spots nominated by the government. The object of this prohibition is to prevent smuggling in an article from which the state derives one of its chief revenues. The population of Barquisemeto and its environs is probably from 8 to 10,000 persons.

My companion was attacked with a serious indisposition, which detained us in Barquisemeto three days. We reached Cugisita about five o'clock in the evening of the day of our departure from Barquisemeto, and left again the morning following, between seven and eight o'clock. Cugisita is situated at the commencement of a Savannah, and consists only of a few scattered houses, of which the pulperia was our place of lodging.

We arrived at the entrance of the Montana del Altar about mid-day, and at Caramacat in the evening at five

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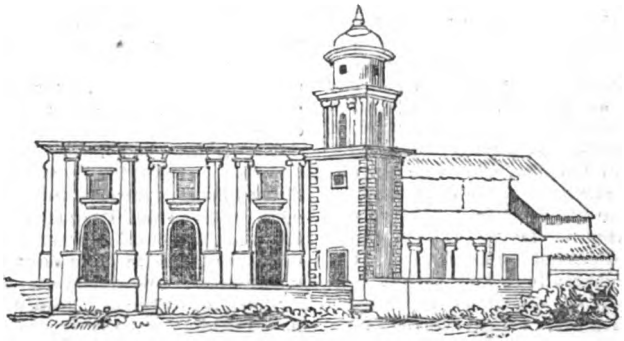
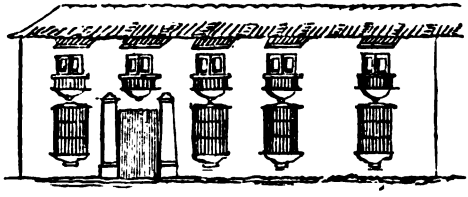
five o'clock, after a long and fatiguing day's march. In the wood, the mud was in places up to the bellies of the horses —passes which occasioned us difficulty and some danger, particularly with the cargoes. Caramacat is a small Indian village, reduced to the last extremity of poverty, and containing probably a population of 14 to 1500 persons.

From Caramacat to San Carlos was thirteen leagues, and occupied us from between seven and eight o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock at night, having passed through the village of San José, situated one league from the city.



VIEW OF A CHURCH AT SAN CARLOS.

Before the revolution San Carlos was one of the richest towns in Venezuela, but it is now reduced to the last extreme of poverty. The rich savannahs, by which it is surrounded, were once filled with hordes of cattle, mules and horses, which enriched the inhabitants with extraordinary rapidity, and to a degree scarcely credible. The town is extensive, contains five or six churches, of which one of the largest was built and ornamented at the expense of one individual only. So reduced is the present situation of this city, that many of its best houses are occupied by persons who can with difficulty procure caraulas (beans) to live upon. We were provided with an excellent lodging, which still retains many marks of former splendour. The temperature is extremely hot, and the population probably from 5 to 6000 persons.



A DWELLING-HOUSE AT SAN CARLOS.

In approaching San Carlos, we had gradually taken our leave of the mountains, and had now to pursue our journey through savannahs 'boundless as the sea,' where a burning sun, and almost breathless atmosphere frequently during the day obliged us to beg a temporary shelter in the first cottage we had the good fortune to fall in with. In travelling through different parts of this country, and particularly in the plains, I have frequently had occasion to remark the uncommon silence which universally prevails, and the entire absence of singing birds, so common in England.

For here at dawn the lark's enlivening song,
The warbling thrush, the blackbird's plaintive tale,
Unheard—unknown these breathless plains among.
How still the burning day! at night the vale
Alike unsolaced by the nightingale,
Silent is Nature's voice, save where a lonely ox
Sends forth its mournful wail.

After remaining a day longer than we

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we intended in San Carlos, we at length with infinite difficulty procured a change of mules, and left at three o'clock in the afternoon for Tinaco, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening; a distance of five leagues.

Tinaco appeared a considerable village, but as we arrived after dark, and left it the following morning about eight o'clock, I had little opportunity of ascertaining its peculiarities, or judging of its extent. It was Sunday morning when we left it for Tonaquillo, where we arrived about six o'clock in the evening. Our roads continued level and good, with the exception of some places where the rain, for want of a channel to escape by, had again settled into mud. From Tinaco to Tinaquillo we found the country more hilly than that we passed through for several days previous, in consequence of the intervention of a chain of small mountains which here intercept the pathway.

Tinaquillo is a large scattered village, similar to many we had previously passed through, and did not appear to me to contain any thing worthy of particular observation.

Shortly after leaving Tinaquillo we had the good fortune to fall in with an officer who had been engaged at the battle of Carabobo, and who obligingly offered to conduct us to the spot which had been the scene of action, and was now very near at hand. We very gladly availed ourselves of this opportunity, and after following our conductor for about two hours, along a very hilly road, we reached the height of Buenavista, which had been the Spanish point of observation, from whence we obtained a distinct view over the whole field of Carabobo, and of the position occupied by the Spanish army. From this we descended again into the main road, which we very shortly left upon our right, and followed a narrow pathway winding round among numerous hills to the defile, by which the Patriots, with the assistance of the British, gained the heights occupied by the Spaniards, and drove them with the point of the bayonet from their positions, in the utmost confusion. We encountered here a large heap of human skulls and bones—all that now remains in this part of the country of the unfortunate *Godos*. The bodies of the Patriot soldiers who fell in the action have been conveyed to Tocuyito, and there received christian burial.

From Carabobo to Tocuyito we continued on the road by which the Spaniards had retreated, first to Valencia and thence to Puerto Cavello, observing with much interest every spot which had been rendered remarkable by any particular occurrence at the time, or subsequent to the action.

We reached the village of Tocuyito about five o'clock in the evening, and were hospitably received in the house of the Cura; from thence we departed the following morning at day-light and entered Valencia by an excellent level road three hours subsequent, escorted by numerous friends of Don Fernando, who met him at a short distance from the town, much overjoyed to find him well, after a separation of eight years duration, marked by circumstances of extraordinary occurrence, privation and peril.

I liked Valencia better than any town I had yet visited upon the continent of America, with the exception of Caraccas. The town is extensive, and contains many most excellent houses, the streets are long, and tolerably regular, and the inhabitants the most affable and obliging people possible. Its general appearance is agreeable, clean, and respectable. The Spaniards have adorned it with the best bridge, beyond all comparison, which I had yet seen erected in the country. It has three arches, is built of stone and brick, and the walls are so constructed as to form a seat all along each side. Its extreme length is probably from 350 to 400 yards. Beyond this, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, is what is called the Glorieta, a large circular seat, built neatly with brick, designed as a place for dancing and festivity. The bridge and glorieta form the evening promenade.

The town is very cheerful, but there is of course at present little commerce for want of communication with the colonies through Puerto Cavello. The garrison is composed of upwards of 3000 men, under General Paez; a regiment of infantry is also stationed on the lines of Naguanagua, between Valencia and the Port. The climate is hot, as the thermometer was generally during the day at from 86 to 90°, but the mornings and evenings are very agreeable. Balls and public entertainments are very frequent, and conducted with much harmony and good humour. The present population of Valencia is probably from 7 to 8,000 persons.

After

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After a stay of ten days in Valencia we departed, much gratified with the attentions we had experienced. At the distance of three leagues we reached the village of Guacara, where we remained till evening, with part of the family of the Marquis de Toro, which we found resident in that village. At a late hour we reached the Pulperia, at Mariara, where we passed the night.

The following morning (Saturday) we left about seven o'clock, and continued our route, which now laid through the vallies of Aragoa, to Maracay, where we arrived at mid-day. The luxuriance of the vegetation, which now surrounded us—the general aspect of the country and the roads were of the best and most captivating description. About ten o'clock we reached the border of the Lake of Valencia, of nearly the whole of which we were enabled to obtain an excellent view. Its shining unruffled surface and clear waters made it a great ornament to the general scenery around us. It contains many small islands, of which that of Burros is, I believe, the largest. The lake contains only one description of fish, and that not particularly abundant.

As the roads were sandy in places as we advanced, we found the heat at mid-day greater than any we had yet experienced during our whole journey; from this the rich foliage on the road side afforded us an occasional and welcome shelter.

Maracay, the first of the villages we came to in the vallies of Aragoa, is very pleasantly situated, contains many respectable houses, to each of which, as well as to the numerous cottages which constitute the principal part of it, there is a small garden attached. The houses are generally white, and all the largest are constructed with brick. The neighbouring country contains many haciendas of cocoa, coffee and indigo, and is remarkable for its great fertility. The population of Maracay is something exceeding 2000 persons.

The scarcity of mules obliged us to continue our route to Turmero, before we could procure a relay. As the latter was but three leagues distant, we arrived a little before six o'clock in the evening, and were detained the whole of the following day. We here visited the tobacco warehouses, which are very spacious and commodious, but contain very little tobacco at present. The factor, and all the authorities employed by the government in this branch of the public revenue, were very obliging in shewing and explaining every thing as to the modes of preserving, weighing, and curing the tobacco, &c. &c.

The village of Turmero is about equal in importance and extent to Maracay, but containing, perhaps, rather a larger population, as it is the residence of the commandant-general of the vallies of Aragoa, in which this village is also comprehended. The tobacco, which is sold here, is grown principally on the borders of the Lake of Valencia, and is eagerly sought for by all the neighbouring towns and villages.

We left Turmero early on the Monday morning, and arrived at La Victoria about mid-day. The distance is calculated at five leagues. La Victoria is larger than either Turmero or Maracay, and contains a population probably equal to that of both. There are some very good houses, and the town generally presents a respectable appearance; the church is the handsomest I have seen in the whole republic: the climate is hot. The earthquake, I have so frequently had occasion to mention, extended its ravages here also, and destroyed many of the best buildings, which remain yet in ruins.

We remained at La Victoria during the remainder of the day, slept there, and left for San Pedro the day following at day-light.

Between eight and nine o'clock we reached Las Coquisses, where we found a very tolerable posada. About ten o'clock we began the ascent of the mountain, and arrived at Las Alajas, or the summit, between one and two o'clock, where we took shelter from the sun till three, and entered San Pedro, after a long and tedious descent, at la Oracion. We found San Pedro a small inconsiderable village, with no striking peculiarity but that of a very cool and agreeable atmosphere. At day-light, the following morning, we departed from this village for Caraccas.

For a considerable time we resumed our yesterday's task of ascending, and having reached the summit of the mountain at Buenavista, we commenced the descent, which, at the expiration of an hour and a half, brought us on the plain of Caraccas, between eight and nine o'clock. Somewhat fatigued with our morning's exercise, we remained an hour at Las Ajuntus, and entered the capital a few minutes before

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fore twelve o'clock. We passed the remainder of the day with Gen. Soublette, in the same house in which, by a singular coincidence, I had dined with Don Ramon Correa, on my first visit to Caraccas, two years before. I am now about to establish myself in this fine city, as agent and merchant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH Mr. Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire offers an almost inexhaustible field of animadversion, the prescribed limits of a periodical publication must be respected, and this paper will close the series of remarks on that pompous writer.

In the instances already adduced the *dogmatism* of Mr. G. is conspicuous; on other points, his *scepticism*, exclusive of his religious prejudices, is not less extraordinary. Both these characteristics, indeed, equally appertain to the school of Gibbon: and in fact to believe or to disbelive, without deigning the attention, or possessing the candour requisite to appreciate the evidence, denote alike that supercilious self-sufficiency which pervades the history in question. The following objection is no otherwise of importance, than as it is connected with the general credit of historic evidence.

Livy informs us (Lib. iii. s. 31, 33.) "that about the year of Rome 300, answering to the 81st Olympiad, and 56 years only subsequent to the expulsion of the Tarquins, contentions ran very high between the Plebeians, headed by the Tribunes, and the Patricians, respecting the government of the republic. At length the Tribunes proposed that a general revision of the laws should take place, to which the senate acceded. But previous to the appointment of a commission for this purpose, it was agreed that ambassadors should be sent to Athens, then at the height of its fame, who were ordered to procure a copy of the laws of Solon, and to make themselves acquainted with the institutions, customs, and laws of the other states of Greece. This important mission occupied the ambassadors, Spurius Posthumius, Aulus Manlius, and Servius Sulpicius, all of Patrician families, about a year, when they returned with the Athenian laws; and the Tribunes earnestly pressed that the business of compilation might be commenced. It was accordingly resolved, that ten magistrates, with the appellation of Decemvirs, should be created with that view, superseding all other authorities: the Plebeians on their part consenting that Patricians only should be chosen. Appius Claudius, who, though of a high and haughty family, had of late assiduously courted the favour of the people, was nominated chief of the commission: and the three ambassadors were included, that the honour might serve," says the historian, "as a recompense for their labour, and presuming them peculiarly qualified for the task of digesting the newly proposed regulations."

Such is the substance of the very probable and consistent account of Livy. This legation is likewise attested by the authority of Dionysius Halicarnassus; and Cicero affirms that the tenth table *de Modo Sepul.* was borrowed from Solon, de Leg. ii. 23, 26. Pliny moreover mentions Hermodorus, of Ephesus, an Athenian settlement, "as aiding the Decemvirs in their great work, for which a statue was erected to him in the forum," so that few facts of such remote antiquity are more strongly and satisfactorily established.

Upon this subject, nevertheless, Mr. Gibbon, in his usual lofty and imposing language, has hazarded the following observations:

"From a motive of *national pride*, both Livy and Dionysius are *willing* to believe, that the deputies of Rome visited Athens, under the wise and splendid administration of Pericles; and the laws of Solon were transfused into the twelve tables. If such an embassy had indeed been received from "the barbarians of Hesperia," the Roman name would have been *familiar* to the Greeks before the reign of Alexander; and the faintest evidence would have been explored and celebrated by the curiosity of succeeding times. But the Athenian monuments are silent; nor will it seem credible that the Patricians should undertake a long and perilous navigation, to copy the purest model of a democracy." In a note, Mr. G. subjoins, "that Herodotus and Thucydides appear ignorant of the name and existence of Rome;" and refers also upon this head to the authority of Josephus, contra Apion, L. i. c. 12.

It could not be from "a motive of national pride" that *both* Livy and Dionysius have recorded this remarkable

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able fact; Livy being a Roman, and Dionysius a Greek. Nor does it appear how the Roman pride, which is what Mr. G. probably means, could be flattered by such an acknowledgment of national inferiority in the attainments of science and arts of civilization. Reflections of this nature, affecting to assign motives, are at the best arbitrary and irrelevant to the matter of fact; or, if at all admissible, they must be grounded upon the acknowledged fact.

Herodotus and Thucydides, and the Athenian monuments, or at least the mutilated fragments of them now remaining, are confessedly silent upon the subject of this deputation: and where is the wonder? Yet the Greek historians *had*, very possibly, heard that a certain tribe of "the barbarians of Hesperia" called Romans, and known only, if known at all, by their contentions with the Æqui, the Volsci, the Aurunci, the Sabines, and the Veientes, had sent persons to Athens to be instructed in the Athenian laws and customs. But was this an event which could appear to them of such celebrity as to merit a formal insertion in their immortal works? Or was it an occurrence to be inscribed on the Athenian monuments, at a period when Athens was at the height of its renown; and had by a series of victories humbled the pride and power of Persia? The name of Rome was little known to the Greeks, as we are told, and truly, by Mr. G., before the age of Alexander; he might have said before that of Pyrrhus. On what foundation, then, rests the assumption that an embassy from an obscure and barbarous people of Italy, for the purpose stated by Livy, would have attracted any considerable or lasting notice? Intent upon his grand theme, "the decline of the Roman empire," Mr. G. seems to have retained but a faint recollection of the rise of the infant republic.

Mr. G. might have spared his allusion to Josephus. In controverting the argument of Apion against the antiquity of the Jews, from the *silence* of the Greek historians, Josephus shews that they were not silent; "but if they were, Rome itself," says he, "is not mentioned by Herodotus, or Thucydides, nor by any one of their contemporaries; and it was very late, and with great difficulty, that the Romans became known to the Greeks." The inference from this passage is obvious; if Rome, half a century after the establishment of the republic, sent a a deputation to Athens to request information and instruction, though the ambassadors would doubtless be received with Attic courtesy and urbanity, the embassy itself would be regarded as a matter of light and trivial import.

"It is not," in the presuming language of Mr. G., "*credible* that the *Patricians* of Rome should undertake a long and perilous navigation, to copy the purest model of a democracy." But this is a false representation, calculated only to mislead. By a compromise of parties, Patricians only were indeed selected, both for the embassy and commission; but they were persons most distinguished for popularity; "Appius Claudius being, as Livy informs us, *through the favour of the Commons*, placed at the head of the business: for he had assumed a behaviour so entirely new, that from a harsh opponent, he had become a zealous promoter of their interests, and an eager candidate for popular applause." It certainly was not the object of this embassy "to copy the purest model of a democracy;" or, indeed, to make any change whatever in the structure of the existing constitution; the professed purpose was to effect a melioration and reform of the legislative code: in contemplation of which, *it is perfectly credible* that information should be sought at the most renowned seat of wisdom and science. As to the "long and perilous navigation," Mr. G. himself tells us (Vol. x. c. 54) that the space between Brundusium and Durazzo was no more than a hundred miles; at the last stage of Otranto, contracted to fifty." M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for October, 1821, I noticed an extract from Mackenzie's 1000 Experiments respecting Bread. I conceive the quantity of alum said to be used by bakers, much over-rated, (say half) still that quantity, according to the calculation ten grains to each meal, (the dose of alum being ten grains to twenty) must certainly be injurious to the constitution, unless it undergoes some chemical change of which I am not aware. It is certainly a matter that deserves investigation, and the serious attention of those persons whose habits are sedentary, and whose constitution has a tendency to constipation. It is a fact very well known, that persons

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sons who have been accustomed to eat home made bread without alum, on eating the bread they meet with in London (generally) are obliged to resort to artificial means to assist the powers of digestion, which are no doubt checked by the astringent salt (alum) used in the manufactory of the bread. With respect to the doubt entertained of its being of any use to the baker, it may be observed that the kind of bread required in London, viz. light and white, cannot be made but of the *best* flour, without the use of alum or some substitute, which at this time gives the person so using it a very considerable advantage over those who do not use it. The late harvest having been so unfavourable in many parts, has caused such various qualities of flour, that the use of alum was never so great as at this moment, and never so profitable an ingredient to the baker. The use of it improves the bread in appearance at least 20 or 30 per cent, while the greater part of the consumers in the metropolis are careless or insensible of the pernicious effects it has on their health. The person who uses alum can undersell the one who does not, or if he gets the full price for his bread, has the advantage. I do not, however, conceive it so much a matter of legislative interference as an attention on the part of the consumer; more would be accomplished by attention on their part than any act of government. It is notorious that there are bakers in London who do not use alum, and I know that they are obliged to buy the very best flour for their *bread*. H.

Jan. 17, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THIRD LETTER *from an* ENGLISH OFFICER, *in the* PERSIAN SERVICE.

WHEN the Tartar delivered the Cadi's letter, the Pasha immediately gave orders that I and my luggage should be carried up "*en masse*" to his own residence; but when his people came down to the post-house for that purpose, I was so sound asleep from the effects of fatigue, that they would not disturb my repose. Very early in the morning the great man came himself, before I had shewn the least symptoms of moving: being informed of his arrival, I did not lose much time in presenting myself. He then stated, that all my appurtenances were already at his house, and requested me instantly to accompany him. He is a young man of the finest personal appearance I ever saw, and a perfect picture of manly beauty. When he understood that I had served in the cavalry, he asked me, very courteously, to put on my uniform. I could not well refuse my landlord, and that landlord a Turk, so I complied with his wishes: and rummaging out a suit of regimentals, I shewed him a spectacle which had never before met his sight—a British Hussar in full dress. He expressed himself highly pleased, and remarked, that the costume was well adapted to a warrior. As the danger from the robbers was now over, I took my leave the next day, previous to which, mine host kissed me on the cheeks and forehead, after the eastern manner.

Between this town and the next of note (Kars, the ancient Charsa) are the remains of the camps of Xerxes and Heracleus, who, at different periods of time, encamped nearly on the same spot. The ruins resemble each other so much, that I could scarcely distinguish any difference between them. My friend, the Tartar, two Armenian post-boys, or conductors, and myself, had a long and unsatisfactory dispute concerning them. We all spoke together in different languages, and, from our gestures and vociferation, would have made a very amusing sketch for an artist. In three days we arrived at Kars, which place we left the same evening; and on the following morning, soon after day-break, we had a view of the celebrated Mountain of Ararat, then distant 179 miles; although so far from this grand object, and in a valley surrounded (as Londoners would term them) by "prodigious" high mountains, yet it towered above them in as great a degree, (to use a cockney comparison) as Saint Paul's over the surrounding buildings.

The next morning at seven o'clock we arrived at Kur or Cyrus, a branch of the Euphrates, which separates the dominions of the Persian and Turkish monarchs; here a most extraordinary and rather perilous adventure awaited me: the river at this place is deep, broad, rapid, and stony; and at first I could not imagine how we were to cross; a short time put an end to my conjectures, and filled me with no small portion of alarm. The first object that attracted my notice was the baggage placed in a kind of raft, on which

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which a little boy had seated himself with a long pole in his hand; the raft was unmoored, and the boy with all my chattels were hurried down the stream with astonishing rapidity. The next part of the entertainment now commenced; the Tartar pulled off his boots, and partly stripping himself, requested me to follow his example; I obeyed, wondering what would be the event; he then tied our boots, stockings, and trowsers in a bundle, and we mounted two horses, without saddle or bridle; the Tarter assured me there was no great danger, and particularly enjoined me to sit quiet, and not to attempt, on any account, to controul my charger. Now, although I believe I am not a coward, yet I must candidly confess that my nerves were far from being in a philosophic state of composure; however, recommending myself to the only true fountain of courage, I boldly launched into the deep, and in the course of half an hour we reached the shore of Persia, at least two miles below the point from which we first set out; our baggage was still lower down. We proceeded on foot to Hadjobiram, where the principal person welcomed me to the country of Prince Abbas Mirza, my present master.

After refreshing ourselves, we went onwards to Hitch Kilisia, or the Three Churches, a town inhabited by Armenian Christians; here there is a very pretty convent, where the pope or patriarch of this ancient sect resides. This venerable man induced me to remain with him two days; he speaks Italian fluently, and from him I derived much curious information respecting the huge mountain, near whose base the town lies. Many have been the attempts made to ascend it, but all without success; when about half way up, the cold is intense beyond endurance; the mountain assumes a perpendicular shape to a great height, and from thence to its summit is covered with eternal snow.

They pointed out to me the part on which the Ark is supposed to have rested, but tradition does not venture to fix on the precise spot.

Our succeeding stage was the strong hold of Erivaun; thrice attempted by the Russians, but gallantly defended by the old Surdaur, who is considered a tough dog-of-war.

The last magnet of attraction was a place of considerable notoriety, and which, with justice, may claim the title of *the oldest city in the world*; here the prophet Noah settled, and from him its present appellation is derived, being called Noakshivan.

On Saturday, the 22d of July, I arrived in health and safety at Tabriz, after a very fatiguing but romantic journey of thirty-nine days.

The British Chargé d'Affaires and the English gentlemen received me very kindly, as also the Russian minister, to whom I was the bearer of despatches from the ambassador at Constantinople.

The Prince was absent, and did not return until two days after my arrival; I was then introduced, to him in due form, by the Chargé d'Affaires, and presented ———'s letter on my knee. He read it attentively, and looking at me steadfastly for some time, desired Mr. ——— to ask me if I was willing to serve him; I replied, "at the hazard of my life against any enemy of Persia, my own country excepted." He immediately exclaimed "barik-alla" (fine fellow) and ordered me a purse of 150 tumans towards defraying my road expenses.*

In my next I will give you an account of the manners, customs, and other matters relative to Persia; also particulars of the diversions, &c. prevalent among the Europeans.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *through* NORTH WALES *in* 1819.

Continued from No. 362, *p.* 498.

THIS being the case, then, with the Welsh, we participated in the common feeling of happiness which seemed to animate every one, and looked anxiously forward to the "grand doings" of the morrow. The morrow came, and a lovely morn it was. Not a cloud was there to obscure the azure clearness of the sky, and every object about Dolgelley looked bright and gladsome. We were in the vein to be pleased with every thing we beheld, and through this happy medium did we view the transactions of that busy day. About twelve o'clock, the sheriff, Mr. Owen, of Garthyngkared, a gentleman most highly respected in the county, made his entré into the town, preceded by twelve javelinmen, and

* My pay and allowances have been settled at 360 tumans per year, a house, tents, and forage for five horses. I command here the ———.

followed

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followed on horseback by the principal landholders in Merionethshire. The cavalcade dismounted at the Lion, and then, with the bar, proceeded to church, where an English sermon was preached by the sheriff's chaplain. This is the only time in the year that an English sermon is preached at Dolgelley; the service, at all other times, being performed in Welsh, and we really did not anticipate so excellent a discourse as that which Mr. Hughes delivered. It was concise, impressive, and eloquent, adapted to the meanest capacity, and instructive to the best and wisest. It was also most admirably delivered. After service was over, the commission was opened, when the court adjourned till the evening, and its members, together with all the gentlemen in the county, prepared to perform their parts at the dinner given by the worthy sheriff at the Lion. On account of our intimacy with Mr. W. we received an invitation to join the party; and we can bear willing testimony to the excellence of our entertainment. It is true that we had neither turbot nor venison, but we had plenty of delicious Mowthach salmon and trout, some very fine grouse, and Merionethshire mutton, but little inferior to venison itself, with abundance of good wine. We sat down to table, about two hundred, and during the time the judges were with us we preserved a proper degree of decorum; but the trumpet call to evening court was the signal for mirth and revelry to begin. Their lordships had no sooner retired than a scene of rather more bustle and jollity commenced, in the midst of which we contrived to escape; and as we strolled down the green, we plainly heard the jolly party at the Lion

Boisterous
And noisy in their mirth—like ocean waves
When winds are piping loud.

But the most fascinating pastime of this eventful day was the ball in the evening. Although we have long since ceased to make one in the "merry dance," we like to see the young and the beautiful "tripping it on the light fantastic toe," with all the characteristic enthusiasm of youth and happiness.

O, sweet it is to see the young
Strike up the dance so merrily;
Sailing like swans a-down the stream,
So gracefully, so gracefully.
With flushing cheek, and sparkling eye,
Their beauties shine divinely, O!
And Love, himself, in ambush waits,
To murder hearts most finely, O!
And eyes that speak, and sighs of love,
And hands that meet with thrilling pleasure,
Are signs of deep untainted joy,
While each one grasps his fairest treasure.

About ten, we repaired to the ball-room, which was crowded with very elegant and well-dressed company, and the ladies displayed a great deal more taste and elegance than we expected to see at a place like Dolgelley. We observed in the room two or three very fine brunettes, a great many pretty little fair-haired nymphs, and several dashing fashionable ones, who would have done no discredit to a London rout-room. The ladies danced very well, and the gentlemen very lazily. Nevertheless, they danced as well as gentlemen ought to dance. It is an erroneous notion to imagine that there is no fashion in Wales. We are too apt to attribute to the inhabitants of a romantic and secluded country, a degree of rudeness which they do *not*, and to deprive them of a degree of refinement which they actually *do* possess; and this is very much the case with respect to the Welsh. Many of the English imagine that there is nothing to be found among the mountains of the principality, but beautiful scenery, and simple and unpolished inhabitants. But they are mistaken; and a visit to any of the secluded, yet populous towns in Wales, will convince them of their error. But while the Welsh,—we speak of the higher classes,—have made a considerable progress in the scale of refinement, they, as far as we can perceive, possess only the *better* part of refinement. Most of the vices naturally attendant upon a highly cultivated state of society, are not to be found in the Welsh, who are still hospitable, obliging and sincere. We do not, however, mean to infer that their hospitality is exercised indiscriminately; although to strangers they are, from the highest to the lowest, kind, and affable, and courteous, for with them, "*stranger* is a *holy* name." The party at the ball broke up about one o'clock, and we retired to rest highly gratified with the occurrences of the day.

The time was now approaching when it was necessary that we should return to London, but our friend W. most earnestly recommended us to visit Bala before our departure. "An evening ride to Bala," said he, "ought not to

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be neglected by you. The distance is not 20 miles, and now that the moon is nearly at the full, we shall enjoy it above all things. We can be very well accommodated at the Bull, and can return to Dolgelley the day following." We did not reject our friend's admonition, and went there the day after the ball. It was nearly eight o'clock ere we commenced our journey; and, as we left Dolgelley, the summits of the surrounding hills were every moment becoming more and more obscured by the descending gloom of twilight. The day had been rather sultry, but the evening was cool and beautifully serene, a gentle and refreshing breeze springing up as the sun disappeared, diffusing new life and vigour over the face of the earth.

The sun was slowly sinking to the west,
Pavilion'd with a thousand glorious dyes;
The turtle doves were winging to their nest,
Along the mountain's soft declivities.
The fresher breath of flowers began to rise,
Like incense to that sweet departing sun;
Low sank the hamlet's hum, the shepherd's cries,
A moment, and the lingering disk was gone?

The evening was exceedingly fine, and we had not travelled far before the moon arose, shedding with her pale beams, a mild and lovely light on the rocks and woods around us, and presenting a close resemblance to a scene so glowingly depicted in the spirit-stirring song of the "Blind Bard of Greece." We allude to the well known passage in the eighth book of the Iliad, beginning Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν ὐρανῳ ἀστρα, which Pope has so finely translated, or rather *paraphrased* in the following lines:

As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light;
When not a breath disturbs the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'er-casts the solemn scene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole;
O'er the dark trees a yellower verdure shed,
And tip with silver every mountain's head;
There shine the vales—the rocks in prospect rise—
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies!

It was indeed the night so magnificently described by the poet, and we journeyed onwards wrapped in admiration at the beauties which the road at every curve displayed to our view. The paths we traversed were rude and rugged in the extreme, but the scenery through which they passed was of peculiar beauty and wildness. The road is formed on the declivity of a mountain, and bounded on both sides by dark and deep woods. On the right, and separated from the road by the thicket, the river Wnion washed the base of the hill, eddying with foam and fury over the fragments of rock, which, rooted in the bed of the river, impeded for a while its progress, only rendering it more furious and impetuous afterwards. The opposite shore in some parts rose into tall rocks, covered with brushwood—in others it was of a more gentle description, indented with small bays where the land sloped smoothly down, or sent into the river small promontories covered with wood to the water's edge. Being elevated considerably above the land on the right, we could distinctly see a long extent of scenery in that direction, and beautiful was the scene submitted to our view, the deep silence and solemnity of which was only interrupted by the fitful hooting of the owl, or the dashing of the troubled waters of the Wnion. About four miles from our journey's end we came in sight of Bala Lake,* extending

* Pennant gives the following account of this lake, which is, we believe, the largest in North Wales. "Bala Lake, Pemblemere, or Llyntegid, lies at a small distance from the town of Bala, and is a fine expanse of water, near four miles long, and 1200 yards broad in the widest place. The deepest part is opposite Bryn Gollen, where it is 46 yards deep, with three yards of mud. The shore is gravelly; the boundaries easy slopes, well cultivated, and varied with woods. In stormy weather its billows run very high, and incroach greatly on the north-east end, where, within memory of man, several acres have been lost. It rises sometimes nine feet; and rains and winds greatly contribute to make it overflow the fair vale of Ediernion. Its fish are pike, perch, trout, a few roach, abundance of eels, and shoals of that Alpine fish, the gwyniad, (salmo lavaretus, *Lin.*) which spawn in December, and are taken in great numbers in spring and summer. Pike have been caught here of 25lb weight, a *trout* of 22lb (?) a perch of 10lb, and a gwyniad of 5lb. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn claims the whole fishery of this noble lake. It has been the property of the Abbey of Basingwerk, for Owen de Bregyntyn made a grant to God, St. Mary, and the monks of this house, of a certain water-

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on our right four miles in length, and nearly one in breadth; its surface calm and unruffled, reflecting, as from a mirror, the huge rocks, dark heathy mountains, and wooded banks by which it was encircled. To our left all was wrapped in darkness by the deep woods which root themselves down from the hills quite to the road; and the mountain, swelling gradually from the lake, bounded the prospect in that direction; while their bases, which were in the shade, were finely contrasted with the mantle of light which covered their exalted summits. Beneath were the dark woods already mentioned, their gloom occasionally enlivened by the star-like lamp of the woodman's cottage; and lower still, in the very bosom of the valley, lay the placid lake, reflecting the rays of the moon, as she sailed in her loveliness through the heavens, throwing a column of liquid silver on the glittering waters.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NEARLY two years ago, I wrote some papers for a periodical work, published at Stafford, entitled the "Bookworm," amongst which are some suggestions as to the means of preventing explosions of hydrogen gas in coal-mines, and the danger of suffocation in carbonic acid gas. A short time since, a letter appeared in the Staffordshire Advertiser from Mr. Lester, of Burton-upon-Trent, announcing a great discovery which he would publish in that paper, on certain conditions, and informing the editor that he had lodged a specification of his discovery in the Secretary of State's Office, and the Lord Chancellor's Office, challenging competition as to priority of claim; and saying, that the discovery was the result of laborious and persevering investigations in coal mines. Supposing this discovery was in principle the same with what I had published, and which proved to be the case, I re-stated the substance of what I had written, at the same time relinquishing all claims of reward, to Mr. Lester. However, conceiving the matter of consequence, I was desirous of giving it publicity in the Monthly Magazine, but wanting confidence from not having practical knowledge, I wrote to the proprietors of the coal mine near Newcastle, in which fifty-two men were killed some time ago, requesting their opinion. I have not been honoured with an answer, and am left to my own surmises as to their reasons for not answering it. Since that, having met with a collier of great experience, who assures me that I am perfectly correct in what I have published, which is in substance as follows:

In coal and lead mines there are often found two kinds of gas which prove destructive to human life, viz. carbonic acid gas, and hydrogen gas; the first is called by the work people choke damp, and the other fire damp. Though both found in the same mine, and near to each other, yet they can never be found in contact; the first, being heavier than common air, can only be found in bottoms and pits, and cannot accumulate in any place from which water will run off; hydrogen gas is an elastic fluid, much lighter than common air, and cannot accumulate in any place over which there is an opening above, into the atmosphere. The first is perfectly incombustible, so as to extinguish the light of a candle instantaneously upon entering it and kills by suffocation: the latter is highly combustible and explodes upon coming into contact with the light of a candle or other blaze. Now, it appears quite obvious, that if the floors of mines had in all parts of them declivities towards an open drain, so that water would run off, carbonic acid gas could not accumulate so as to be dangerous, and it appears equally plain, that if all parts of the roofs of mines had acclivities towards an open shaft hydrogen gas could not accumulate so as to be dangerous. But it is well known that the shafts of coal mines are generally placed upon the deep of the strata, and the work people work upwards into chambers or recesses, the entrances into which are lower than the roofs, and in these hydrogen gas must accumulate, and all inequalities in the bottom are liable to the accumulations of carbonic acid gas.

I never explored but two *mines*, the one is an old lead mine, which, it is said, was worked by the ancient Romans, the other is a modern coal mine; the former must, as I think, be perfectly safe as it regards either of the gases;

water in Penthlinn, called Thlintegit, or Pemblemere, and all the pasture of the said land of Penthlinn." This was witnessed by Reimer, (who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1168 to 1224) and by Ithail, Owen's chaplain." — *Tours in Wales, Vol. II. p.* 213.

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gases, and the latter must be very dangerous. It is not unlikely that the ancient Romans understood the principle of safety, and that a knowledge of this principle might be lost by the long absence of danger; but within these last twelve months fifty-two men have been killed in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and eleven in one mine, and five in another, in this neighbourhood: the importance of the thing cannot, therefore, be disputed, and if there is a means of avoiding all danger, the use of it should be enforced by law; for, though the safety lamp may have its use where the mines have to work in the midst of the gas, nothing can be so safe as avoiding the *cause of danger*. T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, near Stone.
7th Jan. 1822.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XXVIII.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiodosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

LORENZO PIGNOTTI.

IN our endeavours to call the most alluring blossoms of the Italian Muse, all fascinating has she has displayed her powers in the *Autori viventi*, or living authors, we have occasionally laid before our readers various fragments, various approved *morceaux*, selected from an abundant banquet, which have reminded the classic scholar, the elegant Literato, that the country, so immortalized by her Dante, the facetious Boccaccio, and a tender Petrarch, has not ceased even in our days to be prolific in genuine productions of the most lively fancy and the most cultured imagination. But the author we have now before us has been hitherto but little generally known to the British reader; although the various dedications of his learned works to the several great patrons of British literature prove that within his circle he numbered men the most renowned, as protectors of the elegant and the useful. Pignotti is not indeed a living author, for the year 1812 snatched him from the ornament of Italian letters; but, as a considerable part of his works have appeared only within the last few years, and stamped his fame beyond the reach of malignant criticism, he must be considered, although descended to the tomb, as fresh and alive in our recollection. And his elegant poetic tales, his peaceful fables, which have procured him the well-earned title of father of that species of Italian poetry; his splendid History of Tuscany, or rather, indeed of Italy, which includes every grand event which has rendered that country so interesting to Europe at large since she emerged from the bondage of the Romans, proclaim him aloud as probably the most inviting author Italy has contemplated at the present day. His first fable is the "Origin of Fable Itself" (Origine della Favola,) with this he opens his unrivalled series of the adorned Fable, (Favola ornata) a composition for which Italian poetry is indebted alone to Pignotti, on account of the fine discernment he knew so well how to introduce into works of fancy. In this graceful fable, he feigns a female more beautiful, more splendid than the sun itself, and of greater age too, sent upon this terrestrial heap from the celestial lucid regions, here to dissipate with her divine brightness the blind fog of human error.

"Una Donna pui bella assai del sole
E pui lucente e di maggior etale
Mandata fu sulla terrestre mole,
Dalle celesti lucide Contrade
Per dissipar col suo divin folgore
La cicea nebbia dell umaus errore."

In the one hand she held a burning torch, in the other a glass which pointed out the image of every object, not what it appears, but what in effect it is. Here we have fable born. Here let the guilty hypocrite take a view of himself, not as his soft countenance would paint him, not as his hands raised in pious attitude would persuade him, not the downcast eye or grave deportment, but let him view the falling mantle which discovers the hand grasping the guilty knife. Then the courtier who conceals from his sovereign all real merit; the withered belle, whose arts would throw a veil over the injuries of time; the philosopher, too, who calls him mad who seeks honours and gold, is here only a learned Charlatan, and from that same lacerated mantle with which he would cover vanity, his own vanity alone becomes the more apparent. Glad and contented, indeed, were mortals to receive fable when she first appeared; humble and reverent, they listened to her seducing tales; but when the glass only displayed to them their own aspect in all its deformity, fable was chased

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chased away from the philosopher, the hypocrite, the courtier, and the belle, with rage and indignation. Then she took refuge amongst a crowd of theologians, but amongst that wicked crowd, who, under the false pretext of religion, have made war upon philosophy. Here, indeed, for a time she was received, but availing herself of the powers of her glass, was designated irreverent and impious, and threatened with fire and sword. The fertile, the adorned imagination of the elegant author then carries fable through all the deceitful scenes of courts, till offended majesty, advised by cunning courtiers, orders the expulsion of the goddess. What greater compliment could the ever-grateful, the complacent Pignotti pay to the late grand Duke Leopold, of Tuscany (afterwards Emperor of Austria) the elegant sovereign, it may be said, of an elegant people, than by introducing him here as the friend of fable, and laying aside all the trappings of his royal magnificence (which in effect, too, and not in fable, this great sovereign was so often wont to do!) He went to seek her far from his princely palace, and conducted the goddess amidst a thousand acclamations, to sit by the side of his throne. A philosophic family was that of Leopold, and such Pignotti does not fail to remind us that it was;—for here fable might have found her permanent abode; here might have rejoiced to have discovered enlightened intellect open to the instructions of truth; here she might have displayed with unceasing effect the magic powers of irresistible fancy;—here have developed, to the edification of mankind, her endless and attractive beauties: but no, not in the court of Leopold, not even around the throne of this father of his people was man to be found perfect; and in order to exculpate himself from the attacks of the goddess, she was reprobated with the titles of Envy and of Slander. The gallant poet must now needs introduce her amidst a crowd of amorous women, from whose company, however, Fable was soon genteelly and courteously dismissed. Thus the sacred goddess, finding no longer any sojourn adapted to her amongst miserable mortals, was about to return to heaven from this lower world, when an august lady, serious but not severe in countenance, mild in her actions, cautious in speech, intent upon well-measuring the looks and gestures of others, fearful of offence, approached her, desiring she would defer her flight, patiently attend to her soft exhortations, that she might henceforth find as kind a reception upon earth as she had hitherto been disdained and disregarded. The reader may well imagine that the poet under the "august lady" here introduces Prudence, under whose grateful moderation the satire of Fable has been disarmed of all its venom; truth enveloped amidst such pleasing effusions that it no longer appears in the garb of merciless severity, "like gum," says the author, "spread over rude wood, in order to render it more soft and pleasing to the touch."

"Come su legno ruvido si stende
"Gomma, che liscio, e dolce al Tatto il rende."

Here is Fable, returning upon earth with more attractive colours, clothed in an azure mantle, her blond locks disposed in beauteous order, her garment adorned with the flowers of joy, the fatal glass concealed in white drapery, and her severe majestic countenance enclosed in the pleasing mask of cheerfulness. Thus, with the wise guide of Prudence always by her side, enlightened by her mild precepts, she alone unfolded the fatal crystal from the drapery when Prudence commanded it, and directed it only where her nod dictated. Can ideas more ingenious, more fertile, more happily successful, be invented for the birth of Fable? But Pignotti was the potent master of all of these; to him it was reserved to introduce into the adorned Fable, a grace of composition, a pleasing elegance of nature, added to a refined discernment, which drew down upon him the most unqualified applause of all cotemporary poets, which made him not only the first of them, but Italy, the classic, the learned Italy, till now boasting of no Æsop, no Phedrus, no Fontaine, nor even a Gay, proud in the splendid opportunity of crowning him the father of Italian fable. "Il Padre della Favola Italiana."

But to return to the success of Fable; Pignotti makes her avoid every suspicion of unbecoming harshness, of severe pedagogical maxims, unsoftened by the attractive and the harmonious, so that instead of displaying the human aspect the figure of an animal is painted, the voice and human passions given to the generous steed or the faithful dog. Thus, in describing an unfortunate oppressed by a powerful villain, we have the tender lamb taken and

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and torn in pieces by the devouring wolf, or the ferocious hawk darting from on high upon the innocent and timid dove. Thus Fable makes Æsop relate the treachery of the frog towards the rat, and Ariosto the tale of the grasshopper as a lesson to flattering poets. In short, so gracefully had Fable now learnt to interweave the pleasing with the austere; so many fictions adorned with the irresistible persuasions of truth, that each individual discovering in them the defects of others, but not his own, gladdened his heart in the pleasing consolation of an innocent and unconvicting pastime, whilst the clement deity, self-love, sweet comfort to wretched mortals, benignly interpreted the good and the ills of those fictions and narrations; that every one then was glad to laugh at the faults of others, and the derider himself became unknowingly the derided. So the goddess Fable found her final gracious reception among mortals, so she has continued to charm and please, so she has pointed out the good path of life, and succeeded in delighting even in speaking the wholesome truth.

It has been said of this great poet that one of the original and precious characteristics of his poetry was that of uniting whatever fancy possesses of most pleasing and most varied with all that reason contains instructive and philosophical. There are a few of his imitations (for he always preferred imitations to translation,) in which he may not have been altogether successful, but whilst he did not choose to write either epistles or satires, nor to form a poetic art of his own, he is still justly entitled to be called, together with the father of Italian fable, the Horace and the Boileau of Italian literature. In his peculiar manner of painting vice and ridicule, he conceals the lash in the midst of the roses which blow around his ornamental descriptions, and causes them to be read even with interest, by those very persons who perhaps he had in view when writing them.

In what has been already said of the origin of Fable given by Pignotti, the reader will have reason to expect that his fancy has been unbounded, and his powers omnipotent. In some future numbers, we shall again endeavour to offer some dissertations upon his most splendid productions; the field is rich and much can be gleaned, for Pignotti wrote much, and wrote sense too; never prostituted his talents, or demeaned them by a protracted exhaustion of human ability, with which some poets and comedians have been charged, and particularly Goldoni. We will conclude this number with a short notice of his copious History of Tuscany, an English version of which is preparing for the press, and will be shortly offered to the English reader.

Like Alberti, like Baretti, Pignotti combined the most astonishing and the strongest natural talents with the most profound erudition. The author of the Gift of the Lock, (La Trecia Donata) could also write the History of Tuscany; whilst facetious and all complimentary to the fair, he could dedicate hours to the most elaborate research, the most studied diction, the most learned dissertations upon the deepest antiquarians, in order to prove, like a warm lover of his country, the splendid descent, the illustrious origin of that part of Italy which has been equally celebrated in arts and in arms, and has been justly denominated the cradle of sciences. At a period of life, too, when nature bends beneath the oppressing weight of years, Pignotti began this elegant history; no manuscripts, no archives, no libraries were left unsearched, whence he could draw arguments either contradictory or in support of the origin of the Etruscans. He wished to gratify the long expressed desires of his numerous learned friends respecting a history of Tuscany, or of Italy at large, and he succeeded equally, to the most sanguine expectation. In his love of accuracy and truth he may occasionally have found it even necessary to disregard the studied effusions which burst upon us in a Robertson or an Hume, but he has the singular merit of combining the man of science with the historian, and introduces at every distinguished epoch a treatise or an essay either upon "the Origin and Progress of the Italian Language," or upon "the Arts, Sciences, and Literature" analogous to the precise period of which he treats. In the history of the various republics of the middle ages of Italy, he is at once concise and accurate: this is an interesting period of European civilization; and Pignotti well knew how much Europe of our days had to learn from his correct detail of continued internal dissensions, of changes of government, of translation from liberty to slavery, which in these ages marked the most beautiful and alluring regions of our portion

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portion of the globe. He continued his interesting work down to the final establishment of the Grand Duchy, since which epoch, Tuscany, deprived of any national representation, and forming no political consideration, or indeed very little in the scale of Europe, has ceased to be an object of attraction for the politician, but continues the delight of the muses and the learned. Pignotti finished his historical labours at a time when the late Emperor of the French subjected all works to a censure at a distance of 300 leagues from the place of their birth; to obviate which, this history was reserved for happier times, and only upon the restoration of the present reigning sovereign of Tuscany, Ferdinand III. was this elegant production given to the world. Pignotti was now no more; his History of Tuscany is, therefore, a posthumous work: but Ferdinand, ever mindful of his transcendant merits as the very Michael-Angelo of literature, caused a statue to be erected to his memory in that sacred depository of the great and the illustrious, the Campo Santo of Pisa. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MURRAY, in his interesting account of the progress of geographical discovery in Asia, for which his readers must feel themselves under great obligations, has not mentioned the route of CAPTAIN ROBERT RAYNE across the northern desart of Arabia and Chaldea. Possessing what I believe to be the original MS. account of this journey, I thought it would be acceptable to the public, at the present time, as the Persian army is said to have already crossed the Euphrates at Bassora, for the purpose of occupying the Asiatic dominions of the Turks. I should, therefore, be obliged by your inserting it in your valuable Miscellany. The ancient geography of this part of the world is enveloped in much obscurity, and the Chaldæi montes of Ptolemy would appear by this route to be as much misplaced as the Croker mountains of Captain Ross.

SAMUEL ROOTSEY.

Bristol, Dec. 18th, 1821.

JOURNAL.

March 18. From LATICHEA,* road tolerable for 20 miles, then a deep descent	*the Cafar*	25
March 19. Road narrow paths, scraggy rocks, romantic myrtle and laurels.*	*Shogle*†	20
— 20. First part hills and vallies; no trees; olive plantations near	*Edilip*	24
— 21. Plain open country; no trees,	*Marah*‡	10
— 22. Open country to	*Kauntemaun*	15
— —. Small river; rocks to ALEPPO§		7
	Total	101
May 20. Course E.SE. Road open and stony; wild thyme; sage and barley; a well of brackish water at	*Ain il Sable*	14
— 22. E.SE. Road stony soil; a rivulet; good forage and water at	*Nahr il daheb*	6
— 29. SE. by E. Road stony soil; good forage; aromatic herbs; little good water	*Karibee*‖	3
— 30. SE. by E. Road stony soil; open country; a well of good water; good forage; liquorice roots	*Kasaff*¶	2
June 1. E.SE. Open country; soil sandy; aromatic herbs, and good forage; no water		12
— 2. SE. Open country; gravelly soil; good forage for the camels only; no water		22
— 3. SE. by E. Open country; little forage; hills and wells of bad water at	*Auboomauntul*	17
— 4. E.SE. Hills on both sides of the road; barren country; no water		17
— 5. SE. by E. Plain road; on each side hills; barren soil; good water and forage at	*Tibil*	18
		111
— 7. SE. by E. Open road; good forage; soil light and gravelly; no water		24
— 8. SE. Open road; good forage; soil sandy and gravelly; no water		23
— 9. E.SE. Road good; soil hard and little forage; wells of bad water,	*Gibul Gannun*	20
— 10. SE. Road rising ground; soil gravelly and loose stones; some forage; no water		18
— 11. E.SE. Hilly country; soil gravelly, and good forage; no water		17
— 12. SE. by E., and N. by W. Road rising ground; good forage and		

* Laodicea of the ancients.

* Probably part of "that sweet grove of Daphne, by Orontes."—Milton.

† Selucia ad Belum.

‡ Probably the Macra of Strabo.

§ Notwithstanding some weak objections that have been raised, I believe this place to be the ancient Chalybon, and the Helbon of Ezek. 27.

‖ Perhaps the Acaraba, v. Cellar. map.

¶ Perhaps Asaph.

water

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water on the banks of the Euphrates *Shereah** 2

111

June 14. SE. by E. Road good; soil white and stony; some good forage; no water . 27
— 15. E.SE. Road good; scanty forage; soil white and stony; some parts rocky; no water 25
— 16. SE. by E. Country hilly and barren, at *Hoglatharan* 10
——. S. by E. A bed of a river; good water; scanty forage; no water 6
— 17. SE. by S. Light soil; little forage, and bad water . 15
——. SE. by E. A dry river; rocky soil, and good forage . 5
— 18. E. by S. Bad water, and good forage, at . *Zazora*† 16
——. S.SE. Gravelly soil; good forage, but no water . 10
— 19. SE. by E., Good road; soil light; good forage; dry river 4
— S.SE. With wells of good water, *Birradig* 24
— 20. SE. by E. Road good; light soil, and excellent forage; no water 12
— 21. SE. by E., Fine soil and forage; a well of bad water *Rosolin* 14
——. E.SE. Good forage, and wild capers; no water . 6
— 22. SE. by E. Road good; soil producing good salt; good forage and water at *Sheeteiah* 12

180

— 23. E.SE. Open country; soil gravelly and sandy; bushes and good forage; good water near *Alcander*,‡ and bad at *Ain il Cadarah* 10
— 24. E. by S. Soil sandy and gravelly; bushes and good forage; halted on the plain; no water 16
— 25. E.SE. Road broken grounds; latter even and gravelly; past two springs of bad water;§ some forage; halted . . 12
— 26. SE. Soil light; a spring and rivulet of good water, with good forage . *Rahymah* 6

44

June 27. SE. by S. Soil heavy; sand and light earth; gravel; excellent water and provisions at *Ain Syad* 18
— 28. SE. by S. Bad road; scanty forage; fern* trees; soil stony; no water . . . 21
— 29. SE. by S. Soil barren and stony, and strongly impregnated with salt; good forage and water *Kusph* 12
— 30. SE. by E. Soil impregnated with salt; shrubs; latterly stony and barren; bad water; good forage . *Gruderah* 20
July 1. SE. by E. Soil barren and stony; some forage; halted on the plain; no water . . 20
— 2. E.SE. Light soil and shrubs; bad water at . *Ain Syad* 6
——. SE. Hard ground; little forage; no water . . 14
— 3. SE. by E. Rising ground; barren and stony; latterly gravel; good water and scanty forage, *Gusseer* 17
— 4. E. by S. Soil sandy and gravel; little forage; good water, at *Arnab* 15
— 6. E.SE. Soil sandy; some forage and good water at *Kanagah* 5
— 7. E.SE. First part crossed a ridge of sand hills; the remainder gravelly and sandy soil; scanty forage; no water , . 24
— 8. E. by N. Light sand and gravel; some shrubs . . . 12
——. SE. by E. Scanty forage; vile water, at . *Chobdah* 12

196

— 14. E.SE. Soil sandy and gravelly; little forage; shrubs; good water at . . *Coebdah*† 34
— 15. E.NE. Soil gravelly; little forage; good water at *Zeebere* 6
——. NE. Soil barren, sand and strongly impregnated with salt, BASSORA 9

49

From Latichea to Aleppo	101
From Aleppo to Bassora	691
Grand total	792

N.B. Those days of the month that are omitted were halting days.

* Certainly ancient Sura, which stood at the turn of the Euphrates. Gawhim ruins seem to be Thapsacus, or Amphipolis, probably so called from its vicinity to Sura. The Sura of the map I take to be the ancient Sora.

† Not knowing which Arabic letter this "Z" is meant for, I suppose this place may be the Dadara or Dacira of the ancients.

‡ Perhaps Vologesia, on the river Marses, v. Cellarius' map. The other ruins on the map are probably those of Pallacope.

§ Perhaps Teekdagaun may be Didugna.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BEAUTIES *of the* OLD BALLAD.

IT is a remarkable fact, that the two most important changes in the history of the country have been partly accomplished by OLD BALLADS. At the battle of Hastings, the Normans commenced the onset, singing the song

* Firs are probably meant.

† Perhaps the ancient Cauchabeni from hence.

of

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of Roland, a famous peer of Charlemagné; and the great revolution of 1688 was partly effected by the well-known song of *Lillibulero*, made on the appointment of Talbot to the lieutenancy of Ireland. The song of Roland is lost, but we still have *Lillibulero*, the first and best verse of which is the following:

Ho! broder Teague, dost hear de decree?
Lilli bulero bu len a-la,
Dat we shall have a new deputee,
Lilli bulero bullen a-la.
Lero lero, lilli bulero, lero lero bullen a-la,
Lero lero, lilli bulero, lero lero bullen a-la.
Ho! by Shaint Tyburn, it is de Talbote:
Lilli, &c.

This miserable doggrel, we are told, had a more powerful effect than either the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes: the impression it made, according to Burnet, can only be imagined by those that saw it; 'the whole army, and at last, the people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually.'

"What mighty contests rise from trivial things,"

is proverbial, but the power and fascination of the old metrical romance, appears, at first view, inexplicable. "I never heard," says Sir Philip Sydney, "the old song of Percie and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet;" and Ben Jonson used to say he had rather have been the author of that fine old ballad than all his works. Addison, who had seen only a later version of Chevy Chase of the time of Elizabeth, has compared the fine passages with the best parts of Virgil; and it must be allowed, if poetical excellence consists in the power to yield pleasure to the greatest number of individuals, that the Chevy Chase of the English bard is superior to the Æneid of the Roman poet.

If, in fact, we examine the *materiel* of the ancient ballads, we shall cease to wonder at the admiration they have excited. They contain the soul of true poetry. There is in them all that can move the heart, delight the imagination, or chain the attention. Scenes of love and tenderness—the adventures of chivalry—the frolics of kings and tinkers—of robbers, gypsies, and friars, form their subjects; and these narrated in a style of unaffected simplicity, and with a vigour and sincerity of feeling, that give the impress of reality to the creations of the imagination. That such themes, so treated, should interest, is far from wonderful. The sources on which they draw for admiration are universal, and will find a mirror in every bosom: they appeal to nature—to our passions—our love—hatred and curiosity—and that any numerous class should be insensible to such appeals, would be more surprising than that their dominion is universal. Add to this, the old ballads derive some advantage even from rudeness and antiquity; the novelty of an obsolete language, and the glimpse of ancient manners, conducing in part to their general attractions. Besides, they rarely contain any wire-drawn poem, or complicated plot: the old songs, it is true, are of the nature of *epics*, with a beginning, a middle, and an end; but the plot generally turns on a simple incident, comprised in a few stanzas, apparently struck out at a heat, and starting with a vigour and impetuosity that inclines the reader to sing them after the minstrel fashion, rather than recite them like ordinary verse. Their *grossieretés* are the fault of all early writing, and as long as the staple commodity is good, to demur on account of indelicacies of language, would be like shunning a person, otherwise unexceptionable, on account of his clothes. No doubt, any modern imitation of these defects would be disgusting enough, inasmuch as we should not expect from an educated person the behaviour of a clown; but in the *old bards*, their freedom and simplicity augment their value, by clothing them with the venerable hoar of antiquity, which, like the crust on good old port, attests their age and genuineness.

We will now give a few specimens of the Old English Ballads; they are a fruitful mine, from which later poets have drawn the rude materials of their finest poetry, and polished it into gems of the purest ray. Even the Great Dramatist has been largely indebted to the old bards;—the plot of the "Merchant of Venice" is evidently taken from the ancient ballad, entitled "A new Song, shewing the crueltie of Gernutus, a Jewe, who lending to a merchant one hundred crownes, would have a pound of his fleshe, because he could not pay him at the time appointed. To the tune of 'Black and Yellow.'"

The sequel of Gernutus's story corresponds exactly with the remorseless Shylock.

The bloudie Jew now ready is
With whetted blade in hand,
To spoyle the bloud of innocent,
By forfeit of his bond.

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And as he was about to strike
In him the deadly blow:
Stay, quoth the judge, thy crueltie;
I charge thee to do so;

Sith needs thou wilt thy forfeit have,
Which is of flesh a pound:
See that thou shed no drop of bloud,
Nor yet the man confound.

For if thou doe like murderer,
Thou here shalt hanged be:
Likewise of flesh see that thou cut
No more than longes to thee.

For if thou take either more or lesse
To the value of a mite,
Thou shalt be hanged presently,
As is both law and right.

The rest is well known.

"The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" is a beautiful old sonnet quoted in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and erroneously ascribed to Shakspeare. The real author was Christopher Marlow, a dramatic writer of some repute, who lost his life by a stab received in a brothel, before the year 1593. Isaac Walton has inserted it in his "Complete Augler," under the character of "that smooth song, which was made by Kit Marlow, now at least fifty years ago." Sir Walter Raleigh wrote the "Nymph's Reply to the Passionate Shepherd," but we can only insert a part of the latter, which has been frequently imitated:

Live with me, and be my love,
And we wil all the pleasures prove
That hils and valies, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield.

There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls.
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

Then will I make thee beds of roses
With a thousand fragrant posies,
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle,
Imbrodered all with leaves of mirtle.

A belt of straw, and ivie buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then live with me, and be my love.

The sweet little sonnet which follows has also been ascribed to Shakspeare with as little authority; the first stanza is found in "Measure for Measure," and both are preserved in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Bloody Brother."

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetlye were forsworne,
And those eyes, the breake of day,
Lights that do misleade the morne:
But my kisses bring againe,
Seales of love, but seal'd in vaine.

Hide, oh hide those hills of snowe,
Which thy frozen bosom beares,
On whose tops the pinkes that growe,
Are of those that April wears:
But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy chaines by thee.

"King Leir and his three Daugters," an ancient ballad, bears so exact an analogy to the argument of Shakspeare's play, that there can be little doubt of its being the foundation of his tragedy. It is too long for insertion, and the first stanza is only given as a specimen of the metre:

King Leir once ruled in this land,
With princely power and peace,
And had all things with heart's content,
That might his joys increase:
Amongst those things that nature gave,
Three daughters fair had he,
So princely seeming beautiful,
As fairer could not be.

What follows is of a different character, and was intended by the poet laureate of the day to celebrate the glories of Agincourt. The homeliness of this laureate effusion would incline one to think that something has appended to this office at all times, to depress the holders below their cotemporaries in every thing except maudlin piety and courtly adulation. We give the first stanza of this *carmen triumphale* as a curiosity:

Oure kynge went forth to Normandy,
With grace and myzt of chivalry;
The God for him wrouzt marvelously,
Wherefore Englande may calle and cry,
Deo gratias, &c.

The humorous and lively description of the "Dragon of Wantley," a rapacious overgrown attorney, shows the vigorous strokes with which the ballad-makers struck out their characters:

This Dragon had two furious wings,
Each one upon each shoulder;
With a sting in his tayl as long as a flayl,
Which made him bolder and bolder.

He had long claws, and in his jaws
Four and forty teeth of iron;
With a hide as tough as any buff,
Which did him round environ.

But it is in scenes of tenderness the beauties of the Ballad shine most bewitchingly. The "Childe (a name formerly given to knights) of Elle," is particularly admired for its affecting simplicity. We can conceive nothing more touching and dignified than the following:

The Baron he stroakt his dark-brown cheek,
And turnde his heade asyde

To

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To whipe awaye the starting teare
He proudly strove to hide.

In deepe revolving thought he stood
And musde a little space;
Then raisde faire Emmeline from the ground,
With many fond embrace.

"The Nut-Browne Mayd," forms the ground-work of Prior's "Henry and Emma," and though thickly covered with the rust of antiquity—being at least three hundred years old—is justly admired for sentimental beauties. We give the introductory stanza:

Be it ryght, or wrong, these men among,
On women do complayne,
A Hyrmyge this, how that it is
A labour spent in vayne,
To love them well; for never a dele
They love a mon agayne:
For late a man do what he can,
Theyr favour to attayne,
Yet yf a newe do them pursue,
Theyr fyrst true lover then
Laboureth for nought; for from her thought
He is a banyshed man.

The elegant little sonnet of "Cupid and Campaspe," though not so old as the last, is a real *bijou*. It is found in the third act of an old play, entitled "Alexander and Campaspe," written by John Lilye, a celebrated writer, in that prolific age of true poetry, the Elizabethan:

Cupid and my Campaspe playd
At cards for kisses; Cupid payd:
He stakes his quiver, bow and arrows,
His mother's doves, and teame of sparrows,
Loses them too; then down he throws
The coral of his lippe, the rose
Growing on's cheek (but none knows how)
With these, the crystal of his browe,
And then the dimple of his chinne;
All these did my Campaspe winne.
At last he set her both his eyes,
She won, and Cupid blind did rise.
O Love! has she done this to thee?
What shall, alas! become of me?

The next, with which we shall conclude our selections, though too deeply tinged with affectation and refinement to be ranked among bardic beauties, has too much merit to be omitted:

TO LUCASTA ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkinde,
That from the nunnerie
Of thy chaste breast, and quiet minde,
To warre and armes I flie.

True, a new mistresse now I chose,
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more.

In these extracts we have passed over "Barbara Allan," "Chevy Chase," and others, the beauties of which are too universally known to need pointing out. Our object has only been to gather a few flowers from the rich meadow of ancient poesy, and range them in a garland, not inferior, we trust, either in fragrance or beauty, to many of our modern *bouquets*. Many pieces of perhaps greater excellence we have been obliged to omit from their length, and the difficulty of quoting them in moderate compass, so as to be intelligible. In this, indeed, have consisted the difficulties of our task, for it must be confessed, that the old poetry, like the old architecture, was a little massive in structure, and in taking away a few fragments, or perhaps, some of those impurities with which its beauties are obscured, one is in danger of bringing down too much of the building. But in what we have done, we trust, our extracts will not be considered too long, nor affected by those indelicacies that have been objected to the otherwise incomparable *Old Ballad*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As every information respecting meteorological phenomena cannot fail to be acceptable to you, and, by insertion in your Magazine, will be more extensively circulated than by any other means with which I am acquainted, I beg to communicate to you my observations on the extraordinary fall of the barometer, which occurred at this place, on the 24th, and 28th of last month.

On the 23d of December, at 10 P.M. the barometer stood at 28·92, but sunk rapidly during the night and following day until 9 P.M. when it had reached the minimum 27·77, the wind blowing from the S.E. a heavy gale, and the thermometer indicating a temperature of 45·50. Very soon after this time the mercury began to rise, for at ten o'clock that night it had risen to 27·85, a gradual ascent followed, and on the night of the 27th, the barometer was at 28·74, but in the course of that night and the next day it fell with great rapidity, and in the evening of the 28th had descended to 27·91; after this it continued rising during the remainder of the month.

I am induced to consider this depression

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sion of the barometer as *extraordinary*, because on examining the tables, published by the Royal Society, of the Observations made at their house from the 1st of January, 1774, to the end of the year 1820, I find the minimum there given is only 28·18, and also from another set of tables in the Philosophical Transactions of Observations made by Thomas Barr, Esq. at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, from the year 1774 to the year 1799, (both inclusive) it appears that the barometer was only twice observed by that gentleman below 28 inches, viz. 27·88 in March, 1783, and 27·92 in January, 1791. From the Meteorological Report given in your excellent Miscellany, the extremes of the barometer are 30·88 and 27·97, and in the results of Mr. Pitt's observations made at Carlisle, as published by you, the mercury does not appear to have ever been below 28 inches, although his tables are continued for upwards of twenty years; and I am further confirmed in my opinion by an examination of the observations made at Edmonton, by that scientific and indefatigable meteorologist, the master of Latymer's School. That such a fall would have astonished the philosophical men of the last century we may be assured, for the celebrated Dr. Wallis never saw the barometer lower than 27·99. Mr. Townley, indeed, observed the mercury to fall to 27·80 about 2 P.M. on the 24th January, 1698; and Mr. Henry Beighton states "that on the 8th of January, 1734-5, during the greatest storm that had been in those days, the mercury fell to a tenth below 28 inches, which had not been seen," he says, "in that age, or perhaps since Torricelli's time."

JAMES G. TATEM.

Harpenden, near St. Albans, Herts. Jan. 22, 1822.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XXIII.

BEOBACTUNGEN *auf* REISON *in und ausser* DEUTSCHLAND *von* D. A. H. NIEMEYER.

HAMBURG is the native place of D. Augustus Herman Niemeyer, who offers to the European public a series of *Observations made during his Travels in and out of Germany, and of Reflections on the Events and Persons of his own Times.* He states, in a preliminary discourse, that he is now nearly seventy years of age, that he enjoys a lively memory, and recollects the original impressions made upon him by successive political occurrences from the battle of Rossbach to the death of Napoleon; and he proposes to comment on what still appears to him important among his various reminiscences. A file of the Hamburg *Correspondent*, the newspaper he has been in the ancient habit of consulting, is to assist the precision of his notices, and a journal which was kept of his travels is to refresh his memory of places and persons. Chronology is to be sacrificed to variety; and a beginning is made with those Travels in England which first elevated the author's point of view above national considerations to the European level of appreciation.

The author learnt English of his school-fellow, Samuel Thornton, and met him fifty years afterwards in London, a director of the Bank of England. Young Thornton gave him a Common Prayer Book; and he records the strong impression made on him by the funeral service, and especially by the sentence, "We commit this body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

Mr. Niemeyer was sent to the university in 1771, but hurries over his college years without specifying the place of study, which was probably Halle, or the professional career for which he was destined. On a sudden, fragments, dated 1770, but indited afresh, describe Brunswick, Hanover, and Bremen, in which last town, he laments to say, has not yet been realized that coalition of the Lutheran and Calvinist churches, under a form of liturgy comprehending Unitarians, which throughout Protestant Germany has almost every where else taken place. The celebrated astronomer, Olbers, from whose brain sprang the planet Pallas, is characterized as an active and benevolent physician. He was deputed to Paris by his fellow-citizens when the French occupied the Baltic coast. Under the great church at Bremen is a catacomb called the *Bleykeller*. Anciently it was customary, if any foreigner died at Bremen, there to place the body until orders concerning the interment could be received from the kinsfolks. It was soon perceived that bodies so deposited did not putrefy, but are changed, as in the catacombs of Toulouse, into a sort of mummy. The corpse of a Countess Stanhope, not yet claimed by the family, has been preserved there above 200 years. The *Rathskeller*, famous for its huge casks of

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of old hock, is also described, and the wine is compared, in the words of Klopstock, to the German character—"Glowing, not boisterous, clear, strong, and void of empty foam."

Fragments of a journey in Holland succeed, which are dated in 1806. As characteristic of the religious turn of the people, it is stated, that a Family Bible, edited with explanatory notes by the learned orientalist, Dr. Palm, at Leyden, had been subscribed for by 3000 persons. A vessel, with gunpowder on board, blew up on the canal of Delft, in our author's hearing; more than 700 houses were injured by the explosion. After visiting Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Mr. Niemeyer embarked at Helvoetsluys for Harwich, which he reached in fifty-six hours.

He lands, laughs at the Martello towers, dislikes the squat compactness of an English dwelling, complains of the troublesome precautions imposed by the Alien bill, but ascends, with great admiration and delight, the London coach, of which a vignette engraving is given. The ever-thickening throng of houses, carriages, and men, which announce the approach to the metropolis, produces a shining impression. The foot-pavements and the shops dazzle in their turn. At length, the general features grow familiar, and the details of admiration succeed.

In a chapter on Manners, some curious remarks occur on the singular way in which the English spend their Sunday. No other Protestant nation, no other Christian nation, keeps the sabbath in so unjewish and unscriptural a manner. The literary ignorance of John Knox appears to have occasioned this unclassical blunder, which is now consecrated by habit and by law. The Jews at all periods have interpreted the decalogue, as commanding a merry holiday on the sabbath, a relaxation from toil, a suspension of cares, an exhilaration of the spirits, a cheer to the bodily frame. They danced at the feast of the Lord in Shiloh, (Judges xxi, 19.) and the exhibition terminated not unlike those dances with which Romulus entertained the Sabine women. These early dances of worship did not at all accord with later ideas of decency; for when David brought up the ark of God from Obed-edom (2 Samuel, vi, 20) the daughter of Saul reproached the king with having, *like one of the vulgar*, uncovered himself shamefully. After the building of the temple, a greater degree of refinement and decorum was introduced, and the sacred dances were confided to an appropriate trained band of dancers; but these ballets were continued as a part of weekly worship; and some of the psalms were set to minuet and jig tunes, for the purpose of being performed during the dance; for instance, the 149th (see Lorin's commentary,) and the 150th. These dances, accompanied with songs, were gradually improved into operas, which were regularly exhibited on sabbath-days in the temple itself; and some of these operas had so Aristophanic a character as to have represented the scourging of Heliodorus. After the conquest of Judea by Alexander and his successors, the Greek language became so prevalent at Jerusalem that these sacred dramas were given in Greek, and among the Apocrypha has been preserved a chorus of one of them, entitled the Song of the Three Holy Children. Ezekiel, a Jewish poet, who flourished about forty years before Christ, composed a tragedy on the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, of which fragments remain. The Spanish mystery *Las Profetias de Daniel* has perhaps traditionally preserved another canvas as ancient as christianity.

There is no reason to suppose that the early christians in the least swerved from the notorious practice of the Jews, or that they objected to sacred dramas and mysteries on Sundays, when these were compatible with their own religion. All temples were then theatres; and it was against frequenting *pagan* temples that the declamations of the fathers were directed. Christianity was first taught throughout the north of Europe, by means of the stage. The mysteries and miracle-plays of the first missionaries had familiarized the prominent incidents of biblical history, long before the art of reading could have been called in to communicate the chronicles themselves. If modern missionaries had as much zeal and sense as those of the church of Rome, they would adopt in savage nations the same method of address, and would represent, chiefly in pantomime, and with illustrative scenery, the Creation, the Deluge, the Exodus, the adventures of

* *In utroque psalmo nomine chori intelligi posse cum certo instrumento homines ad sonum ipsius tripudiantes:* and again *de tripudio, seu de multitudine saltantium et concinnentium, minime dubito.*

David

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David, and the miracles of Christ. Religion is less beloved, and the stage less moral, in consequence of the dissolution of their original alliance. Let it not be feared that religion would be degraded by thus mingling with our pleasures; this depends on the skill and excellence of the poet. Who that has seen Racine's *Athalie* performed at the opera-house in Paris, but must allow that one evening spent at such an exhibition impresses more indelibly the finest passages of scripture, (Read the chorus *Tout l'univers est plein de sa magnificence)* and enlivens more powerfully a feeling for the beauties of piety, than a month's attention to the lessons at church? Another valuable end is attained. By the learned and appropriate character of the decorations, a curious knowledge of Jewish habits and ceremonies is widely scattered among the people, and distinctly engraved on the memory. The pulpit often labours to communicate such information: but how slowly, how imperfectly it succeeds! A theatric chorus of Levites in procession, a scenic inside view of the temple, teaches more at a glance concerning Jewish costume and ritual than a week's poring over Godwin's *Moses and Aaron.* In Oxford and Cambridge, at least, and as a mean of instructing theologic students, who in England are lamentably ignorant, such biblical dramas should be regularly exhibited before the young clergy. The minutiæ of the vestments, and utensils, and architectural decorations, illustrative of the ceremonial and fashion of the temple of Jerusalem, the mitres and phylacteries, the cherubic andirons, the candelabras of seven lamps, the pomegranates straining through a net sculptured on the capitals of the pilasters, should all, by the personal attendance and criticism of the professors of Hebrew antiquities, be brought to the utmost perfection of which such imitations are susceptible. From the seats of learning, a correct style of habiliment and decoration would thus accompany sacred dramas into the other provinces of the empire, and render them worthy to employ and amuse the Sunday evening leisure of pious and intelligent families.

But in England such, and indeed any amusements are ignorantly held to be irreligious. The theatres are shut, concerts are deemed a profanation, cards are forbidden, a woman may not be seen to knit or sew, nor a man heard to sing or laugh; all must wear the face of gloom, and bear the *ennui* of idleness; many put on mourning. No books but of a spiritual cast may be opened; no parties of pleasure made for jaunts or festivity. Much neatness of dress is however observed; and the women of the inferior classes usually pass the whole Saturday night in washing the linen of the family, that their husbands and children may appear cleanly at church; they also wash the floors and stairs, but this is done in concealment. No one rises early on the Sunday. Only milk is suffered to be sold. The bakers supply no fresh bread; pious persons, however, bake their dinners at public ovens, or dine on cold meat, in order to spare their servants the sin of cookery. About nine in the morning, the bells of the churches begin a funeral toll, which every quarter of an hour increases in rapidity, until the hour of worship. Then are first seen persons in the street, marching slowly with a face of awe, as if following a corpse. They are soon hidden in the temples, where priests pronounce absolution in a white robe, and exhortation in a black one; there is no other ceremony, the congregation kneels to pray, stands to sing, and sits to hear. No pictures, no statues adorn the churches, only monuments of the dead: organs are rare. About twelve, the worshippers disperse, and mostly wander to the park, or to some public walk, where the neatness of their dress will be observed. Having dined they return to the churches, and again walk abroad. No person should frequent the streets during the hour of divine service, and many a one is imprisoned for so doing. After the hour of tea, there are evening services; and, after the hour of supper, many fathers of families compel their children to read aloud a chapter of the Bible, and a sermon, and then close the day with a prayer.

All this dull and superstitious formality, disavowed alike by christianity and by reason, has more the appearance of a fast instituted to deprecate the anger of some malignant being, who views with hostile eye the happiness of man, than of a festival intended to honour a benevolent deity. A good God must delight in the felicity, not in the mortification of his creatures, and feel that heaven is paid when man receives ——, "to enjoy is to obey."

Westminster

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Westminster Abbey is described with detail, and an engraving given of the monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, who is a much greater favourite on the continent than the equally lewd but less tolerant Queen Elizabeth. The public spirit of the nation, in combining for so many useful purposes, is held up to foreign example. The Magdalen Hospital and the Asylum are also recommended to German imitation. An account of Ackermann's picturesque publications concerning Great Britain, is given with elaborate detail.

On the whole, however, not much novelty in this author's points of view will be detected; he rather excels in common sense than in originality; notices just what every one else is struck with; and merits the praise of propriety, by walking in the beaten path. Variety, not peculiarity of flavour, constitutes the merit of his dishes; he opens a plentiful cheap ordinary rather than a banquet of dainties.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

No. XVIII.

Edinburgh Review, No. 71.

THOUGH the Edinburgh Review is neither so sprightly nor vigorous as formerly, it is still a sensible and well meaning book, and we should be sorry to see it lose its hold on public opinion. That the later volumes should fall below their predecessors, in fire and originality, is what might be expected from the history of the publication. The early writers were young men—(none of them, we are told, more than thirty,) full of confidence in their powers, and possessed of a considerable fund of original ideas. These advantages were necessarily evanescent and exhaustible, and lately the reviewers have displayed no striking novelties either in politics, literature, or philosophy.

With all these failures and mutations in the Edinburgh Review, we still consider it the best periodical publication of its time. Occasionally it contains articles of transcendent ability and eloquence; —if the criticism be less caustic and dogmatical than heretofore, it is more just; and if we have fewer metaphysical disquisitions and fine spun theories, we have able digests and valuable discussions on questions of great practical utility and importance.

The leading subject of the last Number is "*Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs*," the MS. of which had a narrow escape from the vulgar uses of an Edinburgh shopkeeper. The article of the reviewer is plainly and sensibly written; abounding in just observation on the disastrous Scottish Administration of Charles the Second,—on the errors and causes of bigotry and short-sightedness—with some allusions, not sufficiently pointed we think, to recent and not less afflictive periods of our own history. The character of Sir George himself, is of that sort which it is the interest of society should be forgotten rather than remembered: he was more able than honest, and one of that class of statesmen with which the world is at all times abundantly supplied,—who can make their principles bend to their interest, and their conscience to their ambition.

"*The Foreign Slave Trade*" article we hope will be generally read: it is not very long, and contains interesting details on the revival of an infamous traffic, which the law had abolished. The connivance of the French ministry at the Negro trade, shows the real character of the Ultra party; when, in spite of professions of religion and morality, for the sake of strengthening its influence with the colonial interest, it tolerates an illegal and odious traffic that violates both.

"*Bowdler's Family Shakespeare*" forms the *third* article, and is the shortest we remember, being less than two pages. As the critic is so very brief with Mr. Bowdler, we shall be very brief with him. He seems to approve of Mr. Bowdler's entailments, and we do not find fault with any thing except the *title*, which sounds to us rather *parodial*. We cannot, however, imagine how the *Quarterly* can approve of Mr. Bowdler's amendments, for if the practice of castrating old books on account of the *indelicacies* they contain be once admitted, it is impossible to foresee where such innovations may stop, whether they may not extend to the root of our venerable establishments themselves.

We get on very fast, being already at the *fourth* article, *Madame de Staël*. When the Edinburgh reviewer enters on French society, literature and philosophy, we always expect something very elever and entertaining, and we cannot say we have been disappointed on the present occasion. For her works on literature and the revolution, Madame de Staël had received distinguish-

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ed praise, and not more praise, in our opinion, than her extraordinary merits as a writer and thinker deserved. But on this occasion we suspect the reviewer from a wish to be both generous and just, to departed excellence, has felt himself rather awkwardly situated. The subjects reviewed are, the "*Œuvres Inédites*" of Madame de Staël, consisting of her first and her last writings, —of the plays and poems of her youth —and of the pieces with which she amused her later retirement, and which she did not live to revise. Now, though the world is at all times eager to see the 'first' and 'last' of those by whom it has been greatly amused or instructed, we apprehend it is a curiosity which should not always be gratified. In the present case we doubt not the friends of the illustrious author have acted with the partiality, if not with the discretion of true friendship. Of the pieces they have published, we have only read the *Dix Années d'Exil*, which, we are told by the reviewer, is the most remarkable in the collection, but which, in our opinion, contains details much better omitted. We do not allude particularly to what is said of Bonaparte—for every body knows Madame de Staël hated Bonaparte, and Bonaparte disgraced himself by a paltry prosecution of the first woman of the age; though we think on the subject, some things had better have been withheld, especially what is related about Napoleon *pirouetting à la Bourbon*, and the precautions the author took to be prepared for his impertinencies. But what we object to more than these, is the account of the prostrations and ceremonies, before Madame de Staël left Coppet, and the extravagant praise she has lavished on the Russians, for no better reason that we can discover, than that she was hospitably received by the emperor, who comes in also for a share of her admiration, for the not less disinterested motive that he was about to make war on her prosecutor. These things we readily admit are all very *womanly*, and do not detract from the moral worth of Madame de Staël; but with many they will lessen their confidence in her judgment, and their admiration for the intellectual greatness of the author of 'Considerations' and the 'Influence of Literature.'

The *next* article, "*The Greek Orators.*" displays more learning than philosophy, and does not evince a very intimate acquaintance with the true principles of eloquence. It may be proper to hold up to youth examples of successful application, but we surmise the utmost that can be attained by industry alone, is not more than mediocrity. That Demosthenes was a laborious corrector of his speeches—that by haranguing the waves, and carrying stones in his mouth, he surmounted the defects of nature, are far from convincing us that he was indebted to these causes for his unrivalled excellence. There is a wide difference between giving scope to a power and creating the power itself. It is a different thing to loosen a tongue that is tied, or remove a cataract, and to give the faculty of speech, or the power of vision. One is the province of art, the other the gift of nature. What Demosthenes did for himself was no more,—he only *untied his tongue*. The soul of an orator he had, and all he did by his 'pebbles' and his 'waves' was to give her 'verge and room enough.'—We could enlarge on this point, but what we have said must convince the reviewer, we differ widely from him in our view of his subject. And if, he will find, we think that it has not been by labour and preparation that assembled multitudes have been moved and animated; but by a word—a phrase—a spark of fire, struck out at the moment, which not art could have foreseen or provided, had not the element of combustion been previously implanted by nature in the mind of the speaker.

"*Mr. Scarlett's Poor Bill*" forms the *sixth* article. It is rather too racy and rough even for us, though we have seen articles from the same hand we admired. The reviewer treats Mr. Scarlett indeed very cavalierly, and is quite merry with his schemes for checking population. We think, however, Mr. Scarlett is right, at least so far as his bill goes to prevent litigation. If a man need assistance in Cornwall, we cannot see why he should be removed into Yorkshire to receive it. Where a man is, it is generally the interest of society he should remain. By his forcible removal his industry is taken from a place where it is in request, to one where it is not in demand. The consideration about settlement is inapplicable in this case, as it is a measure intended to be general, not local. If is not what one parish may gain or another lose, but the total effect on the community that is to be considered. The points to be answered are

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are,—where can relief be administered at the least expence—and where the pauper's industry, when relief can be dispensed with, will be most valuable? At that place, we say, where the pauper happens to be, and no other. The talk about parishes pulling down houses, to drive out the poor, is very foolish. Let them pull them down, their employers will build them up again; or if they do not, others will, who have spare capital for which they want interest. We wonder indeed the reviewer delivers himself in this way, because he appears to be a political economist, and we doubt not would make a great outcry if one were to propose interfering with the Freedom of Trade,—though the two cases in principle are exactly the same.

The "*Persecutions of the Protestants*" is an able historical digest of French intolerance—of the growth of fanaticism—of the union of licentiousness and bigotry under the old regime—with some notice of the machinations carried on by the ultra faction, and their attempts to strengthen their interest by encouraging fanaticism, and conniving at its crimes, rather than attach themselves to the new order of things.

"*Craven's Tour in South Italy*" forms the *next* subject. It is an indulgent article, and from what we can glean of Mr. Craven's book, is intended rather to encourage him to produce something better, than considered as strictly due to his present performance; which appears to us, rather laboured in style, and somewhat objectionable in principle.

We are again advancing rapidly, being at the *ninth* article, the "*Nomination of Scottish Juries.*" If the editor did not write the first paragraph in this article, we think he ought to have struck it out. Mr. Bentham is not a person to be treated flippantly by any Edinburgh reviewer: besides it is not correct that the evils of which Mr. Bentham complains in his 'Elements,' have been 'corrected in recent practice.' The only interruption to the abuses of the Crown Office, was during the shrievalty of Sir Richard Phillips; since which the old abuses have returned without abatement, with the exception of some late improvements in the Special Jury Lists of the City. To the remainder we have no objection, except that the subject is overlaid, and we fear that the Scottish freeholders will more readily comprehend the 'Loaves and Fishes,' said to be annually shared among them, than the diffuse reasoning of the reviewer. The question, however, is very plain. The Scottish judges not only *pack* the juries, but have power to make *new* laws, amounting in their penalties to FOURTEEN YEARS TRANSPORTATION. A system of judicial administration more repugnant to reason, one cannot conceive, and what augments our surprise is, that Scotland, so famous for learning and philosophy, should so long suffer it to remain without exposure or animadversion. Between the judge *packing*, or, as Erskine more fitly termed it '*picking*' the jury to try criminal offences, and trying the offences himself, we can see no difference, except that, in the former case, he is partly relieved of the salutary responsibility which ought to attach to his decision.

The *tenth* and last article, "*Stewart's Introduction to the Encyclopædia*," is a learned, ingenious and able discourse; but our remarks having already exceeded our limits, we are afraid to trust ourselves with the examination of it. What struck us as most deserving consideration, are the observations (pp. 255, 260) on the disingenuousness of connecting moral delinquency with philosophical speculation: thereby appealing to the most dangerous and excitable passions of mankind to check the freedom of inquiry. The whole article, however, is full of curious information, profound remark, and luminous disquisition, and is well worthy attentive perusal. With this observation we rather hastily dismiss the present number, but not without first expressing our general approbation of its contents,—which we are persuaded will be read with admiration and interest, by all but the vain, the frivolous and the unprincipled.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR *from* THESSALONICA *to* PELLA, *the celebrated Capital of the* KINGS *of* MACEDON, *by* M. POUQUEVILLE.

LEAVING Thessalonica on the 15th of February, 1817, while the weather was cold, we went out by the gate of the river Vardar, the Axius of antiquity, on the north side of the city, and took the road to Jenidgé, which passes under the low hills of Pella. On the outside of the walls, on the right hand, on the slope of the hill, partly occupied by Thessalonica,

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we passed along by a burial-ground crowded with sepulchral pillars. The rapid torrents which rush down the hill carry along the putrified remains of the dead, and deposit them in a stagnant pool near the gate, occasioning by the effluvia, distempers not less injurious than the pestilence itself. In the autumn of 1790, after the usual rains of that season, more than half of the inhabitants of the city fell a sacrifice to the empoisoned atmosphere. But neither that awful event nor any other of the same kind have had power to prevent the Mahometans from accumulating dead bodies in that horrible receptacle of destruction.

Proceeding for a quarter of an hour we entered on a road bordered with reeds, fencing gardens of a marshy soil, but in general planted with vines, fig, and plane trees. Under these trees, the people of Thessalonica choose their walks, setting at defiance the chance of agues, which strangers have no way of shaking off but by quitting the country. Gaining at last the plain, as the wind blew hard from the north, we quickened our horse's pace towards the khan or inn of Tekeli. On the way we crossed a broad heath, watered by a stream, drawn off from the Echedorus seven miles distant from the sea, for the use of a powder mill. Being still in winter, the waters were spread over the plain, forming a number of marshy pools; those parts not occupied by the waters were either under cultivation or covered with flocks and herds, forced down from the mountain-pastures by the snow. At last we arrived on the proper channel of the Echedorus, now the Gallio, which no longer discharges its waters into the Axius. Its current being obstructed by mud, the Echedorus has formed for itself a course directly to the sea, two leagues to the westward of Thessalonica. The accumulation of mud and gravel at the mouth seems to announce that the stream will again change its opening to the sea. The bogs and pools on the banks obliged our guides to search for a ford, by following the marks and ruts of the country carriages; passing over it and two small streams, we arrived at Tekeli, the first *menzil-hané* or post-house, distant two leagues and a half from Thessalonica, corresponding, perhaps, to the station *ad decimum* (the tenth mile) in the ancient itineraries. Of this the inhabitants have no knowledge; but they regard with peculiar veneration a *teké*, or convent of Dervishes, in the place, which thence receives its name. Tekeli is also much frequented by Turkish and Frank sportsmen from Thessalonica, on account of the great abundance of game of all sorts.

Having taken our meal here, we remounted our horses and crossed a muddy brook, leaving on the right Lapora and Harabli, villages distinguished by a little wood containing a tepe, tumulus, or barrow, never yet opened. A little further off are the healthy heights of Daoudbal, adorned with the villas of several opulent Turks. Being distant only three leagues and a half from Thessalonica, to the same place repair many Franks for the recovery of their health, and to avoid the pestilential air of the fever season. We observed several other villages on the way to the river Vardar, but I was unable to collect their names.

The bridge on the Vardar or Axius had been recently rebuilt of wood, in a form at once handsome and substantial; a proof of its having been erected by some architect much more skilful than any Turkish builder. The bridge consists of seventy-one arches, of which twenty-eight rest on a low island, overflowed when the river is in full stream. Each end of the bridge is ornamented with a pavilion; and in the middle is a strong wooden gate, which can be shut, and thus serves as a sort of trap to arrest robbers endeavouring to escape from one side of the river to the other. The whole length of the bridge is divided by a rail in the middle, for the guidance of carriages going, in opposite directions, without crossing or interrupting each other. Many of these carriages passed us, loaded with wine of Niagousta, or Naousè, as the Greeks call it, a town situated twenty leagues or hour's journey westward from Thessalonica.

On leaving the bridge on the Vardar we entered on a plain, with many sepulchral barrows, extending to Sarili, where we overtook our Janissary sent on before us to provide accommodations in a khan; and there we were obliged to put up, man and beast, all under the same roof. This village is situated on the road to Jenidgé-Vardar, a place of considerable trade on account of its tobacco, reckoned the best in all Macedonia. Sarili offering nothing remarkable for the stranger, we resumed our course southwards to a river, flowing

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ing from north to south to the lake Lydias, which formerly separated Macedonia proper from Bottiæa. Crossing the river on a bridge, we passed a Turkish burying-ground, crowded with sepulchral monuments, formed out of columns drawn from the ruins of Pella, the city we were seeking. Turning several eminences, we halted in front of two barrows, of which the largest measured fifty-seven feet in length, forty-three in breadth, and thirty-five in perpendicular height. Immediately beyond this monument we entered on the territory of Pella, situated, according to Herodotus, in the country of Bottiæa, at the extremity of Emathia. On our right, spread out vast open plains, in which the Bulgarian inhabitants, with their ploughs drawn by buffaloes, were employed in turning up furrows stretching the whole extent of the country, so that they appeared like a multitude of husbandmen all employed in labouring one immense field. On our left and almost in front of us, were a series of lakes and marshes reaching to the sea; thence, having passed some low hills, we came within sight of the renowned Pella.

The capital of the kings of Macedon does not announce itself, in its desolation, to the eye of the stranger, as is done at Athens and Corinth, by the display of the remains of its ancient splendour. The position of Pella is known only from its correspondence with the descriptions of its site, preserved in history. Thus it is described by Livy, in the conclusion of his 44th book: "The consul M. Æmilius Paulus, proceeding from Pydna, after the utter discomfiture of Perseus of Macedon, arrived with his army on the second day at Pella. Encamping about a mile from the city, he there remained some days, examining the position on every side, and acknowledging that not without good reason had the royal residence been there placed. Pella was seated on an eminence sloping down to the south west, and surrounded by marshes of impassable depth in summer as well as in winter, produced by several stagnant lakes. Within the marsh itself, on the side next to the city, appeared, like an island, the castle, or citadel, erected on a mound, a work of vast labour, which sustained the fortifications, while it resisted all injury from the inclosing waters. This citadel, conspicuous from its situation and structure, was connected by a wall to the city, and within that wall was a stream of water, over which was erected a bridge. From its position, it resulted, that although the city might be blockaded, yet the citadel was wholly inaccessible; nor, on the other hand, if the king should shut up any person within the citadel, could he possibly escape but by the bridge, which might be very easily defended."

Conformably with this representation, the vestiges of Pella are found on an eminence sloping down to the SW., and encompassed by marshes. In vain, however, do we look for the walls of the city, for the citadel, for the dykes constructed to defend from inundation the temples, buildings, and other monuments of its grandeur: the barbarians from the North, the Romans, and the succession of ages have destroyed even the ruins.

To Philip of Macedon, Pella was indebted for its rank and magnificence among the cities of the east; and it must have been with a view to its strength, in a position inapproachable in ancient times by any hostile force, that he selected for his capital, a spot extremely unhealthy. Enlarged and improved by his son Alexander and his successors, Pella had attained a high degree of power and splendour, before it was taken and sacked by the adventurers from Gaul, the forerunners of the Romans, who overthrew the city, after the conquest of Macedonia. Commanding, by its position, the mouths of the Axius and the Lydias, Pella would naturally have become an important commercial station, had not Thessalonica, distant only twenty-one miles, possessed a safe and commodious port for shipping. But in ancient times, military strength and security, and not commercial advantages, were the objects contemplated, in the founding and improving of cities.

The Axius, or Vardar, having discharged a portion of its waters into the lake of Lydias, pursues its course to the sea, where it deposes its mud, and other matters. The passage consequently grows every day shallower; so that, in time, the upper part of the gulf of Thessalonica will become a lake separated from the sea. Even at the present day, the depth of water in the pass is only about fourteen English fathoms. Fishing-barks ascend the Vardar to the bridge of Colakia, on the great road from Thessalonica and Constantinople, for Thessaly, Epirus, &c.

Looking

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Looking forward, at last, we discovered the miserable village called Allah-Kilissa, or Allah-Hissar, (God's tower or castle,) composed of about three score huts, inhabited by Bulgarians, with a tower, garrisoned by a dozen Albanians, with their officer. Such are the present edifices, population, and military establishment of Pella, the once powerful capital of Philip, and Alexander, and Perseus! A low Mahometan now commands, whip-in-hand, in the city where Alexander first saw the light; and the paternal seat of that monarch whose dominions extended from the Adriatic to the Indus, is now the property of Achmet, son of Ismael, Bey of Serres. But if Pella be sunk, well adapted to its fallen state are the inhabitants, distinguished, even in Macedonia, by their gross ignorance and their brutal hatred of strangers. Notwithstanding the orders of the commandant, and the abundant offer of money, it was not without a long altercation that we obtained entrance into a hovel, merely to deposit our baggage. Proceeding to survey the place, we first visited a church, built of stone, dedicated to St. Paul, usually styled by the Greeks the great apostle. The children, attracted by the European dress, followed us from place to place; while the dogs, not less amazed, assailed us in the most ferocious manner. Some of the people, however, who had seen Franks in Thessalonica, offered to sale antique coins and small figures in *terra cotta*, found in the place. Traversing a large space of ground, covered with fragments of tombs, and masses of brick and tile, we came to the village-well, on a stone of which were these words:

ΔΙΟΝΤΣΙΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΚΑΕΟΤΣ.

Descending in a westward direction, we fully recognized the position of Pella, as described in the foregoing quotation from Livy, on the slope of a double eminence. The remains of the ramparts, constructed of stones of very large size, carried round the summit of the highest hill, induced me to suppose them to indicate the position of the citadel. Descending southwards, I followed the line of another inclosing wall, still called Pella by the inhabitants. The direction of this wall points to a square basin, of Turkish workmanship: but the facing wall is founded on a broader wall, of ancient Greek construction. In the lake Lydias, now called Jenidgé, I observed the mouth of the river from the town so called, and those of the river Niagousta, and of several rivulets, proceeding from neighbouring springs.

Having thus surveyed all that remains of Pella above ground—and to attempt excavation was impracticable—although under the surface, a rich treasure of antiquities must undoubtedly be concealed, we returned to our Bulgarian hut, where our Janissaries had prepared a dinner of pilaw, the usual food of travellers, and the favourite dish of the people in the east. After dinner, I extended my researches towards Jenidgé, a considerable town, famed for its tobacco, distant about a league westward from Pella. Entering on the road which runs not far from the well before-mentioned, I observed a tumulus, or barrow, which had been opened. Going into it, by an opening made on the south side, we found a sort of passage, thirty-one feet four inches, English, in length, by seven feet in breadth, which led to two square parallel rooms, both much injured by the openings made to enter and examine them. Continuing to descend to a second passage, by a steep slope under a vault, which terminated at a horizontal passage or gallery fifty-seven feet long, and eleven feet two inches broad, we observed two niches in the wall. These left us no doubt that the galleries and recesses, which externally appear as barrows, were certainly constructed as places of sepulture. A third passage opened into another vaulted chamber, fourteen feet three inches by twelve feet ten inches, in length from north to south. This tumulus having been opened and examined, no discoveries were left for us to make. We were, however, convinced of the erroneousness of the vulgar opinion, that the barrows found in various parts of the country were thrown up by the Turks, when they first invaded Macedonia, as a place on which to erect the precious national standard of Mahomet. Nothing now remaining to be seen at Pella, we returned to Thessalonica by the road we had before pursued.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. XV.

The POETICAL RECREATIONS *of the* CHAMPION.

A VOLUME of poetry from the pen of a person who stands so high both in the literary and political world as Mr. Thelwall, cannot fail to be an object of more than ordinary interest; and we are persuaded, that in introducing

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ducing such a production to the notice of our readers, we are conferring a reciprocal pleasure upon them and ourselves. There are characters of whom a correct estimate can scarcely be expected to be formed, till the effervescence and irritability of party feeling have had ample time to subside; and the man whose firm resistance to oppression has rendered him obnoxious to the powerful, and whose steady adherence to principle has offended the unprincipled, cannot hope to escape calumny and misrepresentation. But

"Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari."

and when posterity, unbiassed by prejudice, shall decide upon the claims of individuals with reference to their true merits only, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the volume before us, will rank as one in whom the courage of the patriot was united with the attainments of the scholar, and who, forced by uncontroulable circumstances into the political storms of his day, still retained his passion for the "literæ humaniores," and woo d the muse amid the gloom that surrounded him.

The present collection is composed of poetical and critical effusions, extracted from the Champion, during the time that journal was under the direction of Mr. Thelwall; and is a selection at once judicious and interesting. Some of the pieces are by different correspondents; but so much the greater portion is from the editor himself, that we shall beg leave to consider the work as entirely his own; and wish our remarks to be understood with reference to him alone, unless a specific statement is made to the contrary.

Many of Mr. Thelwall's poetical productions have already met the public eye, but they have never before made their appearance, in a regular or collected form, and the present may therefore be considered as the first fair opportunity that has been afforded of ascertaining his true character as a poet. Judging from these specimens, we should say, that the soft and tender is more his forte than the bold and sublime; he is better fitted to chant the amourous lay of the Troubadour, than the spirit-stirring strain of the warrior; and seems rather to aim at culling a wreath of the wild flowers that nature has strewn in his way, than at soaring into the loftier regions of Parnassus, and giving "to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Nor will he suffer by this preference in the estimation of those persons, who are no admirers of certain bards of high renown, that have mistaken rhapsody for sublimity; have deemed horrors and crimes to be the most appropriate subjects of soothing song, and have conceived that they approach the perfection of their art, in proportion as their language becomes remote from common understanding, and their descriptions from versimilitude. With writers of this stamp, Mr. Thelwall has certainly nothing in common; but he may justly claim an honourable station among those who have excelled in strains of sweetness and tenderness, and in awakening the better feelings, and kindlier sensibilities of our nature. His anacreontics, of which there are several in the collection, exhibit very superior powers; we subjoin the following as a specimen.

If when the sparkling goblet flows,
I braid my temples with the rose,
And, while reflected o'er the brim,
I see the deepening blushes swim,
With wilder ecstacies of soul,
I bid the tide of Bacchus roll,—
'Tis that the blush that paints the rose,
A type of thee, my fair, bestows,
And bath'd within the cup I'd be,
That glows with love, and glows of thee.

If, when retiring to repose,
Still in my chamber bloom the rose,
And, twin'd in many a wreathing string,
O'er all my couch a fragrance fling,
Which scattering on my fervid breast,
Sooths me, with opiate charm, to rest;—
'Tis that the fragrance of the rose
The breathing of thy lip bestows;
And dreams of bliss it wafts to me,
That breathe of love, and breathe of thee.

Then come, Naëra! sweeter rose!
For whom my restless fancy glows;
Come—whelm in dearer joys the soul
Than ever bath'd in flowing bowl;—
Come, and, in waking kisses, deal
Such rapture as my dreams reveal;
And while, with mingling soul, I sip
The balmy fragrance of thy lip,
More—more than vision'd bliss 'twill be—
To wake to love, and wake for thee.

Into some of his songs and minor poems, the writer has infused the richness and elegance of the British Catullus, together with much of the simplicity of our elder poets, while the greatest purity both of language and sentiment pervades the whole. From many of equal merit, we offer to our readers, the beautiful piece entitled, "Hope Deferred."

Brimful of bliss the goblet flow'd,
'Twas lifted to the very lip;

With

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With hope the thirsty bosom glow'd,
And the bow'd head was bent to sip;
But envious fortune snatch'd away
The mantling promise of delight:
O'er-clouded was the genial ray,
And the sweet dream was put to flight.

O Mary! is the goblet gone—
The draught for ever cast away?
Or is it but a while withdrawn,
To come more sweeten'd by delay?

Yes, Mary! yes—that speaking eye
Tells me the cup again shall flow:
And bless'd occasion shall supply
The mutual bliss we pant to know.

From the circumstances of Mr. Thelwall's life, it might naturally be expected that the political effusions would be among the best in this volume. Feeling, as we do, the greatest respect for the author's sufferings and exertions in the cause of freedom, we are yet obliged, as impartial critics, to say, that this does not appear to us to be the case, perhaps because our expectations were too highly excited; but we rather suspect the true cause is to be found in the conformation of Mr. Thelwall's mind, which appears to us of too benevolent and philanthropic a kind, too much imbued with "the milk of human kindness," to be susceptible, unless on very rare occasions, of sufficient vehemence for the purposes of a party writer. The collection, however, furnishes two splendid exceptions to the above remarks, which we shall here transcribe. The first is an ode to the Maratists, written in 1793.

Eternal curses wait his crime,—
The monster whose atrocious hand
(When freedom's patriot soul sublime
Would vindicate an injur'd land)
First lifts, with thirst of slaughter fir'd,
The assassin's steel, and headlong leads
The frantic crowd to desperate deeds!—
The frantic crowd, by rage inspir'd,
Who, when the indignant spirit flames,
With Freedom's or Religious zeal,
Too oft pollute those sacred names,
And rush on deeds which heaven disclaims,
And shuddering virtue scorns to own:
Deeds that in savage horror vie
With those that prop the Despot's throne,
Or Priestcraft's sable vesture die:
Deeds that the noblest cause profane,
And sully Freedom's holy train.

The other piece is a Sonnet to Tyranny, written during the author's confinement in the Tower.

O Hell-born Tyranny! how blest the land
Whose watchful Citizens with dauntless breast
Oppose thy *first* approach! With aspect bland
Thou wont, alas! too oft, to lull to rest
The sterner virtues that should guard the throne
Of Liberty. Deck'd with the gaudy zone
Of Pomp, and usher'd with lascivious arts
Of glossing Luxury, thy fraudful smile
Ensnares the dazzled senses, till our hearts
Sink, palsied, in degenerate lethargy.
Then bursts the swoln destruction forth; and while
Down the rough tide of Power, Oppression drives
The shipwreck'd multitude, no hope survives,
But from the whelming storm of Anarchy.

In some parts of the Recreations, we find attempts, most of them by pupils of Mr. Thelwall's, at English Sapphics; and he has himself introduced an essay on the subject, in which he contends for the admission of the antient measures into our own language, as being not only practicable, but very desirable additions to our metrical resources. It is with no small degree of regret that we feel ourselves compelled to differ from Mr. T. *in toto*, upon this subject. We consider English poetry to be abundantly rich in all that is necessary for the purposes of harmony, without having recourse to far fetched, and very equivocal sources of improvement. We are fully aware of all that has been urged by partisans on both sides of the question, about accent and quantity, and what has sometimes, by rather an aukward epithet, been termed *poese*. But though these distinctions may be considered as very satisfactorily established by those who have invented them, we fear they have not in any instance been made sufficiently clear to become palpable to persons wholly ignorant of the dead languages. It has never been our good fortune to meet with a mere English scholar, who could be made to feel the harmony of an English sapphic or hexameter, much less to construct one. And this circumstance is, in our opinion, a strong presumption that such metres are anomalous to our language; for we consider that on this subject the sentiment of a person wholly unacquainted with the ancient tongues, must be of far more weight than that of a proficient in them. The latter, from the influence of association of ideas, may frequently imagine that he perceives in the imitations of Latin and Greek metres, a modulation and harmony which do not in reality exist; just as when listening to the tune of a well known song, though played only upon an instrument

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ment without the voice, we then seem distinctly to hear the words; though it is pretty certain that without such previous knowledge, the music alone would never have the effect of making us acquainted with them.

We might likewise remark that attempts of this kind have hitherto, at least, met with few admirers or followers. The productions of Sidney, Dr. Watts, Southey and Stanihurst, in our own tongue: those of Pasquier and Iodelle, among the French, and of the Spanish poet Villegas; though all men of acknowledged talent and genius, have failed to provoke any emulation to tread in their steps. And this utter want of imitators, when we reflect how much that "*servum pecus*" has in every age abounded in the literary world, is of itself a strong argument for the little advantage that would result from adopting the measures of the antients into the languages we have mentioned. Having thus expressed our opinion upon this topic, we must, in justice state, that the sapphics in this volume are the best we remember to have seen. The following version of the 138th psalm certainly appears to us extremely harmonious.

Fast by thy stream, O Babylon, reclining,
Woe-begone exile, to the gale of evening
Only responsive, my forsaken harp I
Hung on the willow.

Gush'd the big tear-drops, as my soul remember'd
Zion, thy mountain paradise, my country!
When the fierce bands Assyrian, who led us
Captive from Salem,

Claim'd, in our mournful bitterness of anguish,
Songs and unseason'd madrigals of joyance;
"Sing the sweet-tempered carol that ye wont to
Warble in Zion."

Dumb be my tuneful eloquence, if ever
Strange echoes answer to a song of Zion:
Blasted this right hand if I should forget thee,
Land of my fathers.

The reproach under which our language labours of harshness, arising from the frequent recurrence of hissing sounds, is well known. Mr. Thelwall has given us a curious specimen of "an English song without a Sibilant," as a proof that this fault might partly, at least, be avoided. As it contains but a few stanzas, and may be considered a kind of poetical novelty, we shall subjoin it.

No—not the eye of tender blue,
Tho' Mary, 'twere the tint of thine;—
Or breathing lip of glowing hue
Might bid the opening bud repine,
Had long enthrall'd my mind:

Nor tint with tint, alternate aiding
That o'er the dimpled tablet flow,
The vermile to the lily fading;
Nor ringlet bright with orient glow
In many a tendril twin'd.

The breathing tint, the beamy ray,
The linear harmony divine,
That o'er the form of beauty play,
Might warm a colder heart than mine,
But not for ever bind.

But when to radiant form and feature,
Internal worth and feeling join
With temper mild and gay good nature,—
Around the willing heart, they twine
The empire of the mind.

We had marked several other beautiful passages for extracting, but our limits will not admit of their insertion; we must therefore refer our readers to the work itself for further entertainment. For ourselves, we can truly say, that this miscellany has much exceeded our expectations, and that we should be glad indeed, could we always, in our moments of relaxation from the severer pursuits and occupations of life, ensure amusement equal to that which we have derived from the Poetical Recreations of the Champion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

NAPOLEON'S VERSES *to the* PORTRAIT *of his* SON *Imitated.**

DELIGHTFUL image of my much-lov'd boy!
See there his eyes, his looks, his beauteous smile;
But I shall him behold no more, no more.
Ah, shall I never on some kindlier shore
Receive and press him to my heart with joy?
O, my SON! my dear SON! might thou beguile
With converse sweet thy father's gloomy hours!
Myself the guardian of thy growing powers,
And thou, the prop of my declining years!
With thee I could forget my wrongs, my cares,

Imperial

* See Monthly Magazine for February, 1822.

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Imperial crown and glory; blest with thee,
This rock itself would be a heaven to me:
O, in thine arms! I could forget that fame
Shall give me, through all time, a never-dying name. LEO.

Richmond, Yorkshire, 11th Feb. 1822.

ONE KISS MORE?

ONE kiss more?
And then we part, my love;
'Tis sweet to bless affection o'er
And teach the heartstrings music's lore,
Like seraphim above.

Lips are leaves
To rosy hearts and eyes,
Are suns that light affection's heaves,
And love to life's pure kisses cleaves
When to part fondness tries.

One kiss more?
The echo still returns,
Another! oh, there's yet full store,
The hallow'd incense sweetly burns
From feeling's precious core.

Good night, sweeting!
Nay, but one more? then fly:
Once parted here, time is so fleeting,
In heaven may be our next love-meeting,
Where kisses never die.

Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

DOMESTIC COMFORT.

Some like to be seated to hear a good play,
And some a sweet concert delight to attend,
Some count with their feet the swift moments away,
And some join the fire with a true-hearted friend;
In the leisure of evening, the break of the morn,
When the birds are in song and the hounds are awake,
Some follow alertly the wind of the horn,
While others secluded excursions will make.

We have heard the old toper sing tipsily home,
Seen the beau, like a moth, fondly trifling with light;
We have watch'd the wild fugitive frantically roam,
And view'd the full shallop receding from sight:
Thus, all to their taste for a passage of mirth,
To assist them through life and be socially free,
But my choice, my pursuit, my enjoyment on earth,
With my wife and my children, are dearest to me.

Like the vine that is cultured, the bee that is hived,
The flowers which are tended by tender controul,
Our state is so aptly, so dearly contrived,
The seasons in placidness over us roll;
Old bachelors laugh and shrewd maidens avow
To be wed is dependence, or lottery, at best;
They may laugh and may shun, but for me, I allow,
I am peacefully gay and contentedly blest.

Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

ODE TO SYMPATHY.

Is there within the human breast
A heart whose life blood ebbs and flows;
And can it still remain at rest,
Whate'er it feels, whate'er it knows?

Ah! surely no:—it cannot be;
Sweet Sympathy, thy gentle pow'rs
Which fain would set each captive free,
Will e'en enlarge this heart of ours.

The plaintive sigh, Affliction's tears,
The sighs and groans which mis'ry yields,
The tale of woe, or troub'lous fears,
Sweet Sympathy, thy comfort shields.

As fluids still their level find,
So in each heart, if hearts be true,
Sorrows prevail in equal kind;
Sweet Sympathy reserves its due.

'Tis thus the worth of Friendship's tried,
Love still will equalize distress;
For tho' t' assist may be denied,
Sweet Sympathy has pow'r to bless.

And need there is 'mongst human kind,
That such a soothing balm should be;
Such various ills are here combin'd;
Sweet Sympathy, then live with me.

Teach me, when mis'ry pleads her cause,
With kindred feelings to attend;
Unbend my soul to nature's laws;
Sweet Sympathy's a ready friend.

Remind me, when secure I rest,
From ev'ry ill, and ev'ry woe,
How many tear-fraught eyes unbless'd,
Demand sweet Sympathy below.

And lead my thoughts where mis'ry is,
To see and hear and feel the thing;
Chill Poverty, or fell disease;
Sweet Sympathy, extract their sting.

And call the rich to lend their aid,
With hearts enlarg'd and lib'ral hands:
Their bounty shall be well repaid,
For all sweet Sympathy demands.

W. G.

Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque Turres. HORACE.

WHEN wan disease assails the Prince's walls,
And on the royal dome with fury falls;
Can aught avail, or riches, rank, or fame,
Can they the fading bloom of health reclaim?
Can they avert destruction's deadly stroke,
Or they the just decrees of God revoke?
Ah no! the ways of death are trod by all,
His lev'lling scythe on all alike must fall;
No age, no rank exempt; the same dread blow
May lay the monarch and the peasant low.
The same cold earth shall give a prince repose,
And o'er the peasant's mould'ring clay shall close.
But to the Christian death's the gate of life;
That death which ends the road of mortal strife,
Shall shew new glories to the op'ning sight,
And waft the rising soul to realms of light.

I. S. B.

THE

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ADDRESS TO THE WINTER MOON.

Glorious Queen of the host of night,
With coronet of barnish'd light!
Beautiful chaser of the stars,
Whose diamond bow their splendour mars!
Look down on one
To whom the sun
Has never seem'd half so fair as thou;
From thy silver throne
On his heart look down,
As thou dost on all that is round him now.

Oh! be his the glance, whose memory fir'd
The Ionian* minstrel's darken'd eye,
And to bend at thy sweet shrine inspir'd
The gazers† of the eastern sky
Still softly shine
With ray divine,
The fairest gem in the crown of even;
Oh! still be the theme
Of the poet's dream,
The radiant type of thy God in Heaven.

There is one alone in yon bright train,
That will not own thy glorious reign;
For the star of Venus smiles as fair
As if no Dian wander'd there.
Such fate befall
The hopes of all
Who under the *Heaven of Earth* may rove,
That purity join
With beauty, to shine
Through the starlight depth of sorrowless love! J.

TO FIDELITY AND MARIANNE.

Fidelity? be thou my guide, through all
The mazy labyrinths which life enthrall;
Support me, thou, against each adverse fate,
Screen me from jealousy's simoon blast;
And when my trouble musings all are past,
Do thou upon my lifeless clay await;
And thou, sole soother of my inward storms,
Mary, my love! fairest of all fair forms!
Wilt thou, too, shed compassion's saline drop
O'er him, who like a spectre now doth sink
Into fate's gulph, from life's exhausted brink:
Oh, yes! when my bier passes, *thou* wilt stop,
And while thine eye emits the grief-drawn tear,
Exclaim—with William, love and faith lie here.

November, 1821.

To ——— on her demanding what Lady possessed the Author's Affections.

How canst thou ask, or how demand of me,
The name of her, who throws enchantment's veil
Around my senses! and, of all the frail
Who holds my proud soul in captivity?
Why ask me whom I love? when folly's self
Might in the rolling of mine eyes behold
The secret, which my lips have never told
Until this moment unto mortal elf.
Or, dost thou cruelly delight to rend
The breast already riven?—and the heart,
Smarting already, would'st thou farther smart
With needless questions, which to nothing tend?
For oh! thou must have seen, and still must see,
By mine eyes' languishings, I love but Thee!

* Homer.

† The Sabian idolaters.

LINES,

Suggested by an Evening's walk o nthe banks of the Humber.

Ως χρονος εσθ' ηβης και βιοτοι' ολιγος θνητοις.
SIMONIDES.

The sun has sunk beneath the trembling wave,
To gild another heaven with orient light,
And nought is heard amid the stillness, save
The lonely whisper of the conscious night.
How sweet to rove when veiled from human sight,
By the dark curtain which enwraps the sky;
How sweet to drink from thought the pure delight
Which ever shuns the gay, and still must fly
The fickle sons of wantonness and vanity.

Where are the hopes of childhood—where of youth,
The joyous vision which encharmed the view?
Where are the friends whose constancy and truth
Would fresh for every scene our strength renew?
Our fathers, where are they?—Beneath the yew;
The mould'ring turf entombs their sacred earth;
Their clay unconscious drinks the evening dew,
And left behind with aught that gave them birth,
Their weariness and pain, their hopes and noisy mirth.

And haply soon o'er my departed dust,
The lonely cypress will its branches wave,
And soon, at most, receive its fragile trust,
The narrow precinct of my humble grave.
O God! and is there nought on earth can save—
Nought that can teach me to avert the blow?
And is it vain a longer stay to crave?
And wilt thou surely lay thy creature low?
Beneath thy chastening rod, O let me humbly bow!

Hull. Ουτις.

SONNET TO THE MOON.

When Heaven's blest Architect was mild in mood,
He fashion'd thee, thou Orb, so pure and bright;
And pleas'd with his *new* work he sat and view'd
Thee, chaste-ey'd Beauty! shedding thy soft light.
O lovely visitant! O fair-form'd sight!
Hail! source now issuing from the throne of Good!
Proof of his power and wisdom infinite.
Thus angels sung, when first thou radiant mov'd,
Night's *mild-rob'd ruler*, as thou gently gleamest,
Zon'd by yon clouds of stainless hue thy vest,
Methinks some shepherd mid his flock thou seemest;
Or snow-white dove, reclining on her nest.
And oh! a sweeter, lovelier type thou beamest,
Eve, when she Eden's bowers, light, lily-footed prest. ENORT.

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STEPHENSIANA.

No. VI.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

RIDGWAY'S.

FOR some years I accustomed myself to a morning's stroll from Chelsea, to Ridgway's, in Piccadilly. He is a considerable dealer in newspapers and political pamphlets, and as a copy of every newspaper of the day lay upon the counter, and his shop is provided with a fire and chairs, others besides myself strolled there, and here, therefore, was to be seen and heard something of the active world.

There were politicians by habit and profession, men of letters, men in and out of place, editors of papers, members of parliament, occasionally peers, and all met upon terms of equality, talked with freedom, and seldom allowed differences of opinion to create ill blood.

Till he became too infirm, DAVID WILLIAMS used to keep a regular chair from 11 till 3, and although he had an imposing manner and a communing physiognomy, yet I always thought he had been over-rated by the Brissotines, and held a general reputation above his real powers. His person and manner constituted in truth, his chief recommendation, for he was a slow thinker, and a feeble writer when unaided.

The Rev. Mr. ESTE united to great knowledge of the world, a lively wit, which relieved the sombre of Williams, and the common-place of some others in our regular groupe.

I never learnt more from any individual than JOHN NICHOLLS, many years an M.P. whose enlightened mind atoned for a defect in his sight, and whose stores of anecdote seemed inexhaustible.

The venerable MAJOR CARTWRIGHT often graced our circle and inspired our respect in spite of the extremity to which he pushed some principles which are thought uncongenial with the spirit of our constitution. While, however, such virtuous men as he espouse any cause, it must, and perhaps ought to have advocates.

These booksellers *conversaziones* are pleasanter even than the club houses, where the same faces are always collected, and where party feeling and family distinction interfere with ease and freedom. I remember that at Almon's, where I used to see Fox, Norfolk, Wilkes, Burke, Barré, and others of equal note—and that at Debrett's, frequented for many years by men of the highest rank and most splendid reputation. Debrett, however, failed, and his shop being closed—the habits of his visitors changed, and Ridgway's is now the place of rendezvous, but his shop is too small for the accommodation required. It is, however, pleasant, and here I have been often gratified, and have formed some valuable acquaintances. Such shops in my time have been what certain coffee houses were in the days of the Spectator.

INGENIOUS ROBBERS.

In India there is a class of robbers called the Gidias, who are very expert in imitating the cries of different animals, and covering themselves with their skins, to elude the pursuit of justice. They often follow the camps, and with singular address contrive to steal out of the tents. Sometimes they attack and murder parties of the military escorting money. If a house is to be plundered, all the approaches to it are intercepted, and any individual found near it massacred without mercy. The English company has cleared its provinces of most of them, but some few yet remain, and from time to time bands of them will issue from the Mahratta States, and overrun the territories of the company.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

A late voyager in India observes that he one day saw a company of Lascars at table, and that before they began their dinner, the cook threw some spoonfuls of rice into the sea, pronouncing

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nouncing a formula of words, as if saying grace. They were all seated in a circle, and squat on their haunches. In the middle of each circle, was set a large platter of boiled rice, and in the centre of the rice, a little dish of salt fish sauce. No spoons were in use, but every one helped himself with his right hand, and in taking up the rice, twisted it with his fingers into the shape of a ball, which he frequently dipped in the sauce. They are so careful in eating that not a grain of rice is ever seen to drop on the floor.

T. HOLLIS, ESQ.

of Corscombe, in Devonshire, after returning from his second tour, wrote the following, in a window in an inn at Falmouth:—

"I have seen the specious, vain Frenchman, the trucking scuit Dutchman, the tame Dane, the sturdy, self-righting Swede, the barbarous Russ, the turbulent Pole, the honest, dull German, the pay-fighting Swiss, the subtle, splendid Italian, the salacious Turk, the sun-warming, lounging Maltese, the piratical Moor, the proud, cruel Spaniard, the bigoted, base Portuguese, with their countries—and hail again old England, my native land. Reader, if English, Scotch, or Irish, rejoice in the freedom that is the felicity of thy native land, and maintain it sound to posterity. April 14, 1753."

Dec. 11, 1798, while transcribing the above, it has struck me that the frequent changes in our dynasty have mainly contributed to strengthen our rights, (both preceding and in actual existence) and to continue and extend yet further, the elastic action of public spirit. In many instances of recent aggrandisement, kings and courtiers seem to have been in a more direct and emphatical conjunction with the popular language and principles, which afterwards the malignant influence of prosperity has counteracted, and placed them in opposition to.

TOLERATION.

The leading feature for determining the true religion is universal charity. A saying of Fitzjames, Bishop of Soissons, is recorded, which will stand the test, and greatly savours of real christian candour, that "We ought to regard even the Turks as our brethren."

Racine, in his *Discours sur L'Histoire Ecclesiastique*, judiciously observes that religion ought to be maintained by the same pure, gentle means which established it; preaching, accompanied by discretion and the practice of every moral virtue; and above all, as most deserving of confidence, by unbounded patience.

Not less edifying is the view of religion adopted by Filangieri, when he says: "If so many martyrs had not been sacrificed to error, how many more proselytes would have been gained to truth?" He adds: "Innumerable are the turnings wherein the human intellect has strayed in respect to religion, but those records which contain the history of such aberrations, present us with a supplement, in a great and prevailing truth, that the blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the church. He further declares that natural justice ensures to every one the right of public and private worship,—and that to force the conscience dishonours the service of the Supreme Being, and is contrary to the quiet, noble, faithful principles of that best of religions, the Gospel."

St. Chrysostom (in his 47th Homily, *in Joan,)* expressly declares that Christians are not to use force for the destruction of error; he gives us a very impressive and sensible idea of his candour, when he subjoins: "The arms with which we ought to contend for the salvation of men, are mildness and persuasion."

Fenelon, setting aside the pomp and parade of authority, wrote as follows with purity and simplicity, to Louis XIV.:—"Grant toleration to all, not in approving every thing indifferently, but in patiently permitting whatever God permits, and endeavouring to reclaim men, by that meekness of persuasion which results from moderation."

INSURGENTS.

The insurgents under Walter, a tyler of Deptford, in a reign when luxuries and vices abounded, when the maxims of government were only nominally squared by the rules of equity, demanded of the king, "That they, their lands, possessions, and posterity might be free, and that there ought to be no slaves nor servitude in England." The attempt failed, as have others, in repeated instances, emanating from that many-headed monster, the mob. It was the first, however, in favour of those members of the community that were Serfs, then a considerable body, whose interests were not united in a common cause with the barons and free men.

Walter's house has been standing till

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till within these few years in the main street of Dartford, near the principal inn on the north side. It was a considerable premises, and the new erection on its site is one of the best houses in Dartford. I once enquired at a barber's shop in Dartford which was the house in which Wat Tyler lived—and he and his wife, after a moment's consultation, replied, with great *naïveté*, that they knew no such person, and that no one of that name had lived in Dartford within the last ten years!

DANIEL DAMER.

Men of genuine and exalted goodness have frequently deviated from the precision, and, in some instances, spurned at the rules of true propriety. Shall I say, with a laudable and manly spirit? *Oh! que non!* When a fire broke out at his lodgings in Bedford-street, Mr. D. retired with the utmost composure, with a picture of Milton (whom he adored) in his hand, leaving all his valuables to be consumed by the flames. As an Englishman, Mr. D.'s loyalty was perfectly consistent with independence, and his efforts were studiously directed to the propagation of Whig principles. As an *aroma* of sweet-scented loyalty, he generously gave away from £400 to £800 per annum, to the friends of liberty in distress. His charity, as is well known, extended also to colleges and universities.

BURKE

being asked for a motto to a publication, in which the subject of discussion was the Isle of Man, jocosely replied:

"The proper study of Mankind is Man."

On the unfinished BUST *of* BRUTUS, *at* FLORENCE: MICHAEL ANGELO, *Sculptor.*

Brutum effinxisset sculptor, sed mente recursat,
Multa viri virtus, sistit et obstupuit.

The distich contains a very ingenious and animated remark, the meaning of which may be thus pointed out, "The sculptor would fain have given his testimony in favour of that great personage Brutus, have left a lasting impression of his vigorous and honourable physiognomy, but the peculiar character of his virtue, hushed, silenced the artist's feelings, and barred his effectual action."

GEORGE I.

believed in the prediction of a French prophetess, that he should not survive his wife a year. Soon after her death, he took leave of the prince and princess, his successors, with fears in his eyes, telling them he should never see them more. I, for my part, am inclined to think his belief was sincere, and that he acted upon it as such. He was then indeed on the point of setting out for Germany, whence it appears that he returned not, as at the end of a few weeks he died. Some say he hated both—whatever of supposition there may be in this, it sounds to reason that he should be honest and just enough to say of his son, afterwards George II.: "*Il est fougueux, mais il a de l'honneur.*" He is very hot and fastidious, but he has a great feeling and sense of honour.

As to Queen Caroline, he thus named her to his confidants: *Cette Diablesse, Madame la Princesse.* George I. was fond of punch, and this is an argument of it *ad hominem*, that sometimes, unintentionally, he got intoxicated. Let not this seem strange—what philosopher can judge of cause and effect, without regarding the human passions? George II. was fond of ale—his mistresses presented him with two Saxon China mugs, which they pretended to consider as necessary to a man so circumstanced. In judging of such, let none assume the high tone of a philosopher. George II. had the Countesses of Suffolk and Yarmouth in succession. Love can never die.

LORD BATEMAN,

an amiable old nobleman, who resides on his estate in Herefordshire. When knowledge fails, accomplishments decay, and mental vigour dies,—charity may shine through life. This worthy peer had a guineas' worth of silver laid on his breakfast table, every morning, to divide among the poor.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of* WASHINGTON, *addressed to* SIDY MOHAMMED, *Emperor of Morocco.*

Great and Magnanimous Friend,

Since the date of the letter, which the late congress, by their president, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to change their government, and to institute a new one, agreeable to the constitution, of which I have the honour of herewith enclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in this arduous task, and the derangements occasioned by so great, though peaceable a revolution, will apologize and account for your Majesty's not having received those regular advices and marks of attention from the

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the United States, which the friendship and magnanimity of your conduct towards them, afforded reason to expect.

The United States, having unanimously appointed me to the supreme executive authority in this nation, your Majesty's letter, of the 17th August, 1788, which by reason of the dissolution of the late government, remained unanswered, has been delivered to me; I have also received the letters which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write in favour of the United States, to the Bashaws of Tunis and Tripoli, and I present to you the sincere acknowledgments and thanks of the United States, for this important mark of your friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile disposition of those regencies towards this nation, who have never injured them, is not to be removed on terms in our power to comply with. Within our territories there are no mines, either of gold or silver, and this young nation, just recovering from the waste and desolation of a long war, have not, as yet, had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce. But our soil is bountiful, and our people industrious; and we have reason to flatter ourselves that we shall gradually become useful to our friends.

The encouragement which your Majesty has been pleased, generously, to give to our commerce with your dominions; the punctuality with which you have caused the treaty with us to be observed, and the just and generous measures taken, in the case of Captain Proctor, make a deep impression on the United States, and confirm their respect for, and attachment to your Imperial Majesty.

It gives me pleasure to have this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that while I remain at the head of this nation, I shall not cease to promote every measure that may conduce to the friendship and harmony which so happily subsist between your empire and them, and shall esteem myself happy on every occasion, of convincing your Majesty of the high sense (which in common with the whole nation) I entertain of the magnanimity, wisdom and benevolence of your Majesty.

In the course of the approaching winter, the National Legislature, (which is called by the former name of Congress) will assemble, and I shall take care that nothing be omitted that may be necessary to cause the correspondence between our countries to be maintained and conducted in a manner agreeable to your Majesty, and satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it.

May the Almighty bless your Imperial Majesty, our great and magnanimous friend, with his constant guidance and protection.

Written at the City of New York, the first day of December, 1789.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

FRANCE.

It is bestowing no cold commendation on the revolution, to say, that during its first years, its career was mild, and its character distinguished by morality of sentiment and happy management; it was the foreign cabinets, with their politics, projects and wars, backed by the king and aristocracy, that gave it a different turn, and brought on a gradual and striking catastrophe.

ARTHUR MURPHY.

I walked to town with Mr. Murphy, on the fast day, Nov. 29, 1798. He lived in Queen's Buildings, Knightsbridge. We had useful discourse on a variety of matters, as he could combine instruction with elegant entertainment. It appeared that he had been always averse to the principle of the American war, and though he had an employment under government, as a commissioner of bankrupts, as the friend of political morality and of common sense, he could blame the madness of the existing ministers. As a writer, he had no little claims to attention, and he wished well to his country, but in his literary labours, never attempted any thing, in the way of party; or, at least, his name, which would have been of some value, never appeared among the numerous tracts pro. and con. Of books (Horace Walpole's 5 vols. quarto, at ten guineas, &c.) he observed that they "are not now executed by printers, but engravers." If this may be thought an objection, I apprehend that the present modes of publication do not stand very clear from the imputation.

DUNG

should not be applied to wheat crops, as it makes the land foul, and it has long been observed by myself and others, that though there may be a great burden of straw, there will be but little wheat. Dung is most beneficial, and at times, may be absolutely necessary to potatoes, turnips and the artificial grasses, making wheat the last crop

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crop in the course.—See Scott's Poem on Farming.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD. (1800).

Of this gentleman, who occupies such a space in the department of classical criticism, report testifies that he can never sleep out of his own house, and that from the time he goes to his brother's at Richmond, until his return, he never sleeps.

It is also a remarkable trait in the character of so benevolent a man, that he attended all public executions, so as to be noticed as a constant attendant by the persons officially engaged in these exaggerations of justice. He described it as a study of human nature!

CULTURE OF THE TOURNESOL, OR, SUN-FLOWER. — *Bibliotheque Physico Economique, Vol.* 1. 1796.

The sun-flower, kidney beans, and potatoes mixed together, agree admirably; the neighbourhood of the sun-flower proving advantageous to the potatoe. It is a well authenticated fact, that with careful attention, the sun-flower will make excellent oil.

The *marc*, or refuse of the sun-flower, after the oil is expressed, may be prepared as a light viand for hogs, goats, pigeons and poultry, which will banquet on it to satiety. Query, would it not make good oil cakes for fattening pigs? If brought into notice, it might become an object of some magnitude. Forty-eight pounds of sun-flowers will produce twelve pounds of oil. In fine, I esteem it as worthy of consideration, for 1st. In the scale of excellence, it will render the use of grain for feeding hogs, poultry, pigeons, &c. comparatively unnecessary. 2. As it resembles olive oil, would it not be found, on examination, competent to supply its place? Whatever may be the points of difference, it certainly will be serviceable in home consumption and manufactures. 3. Its leaves are to be plucked as they become yellow and dried. 4. It affords an agreeable and wholesome food to sheep and rabbits. To goats and rabbits, the little branches are a delicious and luxurious gratification, as is also the disc of the pure flower, after the grains have been taken out. Rabbits eat the whole except the woody part of the plant, which is well adapted for the purposes of fuel. 5. Its alkalic quality appears to deserve notice; forty quintals yield eighty pounds of alkali, a produce four times superior to that of any other plant we are acquainted with, maize excepted. 6. Might it not be used as a ley? And minuter observation would probably convert it into soap, the basis of both being oil.

Dig and trench about it, as both that and the potatoe love new earths. Let the rows be twenty inches distant from each other, and it will be advantageous, as the tournesol loves room. Three grains are to be sown, distant some inches from each other, and when their stems are from eight to twelve inches high, the finest of the three only to be left. Two tufts of French beans to be planted between every two sun-flowers, the four intermediate rows to be planted with potatoes. The French beans will climb up the sides of the sun-flower, which will act and uniformly support, like sticks, and the sun-flower will second this disposition, by keeping off the great heats from the potatoe, and produce more than if all had been planted with potatoes.

Each sun-flower will produce one or two pounds, and the acre will bring in a vast amount, or contain one thousand pounds, being one third more than grain.

SUPERSTITION.

At Wavertree, near Liverpool, is a well which during many ages has borne, and still bears, the following monkish inscription:

Qui non dat quod habet,
Dæmon infra ridet.

The language is not very courtly, and joined with the sentiment, imports that every wise man will readily give something—who does not, let him be devoted to destruction.

Alms were formerly solicited here—and the *devil below* served all the purposes of a loaded pistol, to the ignorant traveller, who was thereby intimidated out of his money.

George II. had implicit faith in the German notion of vampyres. This is affirmed, with the dry precision of historical truth, by Horace Walpole.

ROUSSEAU.

"Un peuple est libre, quelque forme qu'ait son Gouvernement, quand dans celui qui le gouverne, il ne voit pas l'homme, mais l'organe de la loi."

Thus paraphrased, "In civil establishments the ends and objects of a free government are most fully and clearly realised, whatever may be the forms by which the community is regulated, when in the governor, not human passions, to practise delusion on the people, but law and right are employed, as the organs

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organs and protectors of the constitution."

POWER *abused by* LEGITIMACY.

Milton's *Defensio Pro Pop* was burnt at Paris, and Toulouse, by the hands of the common hangman. Such are the disgraceful manœuvres of political hypercritics, of puny mortals, to reverse the distinguishing characters of truth. The too much favoured notions of royalty (which if it has some excellencies, has many faults) were, however successfully checked, by the States of Holland, who stigmatized Salmasius's book, (devoted to the gaudiness and inane purposes of *will and pleasure*) with sovereign contempt. Only one edition of it was printed. Neither Milton, nor the warmest commonwealth's man ever thought of altering the government, till Charles, by repeated and flagrant violations of his word, by temerities highly reprehensible, had furnished no slight suspicion of his sinister intentions with respect to public liberty.

ANDREW MARVEL.

By a singular variety of fortune, he was the secret adviser of Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. and the favourite tutor of Mr. Dutton, nephew to Oliver Cromwell, to the father of whom, he also acted as Latin secretary, under Milton. He was afterwards one of the protectors of Milton.

The late Mr. Hollis, who intended to have written a life of Marvel, observes, "that his picture was painted when he was forty-one; that is, in the year 1661 (as appears under the frame), in all the sobriety and decency of the departed Commonwealth."

GOVERNMENT *and the* ENGLISH CONSTITUTION, *by* MARVEL.

"And yet there are those men among us, who have undertaken and do make it their business, under so legal and perfect a government, to introduce French slavery * * *, which is a crime of the highest nature. For, as to matters of government, if to murder the King be, as certainly it is, a fact so horrid, how much more heinous is it to assassinate the kingdom? and, as none will deny, that to alter our monarchy into a Commonwealth were treason, so, by the same fundamental rule, the crime is no less to make that Monarchy absolute."—*Marvell's Works, 4to ed. vol.* 1, *p.* 456.

"Alas! the wisdom and probity of the law went off, for the most part, with the good Sir Matthew Hales, and justice is made a mere property."

"What French counsel, what standing forces, what parliamentary bribes, what national oaths, and all the other machinations of wicked men have not yet been able to effect, may more compendiously be acted by twelve judges in scarlet." *ib. p.* 524.

Mr. M. asserts, that both King and subject are equally liable to the operation of the laws, and that the reigning Prince "is no longer a King than he continues to obey them."

A CONQUEROR

is thus defined by Fenelon: "*Un Conquerant est un homme, &c.* A conqueror is a man whom God, in the dispensation of his Providence, lets loose upon mankind as a formidable and inexorable despoiler, inflicting a dreadful punishment on a devoted country, and making as many slaves as there are free men." May I not be permitted to add: "Disfiguring the works of man, and frequently profaning the name and violating the altars of the great God!"

HENRY IV.

In a history of Henry IV. it is asserted that an ingenious artist contrived to inscribe the names of all the good kings who had appeared in the world, within the circumference of a farthing, and that he had still sufficient room for all the good kings who might appear to the end of the world.

GENERAL MOREAU,

Prior to the French revolution, had applied for a sub-lieutenancy of Dragoons, but was refused, as not being of noble birth. Only a small portion of sagacity is to be found in this ancient hauteur; we discover a more solid foundation capable of sustaining military operations, in the practical schools of proficiency, established by the policy of the revolution. Introduced to a military life, on that general scale, Moreau was soon elected commander of a battalion of National Guards. Then devoting himself to the various occupations of his profession, his whole attention directed to a single object, we behold him rising through all the gradations of service, till we find him by the brilliancy of personal talents, exalted to supreme command. His skill in the direction of military energies was early shewn, and it is unnecessary to dilate upon it.

PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

SYNOPSIS *of* GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES *respecting the* INTERIOR *of* NORTHERN AFRICA, *by* M. WALCKENAER.

THE task assigned to the author by the academy was to examine an itinerary from Tripoli to Timbuctou, translated by a French Morocco consul from the Arabic of the Cheyk-Hagg-Cassem; this was an aged agent that served as a guide to the caravans in their journeys to Timbuctou.

M. Silvestre de Sacy being in possession of another itinerary from Tripoli to Timbuctou, written in the vulgar Arabic, translated it at my request. The annexed words by the author, terminate his itinerary, "Composed by me, Mohammed, the son of Ali, the son of Foul; my father was a free citizen, my mother a black slave; my country is Teraoubez and Tomboctou."

These two itineraries are of considerable importance for the geography of Africa, and I intend to publish them,* accompanied with a map or chart; this last differs in many essential points from all that have hitherto appeared.

The regions in the interior of Africa, known by the name of Soudan, are rich and abundant in gold and ivory, and fertilized by large rivers and considerable lakes, interspersed with an immense population.

Mahometanism, which has overthrown and founded so many states, kingdoms, and empires, has effected important revolutions in the centre of Africa. The northern parts of the continent bordering on the Mediterranean were from very ancient times inhabited by civilized nations: and the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans flourished there in commerce and the arts, while the tribes of the interior, separated by vast barren spaces remained barbarous.

Mahometanism, in subjecting all the north of Africa to a nation accustomed to traverse immense desarts, has proved a potent cause of civilization. The Arabs transported the camel with them into Africa, and the Moors that led a wandering life and had issued originally from Arabia, hailed their conquerors, whose language and customs were similar, as compatriots and not as usurpers. Till then, obstacles almost insurmountable were opposed to any civilized nation that would penetrate into the Soudan.

The Arabs without difficulty commenced a direct intercourse with the rich regions beyond the Great Desart, and from which gold had long been departed. They sent regular caravans, which appear to have passed at first through the Fezzan and Agadez, as in that direction the desart is intersected by a considerable number of oases, or fertile spots insulated in the midst of sands. But afterwards, when the empire of the Khaliphs had extended to the western extremities of Africa, and even into Spain, other caravans took a direction through the vallies of Sus, Darah, and Tafilet, which lie to the south of the kingdom of Morocco.

Colonies of Moors and Arabs were speedily established in various regions, and zealous missionaries penetrated into them. Human sacrifices were abolished, and the religion of Mahomet was a commencement of civilization among the negroes. This horrid superstition, however, is still practised in countries more to the south, approximating to the gold coast, to Guinea, and to Congo.

The empire of the Khaliphs had its revolutions, and these, together with the wars between the Spanish Khaliphs and the African, of the dynasty of Zeirites produced more frequent transmigrations to the countries beyond the Great Desart.

* It has not yet appeared, but is announced as on the eve of publication.

On the HEIGHTS *of the* CHAIN *of* HIMALAYA, *and the limitation of its perpetual* SNOWS, *by the* BARON CUVIER, *perpetual Secretary.*

A skilful English engineer, Mr. Webb, having measured, trigonometrically, the highest peaks of the great chain of the Himalaya, that bounds India on the north, some were found more elevated than any till then known. The height of one is 7,820 metres, which as much surpasses the Chimborasso, as Mont Blanc does Mont Perdu. The exactness of this measurement, however, has been controverted, chiefly because in the northern reverse of the chain

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chain, the perpetual snow does not come down as low as might be expected from the latitude. Another objection is, that plants vegetate there at an elevation where they would grow no where else, and to this is added, that the refraction may be taken for something in those calculations.

M. de Humboldt has made observations to shew, that to bring down these mountains to the level of the Chimborasso, we must suppose the co-efficient of the refraction to 0,3 instead of 0,08, a quantity inadmissable in so southerly a zone. It is very true, that in the passages, and at the back of the Himalaya, abutting the plains of Tartary, the snow melts in summer at the height of 5,077 metres; a height where under the Equator itself, it is doubtless eternal. Mr. Webb found none at 300 feet still higher, although he made his observations at the 31st degree of N. latitude. In that very latitude, north of the crest of the Himalaya, are found pastures, wheat, and excellent vegetation, at the height of 4549 metres, while on the southern point of these same mountains, the phenomena are little different from what has been observed in other countries of the globe.

M. Humboldt remarks on this subject, that the limits of perpetual snow, form one of the most complicated results of physical causes; that they are not so much regulated by isothern lines (or of a medium and equal heat during the year) as by isotheres, or of equal extreme heat in summer; and that these two kinds of lines are far from being parallel. It is also admitted that in the interior of large continents, the annual heat, and especially the summer heat, in equal latitudes, become stronger than on the coasts, by reason of the sun's radiations. We may conceive then that on mountains, whose backs incline towards large plains, perpetual snow may be more retired and nearer the heights; indeed similar effects are witnessed on the chain of Caucasus.

M. Humboldt analyses and appreciates several other causes that may contribute to the above variations, and introduces some observations made by him on the subject, in different parts of America.

SCIENTIFIC LABOURS *of* M. DE LALANDE *in the* COUNTRY *of the* HOTTENTOTS *and* CAFFRARIA.

THE Cape of Good Hope occupied for a length of time by Europeans, was thought to have been sufficiently explored, but the collections brought from thence by M. de Lalande lead to an inference very different. By his instrumentality, we are made far better acquainted, if not with the soils, at least, with the productions of Austral Africa in plants, animals, and other organized beings.

This voyager had already exhibited proofs of his zeal and capacity, in three voyages undertaken for the government at Lisbon, to the coast of Provence and to Brazil. Accompanied by a nephew only twelve years of age, who shared all his fatigues and labours, M. de Lalande, quitted Paris on the 2d of April, 1818, and on the third of August following, had arrived at the anchorage off the Cape. After several excursions and discoveries in the vicinity of Cape Town, he entered the country of the Hottentots, on the 11th of November, 1818. On his return, he advanced to the province of Birg River, July 5, 1819. and on the 2d of November following, he set out for Caffraria.

With no other attendance than his nephew and a few ignorant Hottentots or Negroes, it took some time before M. de Lalande could proceed in his researches, at the distance of 800 miles from the chief seat of the colony. He was insulated, as it were, in a western territory, at a time when the Caffres were very hostile to the Europeans; but this circumstance, though a perilous one, could not frustrate the accomplishment of his mission.

It was only at that distance that he could expect to find an enormous quadruped, the two horned rhinoceros, an object he was very anxious to obtain. He maintained his ground in that inhospitable region, till he discovered and laid prostrate that prodigious animal, twelve feet in length, which had long been a desideratum in our collections and works of natural history. This fortunate acquisition was made in a territory west of the Cape.

Sometime after, he turned, in an easterly direction, in quest of another prize which had been recommended to him. The skeleton of an animal not less colossal must be also secured, as essential to the requirements of science. At Birg River, he commences the pursuit of the hippopotamus; he comes up to a whole family of them, kills their chief, the largest and most formidable. A colonial law prohibited the killing of

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the hippopotamus, but the governor had it in his power to remit the 1000 rix-dollars penalty for its infraction. From Lord Charles Somerset, the governor, and the colonial secretary, Mr. Christopher Bird, facilities and encouragement of every kind were readily afforded to M. de Lalande.

In the interval of his remote expeditions, the sea, violently agitated, had thrown up on the shore of the Cape, whales, whose carcases the uncle and nephew were often obliged to cut up, lest other waves should drag the whole from them. They have brought away three skeletons complete, in spite of the putrefaction to which the pieces were incident under the burning sun of the climate.

In short, the labours of the two naturalists have collected in the space of two years, of insects 10,000 individuals and 982 species; of birds, 2205 individuals, 280 species; of mammifers 228 individuals, 59 species; of reptiles, 322 individuals, 136 species; of fishes, 263 individuals, 70 species; of mollusca 387 individuals, 102 species, in addition to all which they have prepared 122 skeletons. Total 13,307 individuals and 1629 species. This assemblage goes near to complete the zoology of the Cape. During his stay, M. de Lalande contrived to procure a number of skeletons of heads of the people inhabiting the country; the races being very remarkable in point of number as well as by their conformation.

NOTICE *relative to the* FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT *in* SENEGAL.

THIS colony has commercial relations with five nations that inhabit the lands watered by the Senegal. The Moors on the right bank are divided into three tribes, the Trarzas, the Darmaucous, and the Bracknas. The first are the most warlike, and the last the most numerous. These two tribes are in possession of the gum forests of Sahel and Alfatak. The product amounts to about 16000 *milliers*, brought to the escale or mart in the Desart, and to the Terrier Rouge.

The kingdom of Cayor, which reaches from Rufisco, beyond Cape Verd, to the banks of the Senegal, is subject to a prince named Damel. His country is sixty leagues long and forty wide, but being often overrun by his own plundering expeditions, the population hardly amounts to 3000.

Next to this, is a country more civilized but less potent, and known by the name of Brack. Dagana is on its eastern border, and a lake designated in the French maps, by the name Panier Foulé, (the true African name of which is Ghier) is in the centre.

Above Dagana, lie the possessions of the Foules, a people powerful and numerous; they occupy the Isle of Merphil, near the old fort of Podor and the Isle of Bilbas. The population comprises about three millions. The apparent chief is an elective prince named Almami, who had formerly the title of Siratik, when the septre was hereditary and absolute. The religion is Mahometan.

Beyond the county of Galam, where a fort has been erected, called Bake, are the people of Bambouk and the peaceable Serracolets, who apply to agriculture; these repair to the French settlements in quest of European commodities. Fort St. Joseph which stood a little above has been abandoned.

To keep these people employed in the culture of cotton and indigo, peace must be maintained; they must be treated with kindness, and their quarrels extinguished by friendly mediation.

A complaint is made that the government of St. Louis allowed a fatal war to rage between the Trarzas Moors and the Brask, which they might have extinguished. This prince, the weakest among the Africans, had cast himself on the protection of France. Formerly, to escape the pillaging of the Trarzas who used to cross the river, he agreed to pay a moderate tribute in cattle and meal, not exceeding 3000 francs. But confiding in the powerful aid of his new patrons, he refused the tribute and a war ensued. This prince, in a battle, had his thigh broke; several of his villages were burnt, and the inhabitants killed or made slaves. If in lieu of taking part in these wars, the French local government had amicably interposed, peace would have been readily established. No interruption has taken place of late in the gum trade, as the Trarzas and the Bracknas transport it to Pertendic, to sell it to the English.

The Foules are alienated from the French, and complaints are made of the mal-administration of the local authorities. Of the 800 persons and upwards in civil and military employs, the burning climate takes away a sixth part.

LITERARY

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LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

DESCRIPTION *of the* TREE *of* KEBYR-BOR, *in the Island of that name, situated twelve miles NE. of Baroatch, in the vicinity of the Cornaline Mines. (Read to the Literary Society of Bombay, by* J. COPLAND, M.D.)

THE moon was shining bright, and we could distinguish objects so as to form a correct notion of the tree. The obscurity diffused beneath the foliage added to the grandeur and solemnity of the scene. Its leafy colonnades, its verdant arcades, its immense festoons, the spacious area that this giant of the forests covers with its shade, its enormous trunks, all concur to attest its antiquity, and I experienced emotions similar to what are felt in the vast basilicos of the gothic order, while the freshness which emanated from the thick foliage seemed to give me new life.

The ground which this tree covers with its branches, as far as I could judge, is about three or four acres. They ascend to such a height as to be visible in a radius of many miles; at certain distances the tree appears like a hill, forming one extremity of the island. On the east the river washes its foot; to the south and west are sand banks, which are covered at high tides. The northern part of the island is a tongue stretching about three miles. The soil, light and sandy, has some fertility.

When the river overflows, towards the end of the rainy season, the island becomes inundated. This forces the few islanders that inhabit it, with the apes, their neighbours, to seek refuge in the higher parts of the tree, where they remain perched several days, till the waters retire; such being their rapidity, that no boat can manœuvre in them.

A singular tradition exists among the Hindoos respecting this tree. They relate that a man of the name of Kebyr, renowned for sanctity, after cleansing his teeth in the Indian manner, with a piece of wood, threw it into the river, where it took root so as to form, in time, this prodigious tree. After his death, the saint had the honours of canonization, and we saw his statue in a temple near one of the most ancient trunks, supposed to be the piece of wood that served him for a tooth pick.

To this temple repair all the neighbouring villagers, and a multitude of strangers arrive to pay their devotions. The duty of celebrating the ceremonies is confided to the mendicants named *Biragys*, superintended by a chief who resides in the island. With an exception of the students that dwell on the neighbouring continent, the rest are wanderers that come from all parts of India. Our intention was to pass the night under the protection of the saint, but not having our hammocks we were obliged to take to our boat, and pass the night in it, instead of a temple.

LETTER *from* DR. EVERSMANN, *dated from the Banks of the Rivers* SZIR, (*the ancient* TAXARTES,) *and the* KUWAN.

Our caravan, which consisted, as at our first departure from Orenburg, of five hundred camels and as many men for escort, half foot soldiers and half Cossacks, pursues its journey with great order and uniformity. We set out generally at eight in the morning, and move on till four or five; then we raise our tents, and prepare our victuals, mutton, tea, and biscuit. The next day we continue our route, halting every four or five hours.

After traversing in this manner, a space of about 150 werstes, or thirty-three leagues, we arrived at the tents of the Sultan Arungusi, who proceeded with us to the banks of the Szir, intending to accompany us to those of the Kuwan. We have crossed a number of steppes, or sandy desarts, such as the Great and the Little Bursuck, the Black Sands, the Kuel, &c. In the latter is the lake Arah, from the banks of which we may overlook a vast extent of country, formed of recent alluvions, the stony matter in which is composed of shells, and a small species of *curdes* that we found alive in the Aral. Several sorts of murex, though in minor quantities, attracted notice.

Since Nov. 10th, we have been constantly on or along the Szir, which empties itself into the lake Aral. The mean width of this river is much about that of the Elbe, or of the Karna, a river of Russia. The banks, smooth or rugged, are destitute of trees, and sandy, like the desart throughout; they present, however, in a tract of many miles, reeds, very thickly set, and three times the height of a man. The bed of this river is deep; we found it frozen where we had to cross it, and the passage was not without danger. Lakes, great and small, environ it. We marched along the

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the banks of the lake to the point where it receives the river, which is there of a great breadth. The whole of the surrounding country is covered also with reeds, and it is so level, that we never could light on the smallest eminence, to catch even a partial view of the lake.

Advancing two days' journey, we reached a bay of the Szir, which might be deemed a lake, stretching from NE. to SW., thirty-five werstes in length, the breadth variable. The banks of this bay, bristled like the Szir with reeds, are inhabited by Kirguis Tartars, who live by fishing and agriculture. They are pretty numerous, but very poor, and have scarcely a rag to cover them. In March, 1820, they were plundered by the Chiwanese, and other Kirguis, under the Khan Amanbai. Among these coasters and rangers of the bay, I saw few that had not large scars from the wounds then received, and several had been massacred. All related, with grievous lamentations, the numberless calamities they were then assailed with.

Their huts are formed of dry reeds, placed obliquely, in the roof form, most commonly in the midst of the reeds, as a shelter from wind and weather. Barley and millet are the only grains the sandy soil is susceptible of, and the cultivation of these would be insecure, if particular care was not taken to produce irrigation by canals.

Our companion, the Sultan Arungasi, has assumed, for some years, the title of Khan of the Horde of Szir, and he is recognized as such by the Bucharians, though not by the Chiwanese, nor by Russia. For his services in accompanying us, he was expecting the sanction of this latter power, which alone has the right of nominating the Khans of the Kirguis. Two other personages are aspiring to this dignity. Tschargasi, whose claim is admitted by Russia, and Amanbai, whose tribe extends from the river Szir to the frontiers of Chiwan. These three competitors are on terms of ill agreement; thus Amanbai, assisted by the Chiwanese, has attacked Arungasi, as before stated, pillaged his lands on the Szir, and massacred a number of the Kirguis in his dependance. Half of his property is lost to Arungasi; one of his brothers, with his wife, mother, and other relations, have been deprived of their liberty. Thirty thousand sheep were carried off, and Arungasi breathes vengeance.

In a secret expedition, one of his brothers, collecting two or three thousand Kirguis, surprised certain adherents of his enemy, settled between the Szir and the Kuwan, put them to flight, and gained a considerable booty and many prisoners; among others, the brother of Amanbai, with his mother, wife, and children. I saw them all in tents, where they were guarded by the brother of Arungasi.

Yesterday the Bucharian caravan overtook us; it left Oremburg on the 5th of November, fourteen days after us. By this, we learn that the caravan of the Chiwanese, which had also departed from that city, had been completely plundered by the Kirguis of Arungasi's party, and that most of the persons who composed it were massacred. We are now (Dec. 3d,) nine hundred werstes, or two hundred leagues, from the point of departure. This evening the infantry and artillery crossed the Szir; the rest of the caravan will pass to-morrow.

In a postscript, dated from the banks of the Kuwan, Dr. Eversmann says: Our passage of the Szir, where it was 400 paces broad, lasted two hours. The ice broke under one camel, which, however, was saved, together with his load. Arrived on the left bank, we marched along it about the space of nine wersts across the reeds; then leaving it for a south-easterly direction, we reached, yesterday, the river Kuwan, which we passed this morning early, coasting along it the whole day, and we are now encamped near it.

The prisoner, brother of Amanbai, a young man of three and twenty, named Iakasch, was killed yesterday by his conquerors; at first they discharged a pistol at his breast, but this not proving mortal, they rushed upon him, stripped him, and cut off his head. The brother of Arungasi has taken the wife of Iakasch, to replace his own, who is a prisoner in the Chiwan. Such appears to be the usage of the country.

Subsequent advices report the arrival of the Russian embassy, at the residence of the Khan of Bucharia. This prince had three wives, one of whom, being indisposed, Dr. Eversmann had an opportunity of seeing her. He gives the following description of her costume: She had on a rich *chalatan*, i. e. a long and wide-spreading robe, worn also by the men. Her *coiffure* (headdress) consisted of a high bonnet, shaped as a truncated cone, and of gold and

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and silver stuffs, enriched with some hundreds of precious stones, as rubies, turquoises, amethysts, cornalines, agathes, &c., intermingled with coral and fine pearls. On the top of the bonnet were plumes, in the Turkish mode, and at the bottom, pearls and coral grains tressed together, and set off with gold and silver ornaments. Similar tresses fell down the shoulders and breast of the Sultana. She appeared to be about the age of thirty.

The Doctor did not see her two companions, who were younger and more richly clad than herself. Russian and Persian stuffs and ornaments make up the clothing and wardrobes of all the three.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To EDWARD COLEMAN, *Professor of the Veterinary College, St. Pancras, for a new and improved Form of Construction of Shoes for Horses.*

HORSES' hoofs before they are shod are more or less circular, in proportion to the weight and action applied to the upper surface of the horny sole, and to the lower surface of the frog. In the largest horses, with the highest action, the hoofs are most circular. In all horses the cavity of the hoof is completely filled with substances highly sensible. The object of shoeing is not only to preserve the various parts of the foot from being injured or destroyed by artificial roads, but to retain their natural form, structure, and functions. In this country it is found that the hoofs and frogs of our most valuable horses, used for active purposes, with small heads and necks, and light fore-quarters, with low action, and shod with common shoes, generally become contracted, particularly at the heels. This very general disease proceeds principally from the horses frog being unnaturally raised from the ground. In ordinary shoeing a rim of iron is placed round the lower edge of the hoof, which elevates and keeps the frog about half an inch above its natural bearing: and as the principal use of the frog is to preserve the upper-quarters and heels of the hoof, expanded, and from its elasticity to act as a spring to the animal, it follows, that if the frog be so unnaturally raised above its former situation, it necessarily loses a considerable portion of its ordinary pressure, and the hoof, instead of retaining its circular form, becomes contracted at the quarters and heels, and elongated at the toe. The frog itself, from the want of pressure, also contracts. When the horse's foot without shoes comes in contact with the ground, the horny sole descends and expands, and in the same degree necessarily expands the lower quarters and hoof, but from the pressure of ordinary shoes on the lower edge of the quarters and heels, of the crust in horses of light weight and low action, the expansion and elasticity of these parts are in a great degree prevented, and concussion, inflamation and lameness, often ensue. To preserve the frog and hoof from contraction, and various other diseases, the improved shoe is constructed. That part of the shoe which is intended to be in contact with the crust, is about an inch and a half shorter than the common shoe, and has a clip at the toe to embrace the toe of the hoof. The shoe is made short to remove all pressure of the shoe from the lower quarters and heels of the crust, and thereby to admit the free descent and expansion of the sole, and the lower quarters and heels of the crust. The heels of the shoe are made suddenly thin, and bevelled on both sides to avoid the contact and pressure of the ground and hoof, which contact and pressure, if the heels were thick, would be liable to press and wear this part of the crust beyond its growth. A shoe, however, of this description can only be used with advantage in certain horses with high heels, and only when the ground is dry; when wet the horn will wear away faster than it grows, and the frog frequently will not leave adequate pressure. To prevent, therefore, the wear of the horn beyond its growth, and to give pressure to the frog, a longitudinal bar of iron, which I have named the frog bar, is firmly and permanently fixed, either by welding, screwing, or rivetting to the centre of the shoe, and is generally made anteriorly as thick as the substance of the shoe itself, and extends backwards as far as the end of the heels of the frog. A frog-bar may be added to a long shoe in the same manner, but a short shoe, for the reasons

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sons assigned, is in most cases preferable. A shoe made upon this principle will not only give pressure to the frog, but very generally prevent contracted hoofs, flat feet, corns, sand cracks, thrushes, cankers, and quittors, and is the best shoe to be used in the cure of these maladies, and also to prevent cutting.

In a word, the invention consists in firmly and permanently fixing, by welding, screwing, or rivetting, the longitudinal frog-bar to the centre of the shoe.—Inrolled, April 15, 1820.

To WILLIAM BROCKEDON, *of Poland-street, for his Invention of certain Improvements in Wire-Drawing.*

Instead of the usual mode of drawing wire through holes made in plates of iron, or steel, other metals, or compositions of metals; Mr. B. makes or causes to be made, by drilling or polishing, in the usual methods employed by lapidaries, &c. cylindrical or conical holes, with their extremities rounded off, through diamonds, sapphires, rubies, chrysolites, or any other fit and proper hard gems or stones; which he mounts or sets in blocks, frames, or plates of metal, or other fit substances, proper for fixing or securing them for use; and the metals, or composition of metals to be made into wire, are to be drawn through these holes, in the usual manner of wire-drawing. The wire may be drawn through either end of the hole; but he prefers entering it at the smallest end, and drawing from the larger end of the holes; because the gems or stones will present, in this direction, a firmer resistance against the action of the wire in drawing.—Inrolled, Sept. 20, 1821.

To MAJOR ROHDE, *of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Sugar-refiner; for separating or extracting the Molasses or Syrup from Muscovado or other Sugar.*

It being ascertained that a considerable proportion of the discoloured matter and other substances which constitute molasses or syrup, is formed on the surface of the crystal of the purer sugar; the method which the patentee employs for separating or extracting the molasses or syrup from such crystals, is to absorb the molasses or syrup by using linen, or some other substance of absorbing quality, assisted by mechanical or manual motion and friction in manner following; that is to say: he breaks any lumps that may be in the sugar, so as to admit of its passing through a sieve of sufficient texture or size without breaking the grains or crystals; he then spreads the sugar so reduced in thin layers on linen, or some other substance of absorbing quality, and having folded it, places it in bags or other packages, and applies manual or other mechanical power to put it in motion, so as to afford the friction necessary to separate the molasses or syrup from the sugar. By these means the molasses or syrup is absorbed by the linen or other absorbing substance, and the purer crystals remain on the surface, and are separated by brushing, shaking, or scraping them off. The molasses or syrup is afterwards extracted from the linen or other absorbing substance, by means of water or steam, or he employs any means by which an absorbing substance comes in contact with the sugar, so as to allow of its absorbing the molasses or syrup, whilst it leaves the crystals on its surface.—Inrolled, April 15, 1820.

To GEORGE FREDERICK HAGNER, *of the Adelphi, for certain Improvements in the Art of making White Lead, and Verdigris.*

These improvements consist in the use of a machine or machines for granulating lead; and which said machine may be a revolving cylinder, or other proper vessel, turning upon axles, and having an opening at one end of it, into which melted lead may be poured: and, after being granulated, by the rotatory action of the machine, may be readily discharged, by causing the vessel to be inverted, or the opening at the end of it to be turned downwards; this may be effected in various ways, not necessary to be particularly described; and the lead, so granulated, may be afterwards used with advantage in the manufacture of white lead.

In the art of making verdigris, the improvement consists in the use of a machine, or machines, which may be a revolving vessel or vessels, turning upon axles; or other proper vessels capable of receiving an alternating motion, or of being agitated; as also of fixed vessels, in which agitators may be put into motion. Into any, or either, of these vessels, he puts copper in a state of division, the more minute the better: and he adds to the copper, pyroligneous acid, vinegar, or other acetic or acetous acids; and either mixed with water, or not, so as that the copper shall only be partially covered by the liquid, and

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and he causes the same to be put into continual agitation, by any proper first mover, so as to present fresh surfaces of the metal to the acid, and to abrade or rub off those parts of it which may be sufficiently oxided.—Inrolled, Jan. 27, 1818.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

EARLY in April will be presented to the public, the long-expected Chronicles of Er-i, commencing from the earliest point of marked time, and carried back traditionally by EOLUS, Prince of the Gael of Sciot, of Ib-er, who ruled in Gael-ag fourteen hundred years before Christ, through periods of several thousand years. They still exist in ancient parchment rolls, in the Phœnician or Gaelic language, having been for many centuries in possession of the O'CONNOR family; and several of them have been deposited at the office of this Magazine, for the inspection of the learned and curious. The present translation has been the labour of thirty years, by the head of the O'CONNOR family, who has prefixed a copious dissertation on the entire subject. These Chronicles correct the prevalent errors respecting the language and religion of this people; clearly shewing the former to be Phœnician, the latter not to be Druidic. They demonstrate the origin of the tribe, and point out the precise time of their emigration from Ib-Er, by the way of Aoi-mag and the Mediterranean, to Gael-ag, the present Galicia in Spain. They synchronize exactly with the traditions of the Hebrews, concerning the overthrow of the Scythian dominion in Asia, and the establishment of Eis-oir (the Assyrian,) on the ruin thereof; and the building of Babylon and Nineveh. They represent Noe, Japheth, and Og, in their true characters, and explain satisfactorily the passage of Genesis, saying—"And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, &c. in the land of Shinar: out of that land went forth Ashur, and builded Nineveh." These Chronicles strip events of the figurative dress in which the Hebrews have decked them, whilst the identity is not to be mistaken. They give the true original names of the rivers Indus, Tygris, Euphrates; the Euxine and Hyrcanian seas; the mountain of Caucasus; the countries of Armenia, Colchis, Iberia, Albania, Phœnicia, and Spain; and all the rivers, mountains, promontories, and principal places, in Galicia and Biscay, in Spain. They describe the commerce of the Phœnicians with the southern parts of Britain, and mark the period when the isles of Scilly were separated from the main land. They explain the signification of the term *Cassiterides*, and the reason of the name applied by the Phœnicians, for the purpose of deception, to preserve the monopoly of the mines, from which they drew a great revenue. They prove that the stone called *Jacob's Pillow*, guarded with religious care in Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, is not *Liafail*, the celebrated *stone of destiny*, on which many of the kings of Er-i were crowned; which Feargus, the son of Erc, was permitted to take with him to Ailb-bin, to give him assurance, according to the idea of the times, of the establishment of his race in Ailb-bin. They shew that *Dane* is the most ancient name of the people of Danemearc; and they fix the æra of the arrival of the Gael, of Feotar, in the northern part of Britain, and of the Scythian Brigantes, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham. They confirm the accuracy of the traditions of the Hebrews, as to the colonization of the isles of the Gentiles, by the posterity of Javan. They set at rest for ever all the whimsical conjectures concerning the time and circumstances of the Gael's arrival in Er-i, the name of the island, and many more important matters, too numerous to insert in this place. From the time of Eolus, these Chronicles were written by the Ard-Olam of Galicia, for the time being; and from the æra of the arrival of this colony in Er-i, they were the work of the Ard-Olams of Ulla'd, and publicly read by them in the presence of kings, princes, nobles, Olam, heads of people, and judges named, when assembled at the mount of Tob-rad, the place of meeting of the great congregation of Er-i.

Akin to the preceding work, though originating in a different quarter, we must notice a revised and improved edition of the Poems of Ossian, by HUGH CAMPBELL, Esq. F.A.S. This gentleman has been engaged in researches

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searches connected with this undertaking for several years, and has visited all the sites in Scotland and Ireland which are described in Ossian, collecting on the spot, many interesting traditions, and verifying the antiquity of these sublime and matchless epics. Mr. Campbell's edition will, therefore, be enriched by an original dissertation, and by illustrative notes; besides a map of the ancient kingdom of Connor, and views of some of the places celebrated in the poems. The public will feel that this and the previously announced work of O'Connor are treasures above all price in regard to the pristine literature of these islands.

Sir WALTER SCOTT has scarcely published his *Pirate* before he announces another new novel under the title of *The Fortunes of Nigel*, of which the founder of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, is to be the hero.

A tragedy is announced by Mr. MILLMAN, under the title of the Martyr of Antioch.

Mr. LANDSEER is engaged on a learned historical work connected with ancient Oriental History, which will at once interest theologians and antiquaries.

A miscellaneous volume of Poetry is announced, by BARRY CORNWALL, containing several subjects of considerable promise.

In this Miscellany, published *Nov.* 1, we interested the public, by an article from Tottenham, relative to a method of obtaining a supply of water by boring. We have since received such further particulars as will induce us to introduce a fuller account in our next, accompanied by an engraving, calculated to draw general attention to a subject of such high social importance. Water has heretofore been brought from a distance to Tottenham and sold by the gallon, but this beautiful village now possesses an inexhaustible and perpetual spring, which raises eight gallons a minute twenty feet high, for public use, and a gentleman whose mansion was deteriorated by the want of water, has formed another which raises eighteen gallons a minute. In each case, the boring proceeded to a depth of one hundred and forty feet, but if necessary, it might, at a comparatively light expence, have been carried to one thousand feet. Thus every parish, hamlet, and even house in Britain may be provided with its own perpetual spring. But in our next number we will introduce further details relative not only to the success at Tottenham, but in Essex and other situations round London. We regard this as the greatest social discovery which it has been our good fortune to introduce to public adoption since we were the means of introducing gas lights.

An elegant edition of the British Poets, in one hundred volumes, royal 18mo. which has so long been in preparation at the Chiswick press of Mr. Whittingham, is on the eve of being published. It includes our most celebrated poets, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Burns and Cowper, together with the standard Translations from the Classics. Great care has been taken to rectify numerous errors which had crept into the text of preceding collections. The Life of each author is prefixed to his works. As far as they extend, the Lives written by Dr. Johnson are adopted; the remainder of the Biographical memoirs, fifty in number, are original compositions. Only five hundred copies have been printed.

The Bridal of Caölchairn, and other Poems, by JOHN HAY ALLAN, are in the press.

A Journal of a Voyage to Greenland, in the year 1821, is announced by subscription, in one volume, royal octavo. It was undertaken by W. G. MANBY, Esq. author of the Means of Saving Persons from Shipwreck, in the ship Baffin, of Liverpool, commanded by William Scoresby, jun. Esq. and is interspersed with the natural history of various animals and birds. The whole illustrated with accurate graphic representations of extraordinary peculiarities of that zone.

In the course of the present month will be published, The Elements of Self-Improvement; or, a Familiar View of the Intellectual Powers and Moral Characteristics of Human Nature; principally adapted for young persons entering into active life; by the Rev. THOS. FINCH, of Harlow.

The History of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, comprising its ancient and modern state, with an account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, in Northamptonshire, will shortly be published by Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford. The work, although in a great measure compiled from former historians, contains many new and interesting documents, and will be embellished with a number of superior engravings.

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The Orlando Innamorato of Berni, translated by WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, Esq. is preparing for publication, and will be followed by the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.

A System of Analytic Geometry, by the Rev. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, A.M. of the University of Dublin, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy, is in the press. This work will contain Part the 1st, a complete System of Conic Sections, proved by the application of the principles of Algebra, according to the method of Des Cartes. Also the theory of curves of the higher order, with the application of the differential and integral calculus to them. The second part will contain the principles by which the properties of curved surfaces may be investigated by the same method, and the investigation of the figures and properties of curved surfaces of the second order.

Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester, &c. &c. &c. has nearly ready for the press, Collections for a Biography of English Architects, from the Fifth to the Seventeenth Century.

Mr. JAMES BIRD, author of the Vale of Slaughden; Machin; or, the Discovery of Madeira, &c. has in the press, Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany; a Tragedy in Five Acts.

In this Magazine, published January 1, we introduced some specimens of the elegant architecture of the GRAND JUNCTION street from Portland Place to Pall Mall, and we now present our country and foreign readers with a sketch of the Superb Circus near Piccadilly, which connects the two straight lines. Nothing can be more imposing than the original, and henceforward it will be regarded as an ornament of the metropolis.

Mr. WM. TILLEARD WARD is preparing for the press, Practical Observations on Paralytic Affections, St. Vitus' Dance, Deformities of the Chest and Limbs, illustrative of the beneficial effects of muscular action.

The author of the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature is writing a work under the title of The Tablets of Memnon; or, Fragments Illustrative of the Human Character. It will contain some very curious anecdotes, and be illustrated by the author's correspondence with St. Pierre, author of the Studies of Nature, Madame de Staël, Dr. Percy, late Bishop of Dromore, and several other eminent, literary, and political characters.

Three volumes of Old Stories, by Miss SPENCE, are in the press.

Towards the end of this present month of March, Dr. ROCHE will publish the First Number of a New Series of Ancient Irish Melodies, with appropriate words, and with symphonies and accompaniments for the piano-forte; and from the known taste of the editor a very pleasing and popular series may be expected.

The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various Countries of Europe, at the revival of letters and art; edited by CHARLES MILLS, author of the History of the Crusades. Part the First, Italy, will soon appear.

Madeline, a tale, by Mrs. OPIE, is in the press.

Conversations on Mineralogy; with plates, engraved by Mr. Lowry, will soon appear.

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A third volume of the Remains of Henry Kirke White, of Nottingham, edited by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. is in the press.

Evenings in Autumn; a series of Essays, Narrative and Miscellaneous, are announced, by NATHAN DRAKE, M.D. the elegant author of Literary Hours, of Essays on Periodical Literature, of Shakespeare and his Times, and of Winter Nights.

The Perilous Castles; or, War, Women, and Witchcraft; a border romance, by JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, is printing, in 3 vols.

A general Survey of the present Situation of the principal Powers of Europe; with conjectures on their future prospects, by a Citizen of the United States, is printing in London.

Considerations on the Subject of Calvinism, and a short treatise on regeneration; designed for the use of such as feel interested in the enquiry, whether Calvinism be or be not the doctrine of the Bible, and of the Church of England, are preparing, by WILLIAM BRUCE KNIGHT, A.M.

A Narrative of Two Years Residence in the Settlement called the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country, United States; with an account of its animal and vegetable productions, agriculture, &c. &c. and a description of the principal towns, villages, &c. &c. and of the habits and customs of the Back-Woodsmen, will soon be published, by JOHN WOODS.

The editor of the Philosophical Magazine and Journal (Alex. Tilloch, LL D.) is preparing for publication a work which is likely to engage the attention of Biblical students, namely, Dissertations Introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse. The dissertations are seven in number, viz. First and second on the opinions delivered by ecclesiastical writers respecting the date of the Apocalypse, presenting convincing evidence that this book was the first written of those which compose the New Testament: third, on the language and structure of the Apocalypse: fourth, on various names by which the Creator of the universe is designated in the Scriptures, and the proper mode of translating them: fifth, of the Hebrew name JEHOVAH and the Greek expression *Kyrios the Theos:* sixth, on certain combinations of these terms with other names of personal description which are found in the New Testament: seventh, on certain combinations of nouns of personal description which are found in the Apocalypse.

Lord DILLON, author of Commentaries on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire, Policy of Nations, a Translation of the Tactics of Ælian, Legitimacy, &c. has, during a late residence at Florence, composed a work under the title of The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century, which is now in the press.

It is proposed to publish the Architectural Antiquities of Sefton Church, near Liverpool; consisting of views, plans, and parts of the interior ornaments, detailed at large from actual measurement, and etched in outline, by Mr. R. BRIDGENS. It will appear the first week in March.

A third edition is very seasonably printing of the Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, by Alexander de Humboldt; with physical sections and maps, translated by JOHN BLACK, Esq.

A translation of M. COTTU's work on the Criminal Jurisprudence of the English, and on their Manners and Society, will be published early next month.

Observations on the Influence of Manners upon the Health of the Human Race; more particularly as it regards females in the higher and middle classes of society, will speedily appear from the pen of R. PALIN, M.D. of Newport, Salop.

Speedily will be published, the Life of John Goodwin, A.M., some time Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, in the reign of Charles the First, and under the usurpation: comprising an account of his opinions and writings, and of the controversies in which he was engaged in defence of religious liberty, and of general redemption: with a review of several public transactions in Great Britain, during the civil wars and the inter-regnum, by THOMAS JACKSON.

The Works of DOCTOR JAMES ARMINIUS, formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden, translated from the Latin, are in the press. To which are prefixed the Life of the Author, extracts from his letters, and the state of religious opinions at the interesting period in which he flourished.

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The author of the Amatory Works of Tom Shuffleton, is about to publish a poem, in the manner of Beppo, entitled Faliero; or, the Life and Adventures of a Neapolitan Libertine; dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Byron.

A Critical and Analytical Dissertation on the Names of Persons, by JOHN HENRY BRADY, esq. will soon be published.

Mr. OVERTON has in the press an Inquiry into the Truth and Use of the Book of Enoch, as it respects his prophecies, visions, and account of fallen angels, such book being at length found in the Ethiopic canon, and translated into English, by DR. LAURENCE.

The Rev. SAMUEL BURDER, M.A. has far advanced in the press, a new work, entitled, Oriental Literature, applied to the illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, designed as a sequel to oriental Customs: in two large volumes, 8vo. closely and handsomely printed. It will, besides a great body of interesting matter selected from the most important modern publications, contain much valuable criticism from a work of Dr. Rosenmüller, of Leipsic, lately published in German, and now first translated into English. At the same time will be published a new edition, being the sixth of the Oriental Customs, in 2 vols, 8vo. greatly augmented from the same sources. Both these works will appear the first week in May.

Messrs. NOEL and LA PLACE, professors in the University of Paris, having made a collection of Reading Exercises for the use of French Youth, which has been eagerly adopted in the schools of France; a duodecimo edition of the same is printing in London, for the use of English schools. It is acknowledged on all hands to be the best selection from the classic authors of France that ever appeared.

A Compendium of the Laws of Nature and of Nations, by Mr. J. P. THOMAS, is in the press. By an error in the arrangement of the paragraphs in our last number, this desirable work was assigned to Mr. Ryan instead of Mr. Thomas.

Chinzica, a Poem, in Ten Cantos, is in the press; it is founded on that part of the history of the Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated Triennial Festival, called the Battle of the Bridge.

An exhibition of Splendid Drawings, by the eminent English Artists, has been opened at No. 9, Soho Square. There are also a few genuine specimens of the old masters, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Claude, Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, &c.; and a brilliant collection of enamels by Muss.

Elements of Jurisprudence, and a Systematical View of the Laws of England, as treated of in a course of Lectures read at Oxford, by RICHARD WOODDESON, esq. D.C.L. Vinerian Professor, &c. &c. the second edition, in 3 vols, 8vo. with numerous corrections and additions by the author; and additional notes by W. M. BYTHEWOOD, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, are preparing for publication.

A reprint of that valuable and scarce little Manual, FRANCIS QUARLES's Enchiridion, or Institutions Divine and Moral, is printing in royal 16mo. with a portrait of the author.

Mr. L. J. A. MAC HENRY, author of the improved Spanish Grammar, &c. has in the press a third edition of the Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms and Synonyms of the Spanish Language.

The Songs of Anacreon, of Teos, are in the press; translated into English measure, by LORD THURLOW.

Early in March will be published, Marian De Britton, a Novel in 3 vols, by Capt. DE RENZY.

In the year 1763, the population of Newfoundland consisted of 13,112 individuals: 348,294 quintals of dried cod-fish were carried to market, 694 tierce of salmon, 1595 tons of train oil, and the fur taken by the inhabitants was valued at 2000l. In 1796, the property employed, and the produce, were as follows:—400 sail of shipping, 38,000 tons at 7l.—500,000 quintals of dry fish at 18s.—3700 frails of salmon at 40s.—1000 barrels of herrings at 10s.—3300 tons of oil at 25l.—4900 seal-skins at 4l.—2000 shallops, boats, &c. &c. at 30l.; and sundry merchandise in store, valued at about 300,000l.; making an aggregate of nearly 1,200,000l. sterling. In 1807, a printing-office was established in St. John's, and a weekly paper was published, for the first time, in that year. In the following, regular post-offices in St. John's and the other principal districts were likewise formed. The commercial prosperity of the island was carried to its zenith during the last war; in a single year, it had exported one million two hundred thousand quintals of fish.—*Anspach's History.*

The following is a statement of the number

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number of persons committed to his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, in the year 1821, and how they have been disposed of.

	Males	Fem.	Total.
In custody, Jan. 1, 1821	239	112	351
Committed to 31st Dec. under 20 years	655	99	2124
Above that age	1043	327	
			2475

Of whom there have been executed		33—
Died		5
Removed to the Hulks, at Gosport, preparatory to trans.		100
Do. to Portsmouth		121
Do. to Sheerness		308
Do. to Chatham		25
Do. to Woolwich		124
Do. to the General Penitentiary at Milbank		53
Do. to the Refuge for the Destitute		31
Do. to Bethlem Hospital		1
Do. by Habeas Corpus for trial at the Assizes		12
Do. to the House of Correction for the City of London, pursuant to their sentence		64
Do. to do. for Middlesex		328
Do. on board two Female Convict Ships bound to New South Wales		100
Do. to the House of Correction, having had their sentence of transportation mitigated, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods		10
Discharged, having had his Majesty's free pardon		20
Do. being acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions		398
Do. by proclamation, bills of indictment not having been found		226
Do. not prosecuted		45
Do. having undergone their sentence of imprisonment		42
Do. being privately whipped		56
Do. being fined 1s.		87
Do. upon bail and other causes		34
		—2223
Remained in custody on 1st Jan. 1822,		
Males	185	
Females	67	252
		2475

One in six of both Males and Females have been in the Gaol before, and more than *two-thirds* of the whole number could *read*, and *three-fifths* of them could *write* also.

M. LAISNE has in the press a work on this question, "Are the English Youth sent to France as Colonists or as Hostages?" It will contain the extent of the duties of a national grammarian; the English and French grammatical education respectively compared; the education of English youth respecting the French language in England compared to what it is in France.

The *Journal des Debats* gives the following, as the version of the inscription on the Egyptian Obelisk lately brought from the Island of Philæ to this country, by Mr. Banks. The translator, M. Letronne, says that it contains a petition from the priests of Isis, in the Island of Philæ, to Ptolomæus Euergetus the Second:

"To the King Ptolomæus; to the Queen Cleopatra, his sister; to the Queen Cleopatra, his wife; the gods of Euergetus, greeting: We, the Priests of Isis, who is adored in the Abatum and at Philæ, the most mighty goddess. Considering that the Strategists, the Epistatists, the Thebarchons, the Royal Registrars, the Commanders of the troops guarding the frontiers, and all others of the King's Officers, who come to Philæ; in short, that the troops which accompany them, and the whole of their suite, compel us to furnish them with abundant supplies belonging to the Temple; the consequence of which is, that the Temple is impoverished, and we run the risk of not having means to defray the regular and fixed expences, caused by the ceremonies and libations, the object of which is the preservation of yourselves and your children. We supplicate you, most powerful gods, to authorize your kinsman and epistolographist Numenius, to write to Lorchus, also your kinsman, and the Strategist of the Thebaid, enjoining him not to practise such vexations with regard to us, nor to permit any persons whomsoever to do so; to grant us, moreover, letters testifying your decision on this subject, and granting us permission to erect a *Stele*, on which we will inscribe the beneficence you have displayed to us on this occasion, in order that this *Stele* may transmit to the remotest posterity the eternal memory of the favours you have granted us. This being permitted us, we shall be, we and the Temple of Isis, in this, as in all other things, your grateful servants. May you be ever happy."

It has been ascertained that wood increases in the following proportion; the first year as 1, the second as 4, the third as 9, the fourth as 15, the fifth as 22, the sixth as 30, the seventh as 40, the eighth as 54, the ninth as 70, and the tenth as 92. From this it is concluded, that wood ought never to be cut, till it is in the tenth year of its growth.

Mr. BULLOCK has succeeded in bringing specimens of the rein deer to this country,

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country, and hopes are said to have been entertained that they might lead to the colonization of our mountain forests by this animal. While on a tour in Norway, he procured a herd of twenty, which were destroyed by eating a poisonous plant that grew on a small island on which they were kept. He then bought a second herd of twelve, and succeeded in bringing them alive, and well, into the Thames. Here, however, in consequence of the custom-house officer not feeling authorised to allow the deer to be landed, eight died on board the vessel before permission could be obtained from the authorities in London. The remnant saved consists of a male and female, a fawn, (since dead,) and a male which has been cut: the latter is about ten hands high, and proportionally stout; the others are a hand or two lower. Their fur is very thick and fine, and delicately warm and soft. The horns branch beautifully, and are covered with a short fur. The antlers of the largest animal are three feet in length. Their hoofs are very broad, and flexible between the divisions, enabling them to clamber up precipices, and hang on rocks inaccessible to other animals. They are very swift. They seem reconciled to hay, as food; and like brandy, which is administered to them as medicine. With the deer, Mr. Bullock has brought a native Laplander, his wife, and child. These beings are about four feet, eight inches in height; the man being of the common size, the woman rather tall. The child is about five years old. They are daily exhibited to multitudes in Piccadilly.

Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON, in a letter to Dr. Tilloch, states that some late dissections of wood have enabled her to notice the curious manner in which flower-buds pass layer, by layer, through the wood even to the root, and that each mark is peculiar to the sort of wood to which it belongs. Thus, in the oak, the bud being sessile, or without stalk, and in large numbers together, they generally appear grouped in a circle. In the beech, where the buds follow each other, in a sort of *laxus racemi*, it presents a very different picture. Here the buds being small, they will run up between the layers of the wood, and are not so conspicuous as in the oak. In the yew, they are an assemblage which shows buds of all ages, many just peeping through the wood, others more advanced towards the bark; but all generally surrounding an old one. The olive shows like one large peaked bud, appearing at some distance from each other; but I suspect that it is a collection, since it carries that divided appearance when it is followed into the interior. It is certain that the wood-lines diverge in such a manner as to prove that innumerable buds are hourly passing, for the yearly lines never move out of the circle, but to effect this purpose.

A small bog, not far from Mountmellick, in rather a north-east direction from Kilmaleady bog, has lately been greatly agitated for several days. It rises upwards, to a great height, and falls again on the same spot from whence it rose. It is, as yet, confined to the place from whence it issues, but the inhabitants are in the greatest alarm, expecting every moment a sudden overflow. Nearly 100 acres of land in Joyce County, belonging to the Provost of Trinity College, principally pasture and mountain, and rather populously inhabited, has lately been observed in motion, and carrying with it large quantities of earth and rocks, destroying the whole produce of the land, and forcing the entire mass into the sea. Before its motion, a loud noise is heard for a short time, with a motion in the earth. A day or two after, a tract of land in the same neighbourhood suffered in a like manner, but in a more violent degree, the inhabitants not being able to save a single article.

FRANCE.

A large aërolite fell in June last, at a village in the department *de l'Ardèche*, of which some very curious details have been given. It fell about four o'clock, p.m. The atmosphere being perfectly clear, a loud rumbling noise was heard for a few minutes, in the course of which, four distinct detonations took place. The report was heard at Nismes, and still further off. Several individuals at Nismes, St. Thome, &c. observed a brilliant fire in the air; and they all agree in saying it appeared like a burning star, and slowly descended in the N.W.; and on its disappearing, it left behind a long train of smoke. Several foolish reports were propagated concerning the noise and fire. However, in the course of a few days, two peasants, of the village of Juvinas, some distance to the N.W. of Viviers, (who were working within a few yards from the spot where the aërolite descended,) said they heard a most dreadful noise, and turning round, observed

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observed an enormous ball of fire fall about five yards distant from them, tearing up the ground, and emitting a great smoke. Being rather disconcerted at the circumstance, they retreated; and would not, in the first instance, mention the circumstance. Shortly afterwards, however, several persons became acquainted with the fact, and on examining the place where the fire descended, they found, at the depth of five feet, a great stone, weighing very little short of 200 cwt. The countrymen having by this time recovered from their fright, supposing from its bulk and size, that it contained gold, could not be prevented, either by arguments or promises, from breaking it into pieces. A few of the fragments have been preserved by several gentlemen at the place. From the appearance of the stone it was composed of two substances. The outside is covered with a thin coating, somewhat like the glaze the common brown earthenware is coated with. It is rather hard, but does not strike fire with steel; nor is it acted upon by nitric acid. In another account, given by M. L. A. D. Firman, it is stated, that a stone of much smaller dimensions fell within a short distance of the spot where the former one descended. A gentleman, who was looking toward the place where the fire first appeared, showed it to some of his workmen: and comparing the time it took in its descent with the motion of his pulse, found it occupied about five seconds. He also observed a misty train left in the air, after the fall of the meteorolite. It separated before the stone reached the ground, and was not emitted afterwards.

GERMANY.

A table of the periodical variation of *Algol* has been printed in Bode's Ephemeris for 1822, and contains the period of the star's least magnitude, according to Paris time. The following are the times in March and April.

1822.		H. M.	
March	14 —	5 26	M.
	17 —	2 15	
	19 —	11 4	Ev.
	22 —	8 53	
April	6 —	3 58	M.
	9 —	0 47	
	11 —	9 36	Ev.
	29 —	2 30	M.

It is announced in the *Journal de Medicine Pratique* of Berlin, that the belladonna is a preservative against scarlet fever. The fact was first discovered at Leipsic, but it has lately been confirmed by several experiments.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

MR. FARADAY in some experiments on electro-magnetical motions, states that it appears very probable that in the regular bar magnet, the steel, or iron, is in the same state as the copper wire of the helix magnet; and, perhaps, by the same means, namely, currents of electricity; but still, says he, other proofs are wanting of the presence of a power like electricity than the magnetic effects only. With regard to the opposite sides of the connecting wire, and the powers emanating from them, I have merely spoken of them as two, to distinguish the one set of effects from the other. The high authority of Dr. Wollaston is attached to the opinion that a single electro-magnetic current passing round the axis of the wire in a direction determined by the position of the voltaic poles, is sufficient to explain all the phenomena. M. Ampere, drew from his theory, the conclusion that a circular wire forming part of the connexion between the poles of the battery, should be directed by the earth's magnetism, and stand in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian and the dipping needle. This result was said to be actually obtained, but its accuracy has been questioned, both on theoretical and experimental grounds. As the magnet directs the wire when in form of a curve, and the curve a needle, I endeavoured, says Mr. Faraday, to repeat the experiment, and succeeded in the following manner:—A voltaic combination of two plates was formed, which were connected by a copper wire, bent into a circular form; the plates were put into a small glass jar with dilute acid, and the jar floated on the surface of water; being then left to itself in a quiet atmosphere, the instrument so arranged itself, that the curve was in a plane perpendicular to the magnetic meridian; when moved from this position, either one way or the other, it returned again; and on examining the side of the curve towards the north, it was found to be that, which, according to the law already stated, would be attracted by a south pole. A voltaic circle made in a silver capsule, and mounted with a curve, also produced the same effect; as did likewise, very readily, M. de la Rive's small ring apparatus. When placed on acidulated water, the gas liberated from the plates prevented its taking up a steady position; but when put into a little floating cell, made out of the neck of a Florence flask, the whole readily took the

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the position mentioned above, and even vibrated slowly about it. As the straight connecting wire is directed by a magnet, there is every reason to believe that it will act in the same way with the earth, and take a direction perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. It also should act with the magnetic pole of the earth, as with the pole of a magnet, and endeavour to circulate round it. Theoretically, therefore, a horizontal wire perpendicular to the magnetic meridian, if connected first in one way with a voltaic battery, and then in the opposite way, should have its weight altered; for in the one case it would tend to pass in a circle downwards, and in the other upwards. This alteration should take place differently in different parts of the world. The effect is actually produced by the pole of a magnet, but I have not succeeded, says Mr. F. in obtaining it, employing only the polarity of the earth.

Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, of Bow, Middlesex, has discovered that a light felt of hide or hair, or mixture of hide, hair, and wool, when saturated with tar, is highly elastic and water-proof, and conceiving the useful application of the substance as a lining for the sheathing of ships, he manufactures it in an expeditious and economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose; such sheets being attached to the external sides and bottom of the ship, by simply nailing with copper nails, are covered with planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt; it possesses the property of elasticity in so considerable a degree, as to stretch uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in more dangerous cases of the starting of planks, or the breaking of timbers as in stranding. In all such cases this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case or garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened in the release of the strain; in such cases it generally falls into the openings in a certain degree so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every destruction of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest degree. The hair, or hair and wool, is prepared for felting by the operation of dressing or bowing, as in the practice of hat-making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions, thus felted, are dipped into the melted tar and pitch, certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dripping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to air to dry and cool, and are considered fit for use.

In ANSPACH's History of Newfoundland, recently published, is the following picturesque description of the *Aurora Borealis*:—In Europe, says he, the dry freezing winds proceed from north to east: in North America they are from north to west. When these prevail, the sky is clear and of a dark blue, and the nights transcendently beautiful. The moon displays far greater radiance than in Europe; and, in her absence, her function is not ill supplied by the uncommon and fiery brightness of the stars. The *Aurora Borealis* frequently tinges the sky with coloured rays of such brilliancy, that their splendour, not effaced even by that of the full moon, is of the utmost magnificence, if the moon does not shine. Sometimes it begins in the form of a scarf, of bright light, with its extremities resting on the horizon, which, with a motion resembling that of a fishing net, and a noise similar to the rustling of silk, glides softly up the sky, when the lights frequently unite in the zenith and form the top of a crown; at other times the motion is like that of a pair of colours waving in the air, and the different tints of light present the appearance of so many vast streamers of changeable silk; or spreading into vast columns and altering slowly; or by rapid motions into an immense variety of shapes, varying its colours from all the tints of yellow to the most obscure russet; and after having briskly skimmed along the heavens, or majestically spread itself from the horizon to the zenith, on a sudden it disappears, leaving behind an uniform dusky tract: this is again illuminated, and in the same manner suddenly extinguished. Sometimes it begins with some insulated rays from the north and the north-east, which increase by degrees until they fill the whole sky, forming the most splendid sight that can be conceived, crackling, sparkling, hissing, and making a noise similar to that of artificial fire-works. These phenomena, which are generally considered as the effects of electricity, are looked upon as the forerunners of storms; and when these arise from the north-east they spread the most horrid gloom over the island. Immense islands and fields of ice, brought down from the northern regions, fill up and freeze every bay and harbour, and block up the coast to the distance of several leagues into the ocean. The wind blowing over this immense surface, is full of frozen fogs or frost smoke, arising from the ice, in the shape of an infinite number of icy spiculæ, visible to the naked eye, penetrating into every pore and into the smallest apertures of the wooden houses, and rendering the exposure to the open air very disagreeable and even painful.

BRITISH

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BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CI. *To extend to Ireland an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for granting an additional Bounty on the Exportation of certain Silk Manufactures, and to continue the same until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.*

CAP. CII. *For altering the Drawback on Acetous Acid exported; and for exempting Tiles made for draining Lands from Duty.*

I. The Drawback of 4d. per Gallon shall be paid for such Vinegar or Acetous Acid as shall be exported of the Strength of Proof, and so in proportion for a greater Degree of Strength.

II. Flat Tiles for the Foundation of semi-eliptical Tiles, used for draining lands, exempted from Duty.

CAP. CIII. *To authorise Collectors of the Customs in Ireland to bring to Account the Proceeds of Goods sold under the Provisions of the Warehousing Acts.*

CAP. CIV. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade of the Isle of Man, so far as relates to the Quantity of Muscovado Sugar to be imported into the said Island.*

CAP. CV. *An Act for amending the Laws of Excise relating to warehoused Goods.*

I. On taking out of Warehouse, Wine, Spirits, Coffee, &c. for Exportation, no Duty to be charged for Decrease of Quantity arising from natural waste. Allowance for Waste not to exceed certain Proportions mentioned. Not to prevent the full Duties from being charged without Allowance on spirits, wine, &c. taken out of Warehouse for Home Consumption. Spirits to be re-gauged, and Strength re-examined, &c. Not to exempt any such Goods from being charged with Duties that may be found after account first taken. Deficiency to extend only to such Goods as have not paid duty.

II. Bond to be given for payment of Duties within Three Years, except for such Goods as shall be taken out for Home Consumption or exported before Expiration of that Time, &c. Goods to be sold for Home Consumption at the Expiration of Three Years. If Price for Home Consumption not sufficient for Duties, &c. such Goods may be sold for Exportation. If not sold in Three Months after the period for which Security was given, Goods may be destroyed.

III. No Goods shall be delivered for Removal, or put on board any lighter or other Vessel, unless the same shall have Fastenings, to be locked by the proper Officer, otherwise such Goods shall be forfeited. Persons removing Lighters, having such Goods on board before Hatches are fastened, or altering Fastenings or removing or concealing Goods, shall forfeit 200l.

IV. Wine landed at the London Docks may be warehoused for Exportation only. Proprietor of Wine warehoused at such Docks either for Home Consumption or Exportation desirous of fitting such Wine for Exportation shall give Notice to the Inspector of his Intention.

[Who would suppose that the collection of a paltry revenue should be allowed to impose such obstructions on the freedom of trade as are indicated by the clauses of this act, and by all acts relative to the dock, bonding and warehousing system. Revenue, an affair purely incidental, is by error of reasoning and policy, made to supersede every other interest and feeling.]

CAP. CVI. *To Continue until the First Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and Twenty-four, several Acts of His late Majesty, respecting the Duties of Customs payable on Merchandize imported into Great Britain and Ireland, from any Place within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter; and to increase the Duties payable on the Importation of Sugar from the East Indies, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, in Great Britain, and until the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four in Ireland.*

CAP. CVII. *To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, as relates to the Purchase of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, at Sheerness, in the County of Kent, and to vest certain Lands and Hereditaments at Gillingham, in the said County, in Trustees, to be appropriated to the Public Service in the Department of the Navy.*

CAP. CVIII. *To provide for the Charge of the Addition to the Public Funded Debt of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.*

CAP. CIX. *An Act for better securing the Duties of Excise on Tobacco.*

NEW

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NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

MR. FRANCIS PLACE has contributed much valuable argument and information on a difficult and long disputed question, in his *Illustrations and Proofs of the Principle of Population*, which are written with all the clearness, force and impartiality which might have been expected from the character of their author for originality and acumen. The general scope of Mr. Place's work is a defence of the main doctrine of Mr. Malthus against Mr. Godwin in particular; in which, as well as in exposing Mr. Godwin's singular contrariety of opinions at different periods, we think he is completely successful. Mr. Place, however, is an independent thinker, and walks in no man's footsteps. His corrections of Mr. Malthus's propositions are neither few nor unimportant. We may instance his refutation of that gentleman's assertion that the law of nature gives no man a right to subsistence, when his labour will not fairly purchase it, which has exposed its author to much well-deserved animadversion. The great means which Mr. Place proposes for regulating the proper relation between population and supply, is the extension of information and the instruction of the public mind, by which moral and prudential restraint may be increased. In the sixth chapter, on the state of the working people of England, and the subsequent sections, Mr. Place treats the subject in a manner which entitles him to as much respect for the goodness of his feelings as the soundness of his doctrines. The volume comprises an historical view of the population of this country from the time of the Britons to the present period; and we are convinced that it stands in need of no recommendation but its own intrinsic excellence to introduce it to the notice of all who are interested in the discussion of the dangerous sophisms which it exposes and corrects.

A Complete Course of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, has appeared within these few days, edited by Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, a mathematician of considerable eminence. It is now well known to every teacher, that after a youth is perfected in arithmetic, there is then no work in sequence—no single volume, which, in regard to the mathematical sciences, can be introduced as a system, and corresponding in idea, with Walkinghame's or Joyce's Systems of Arithmetic. Such a volume Mr. N. has produced. It begins with Algebra, proceeds through fluxions, and the differential calculus, with all modern improvements then gives verbatim, the first six and the two last books of Simson's Euclid, with Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conics, Curves, and all their applications to mensuration, perspective, mechanics, optics, astronomy, &c. intermingled with hundreds of examples, all of which are worked at length in a separate Key. Such a volume speaks for itself, and its evident utility places it above the reach of criticism.

We earnestly recommend all who, for any purpose, wish to have a true idea of the advantages of emigration to America, and of the state of society there, to peruse *A Visit to North America and the English Settlements in the Illinois, by* ADLARD WELBY, Esq. The accounts of many former travellers appear to be far from correct, particularly those of Mr. Birkbeck, to whose settlement the author paid a visit. The flattering accounts of that gentleman have induced many to quit their former situations and to settle in that vicinity. He made large promises of wealth and freedom, but in every particular, according to Mr. Welby's statement, the adventurers have been most egregiously disappointed. We mention these charges to point out the necessity of caution in trusting to the overcharged representations of others. To our present author, that caution need not, we think, be applied; for so far from falling into the common fault, of lavishing undeserved praise, he seems to go into the opposite extreme, and to betray even a degree of prejudice against the country through which he travelled, which if it does not increase the value of the work, at least heightens the amusement to be derived.

We congratulate the public on the appearance of Miss AIKIN's promised *Memoirs of the Court of King James the First*. The cursory perusal we have been able to give it, convinces us that, much as we esteem her prior publication, its popularity is likely to be equalled, if not surpassed, by the present volumes. The acknowledged judgment, taste, and spirit of Miss Aikin, combined with patient and industrious research, have accomplished all that could have been expected from her. In point of novelty and amusing details we are inclined to prefer the Memoirs of James to those of Elizabeth. The subject is less trite, and many veins of anecdote, which Miss Aikin has introduced, have been before but carelessly and imperfectly exhibited. Her task has been a difficult one, but worthy of her abilities, and she has acquitted herself of it in a manner

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which cannot fail to ensure her a deserved and lasting reputation.

One of the most honest books that has appeared for several years relative to France, is Mr. IRELAND's volume, entitled *France for the last Seven Years, or the Bourbons.* Mr. I. dedicates his work in a noble spirit to the Cortes of Spain, and thereby proves that his feelings are of the true old British school, and that he is not one of those base panders of power who for years past have subsisted by ascribing the crimes of their patrons to the principles of liberty. Mr. Ireland lived in Paris during the last seven years, in familiar intercourse with its citizens, and does not write upon reports or hear-says, but from his own personal observation. We quote as an example his account of the sensations created in Paris by the return of Napoleon from Elba, in consequence of the breach of all faith with him, and of the propositions to seize him and send him to St. Helena.

At this momentous crisis, I resided in the faubourg St. Germain, when having business one morning on the other side of the water, I proceeded down the Rue du Bac, but stopped in my way at the caffe Guerraz in that street, which I found extremely crowded, while a strange appearance of anxiety was depicted on every countenance, several persons surrounding each individual who had been fortunate enough to get a newspaper, the contents of which the lucky possessor was reading aloud to the bye-standers; as the incessant buz prevented my gaining any information, I enquired of the *limonadière* at the *comptoir*, the reason of the novel scene I witnessed, upon which, she exclaimed with astonishment:—"Good heaven! is it possible, Sir, you should not have heard that the Emperor is landed in France?" Such being indeed the earliest information I had acquired of this wonderful event, all endeavours to convey a faithful picture of the extraordinary scene that now presented itself, would be utterly impossible; people running in all directions, seemed to have forgotten the avocations for which they left their homes; at every hundred paces you met a group in close conversation; *gens d'armes* on horse and foot, were proceeding with rapidity, in different directions; at the Thuilleries, upon Change, along the Boulevards, all was hurry and confusion, while many old soldiers, hoping that the Emperor might arrive at the capital in safety, forgot in their eagerness the prudence which should have guided them, and in the exultation of the moment, cried out, "*Vive l'Empereur,*" two instances of which I witnessed in front of the *Gards Meuble, Place Louis Quinze;* these men were forthwith seized, and hurried away to the *corps de garde.* In short, all regular routine of business was totally at a stand; a species of public fever was the consequence, and the national pulse defied all the efforts of reason to bring it back to a tone of sanity. In this state of mental delirium, the day passed over, but with return of night, the sensation was, if possible, encreased; the cafes were crowded to excess, while the vigilance of the police had redoubled its precautions, by stationing additional *gens d'armes* in every quarter; added to which, the *mouchards*, under all disguises, mingled with the crowds to ascertain and report the state of public feeling, as well as to stop all such whose conduct should render them amenable to the existing laws; many arrestations in consequence took place, and actuated by various contending passions, the inhabitants of Paris at length retired to their respective quarters, awaiting with unparalleled anxiety, the arrival of news as to the failure or success of Napoleon's hazardous undertaking.

At a very early hour the next morning, the city was in motion, when it was given out that if three persons were seen stationary in the street they should immediately be dispersed; and by the middle of the day numerous reports were afloat, most of which emanated from government, stating the complete failure of Napoleon, and his imprisonment, immediately after landing; others detailed his assassination by the indignant populace, while another related that the soldiery having forced him to surrender, he was shot as a traitor by military law, and his head chopped off in order to be sent to Paris, and there publicly exposed. But as to any real statements, not a word transpired that could be relied upon, all letters from the south being inspected at the Post-office; added to this, the diligences were searched on entering Paris, while at the barriers, which were kept closed, guards were stationed, together with the most vigilant emissaries of the Police.

While this information was gradually made public in the capital, a thousand reports were spread; and certainly had Napoleon been a cat, his nine lives would not have sufficed him, as I am certain he was killed twenty times, and in as many different ways; however, upon his arrival at Grenoble, which is a large and populous city, the sensation at Paris became very apparent indeed, nor could all the vigilance and rigourous measures of the police, and arrestations hourly made in all directions, prevent the expressions of joy, which arose from a conviction of his ultimate arrival in safety at the capital.

Those persons who were not witnesses of the fact, can form no idea of the incalculable sale of Bonaparte's proclamation dated from the Gulf of Juan, the first of March, wherein he stated, "*La Victoire marchera au pas de charge,—L'Aigle avec les Couleurs Nationales, volera de clocher en clocher, jusqu'aux tours de Notre Dame.*" In short, the above words were in every one's mouth.

On the evening of the 19th, between ten and eleven at night, I passed through the Place Carousel in my way home; all was perfectly quiet at the Thuilleries, where the only circumstance that struck me was, there being more lights than usual in the windows of the long facade; nothing, however, gave the least indication of the speedy departure of the Royal Family, which took place about two hours after, of which I was not aware until the following morning at half past nine, when I observed, on gaining the Pont Royal, that no centries were stationed there, and that all the windows of the palace were closed, while upon gaining the pedestal of the first colossal figure that intersects the iron railing in the Place Carousel, I found a large placard posted upon it, whereon appeared the following indicrous notice, in striking characters, "*Chateau a louer bien meuble si ce n'est la Batterie de Cuisine que le dernier proprietaire a emporte avec lui.*" "*Palace to let will furnished, except the kitchen utensils, which have been carried away by the late proprietor.*" And upon the second pedestal, "*Gros et gras cochon a vendre pour un Napoleon.*" "*A large fat hog to be sold for one Napoleon.*" Such were the first intimations I had respecting the departure of Louis and the family, of which Bonaparte was apprised at Fontainbleau by seven o'clock in the morning, when he immediately set off in a carriage for Paris, attended only by a few hussars and dragoons, driving with great rapidity.

From the moment that the departure of the Bourbons was made public, the arrival of the Emperor was anxiously expected, and consequently on the 20th of March, at an early hour, no inconsiderable bustle was manifested throughout Paris. Numerous reports were in circulation as to the barrier by which he would enter, as well as the precise hour when he might be expected. Thus, being misled by these contradictory statements, I proceeded in various directions, and about mid-day was attracted with multitudes to the Boulevard Montmartre, where I arrived in time to see a body of about two thousand troops covered with dirt and dust, who were accompanying several pieces of heavy artillery, every man wearing the tri-coloured cockade; while at stated intervals of five minutes, as they advanced shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" rent the air, in which they were joined by vociferations of the populace who accompanied them, every soldier having a citizen linked to either arm demanding

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ing tidings concerning the march of Napoleon, and the period of his arrival at the capital. This motley cavalcade was slow in its progress, for at certain periods an halt was made in order to gratify the populace, who insisted upon regaling the companions of the Emperor, for which purpose all the surrounding wine-shops were put in a state of requisition, when immense cans were brought out at the expense of the people, who with the troops toasted the Emperor, General Bertrand, the Old Guard, &c. &c. with an enthusiasm which none but an eye witness can figure to his imagination. In this manner they continued along the Boulevards, turning down the Rue de la Paix, and halted in the Place Vendome, where it appears they were to remain till further orders.

I repaired to the Thuilleries, taking my station as near as possible to the entrance of the *Pavilion de Flore*, when after waiting hour after hour, during which period the expectant but wearied crowds were many times replaced by fresh comers, at past six o'clock, on a sudden, a distant shout was heard, which continued rapidly increasing, and after a lapse of some minutes a small escort of horse galloped into the square, and immediately afterwards a carriage rattled along at full speed, containing the object so long and ardently expected by the accompanying multitudes, who, with Bertrand and Dronet, made signs to the shouting populace, while numerous general officers surrounding the vehicle uncovered, mingled their affectionate sentiments with those of the crowd.

On gaining the portal, it was with infinite difficulty that Napoleon could alight, from the dreadful pressure, and no sooner had he gained the bottom of the grand staircase, than he was raised from the ground and borne up the flight of stairs upon the shoulders of the officers, during which operation his constant cry was "*Soyez sage mes bons enfans! Soyez sage je vous en prie!*" "Be steady my good children; be steady I entreat of you;" but to expect subordination at such a moment was fallacious, as the general impulse approximated to madness; in proof of which, a piece of the flap of his coat being either purposely or by accident torn off, was instantly divided into hundreds of scraps, for the procurement of each remnant of which by way of relique, there was as much struggling as if the effort had been made to become possessed of so many ingots of gold.

I repaired at an early hour in the morning to the Thuilleries Gardens, where I already found thousands assembled to view Napoleon, who appeared at one of the windows every five minutes, when he was saluted with incessant acclamations, and if absent from popular observation for any longer period he was compelled to shew himself, as the clamour became so loud and imperious. Upon one of these occasions Bertrand stood beside him, whom he good-naturedly pulled by the ear, and patted upon the shoulder, exclaiming, as he performed the action, "*le brave n'a jamais quitté!*" "this brave fellow never abandoned me!" As the windows of the apartment were wide open, I could perceive that Napoleon constantly traversed the chamber accompanied by a female, whom upon enquiry I learned was the Queen Hortensia. And another circumstance which I noticed was, that upon his presenting himself to the public in this manner, numerous individuals among the crowd held up petitions, who, upon the Emperor's retiring from the window, were desired by Bertrand, or some other officer, to deliver them to a sentry stationed below at no great distance, when after the lapse of a few minutes Napoleon again appeared with the bundle of papers in his left hand, which he held forth to view, and then placing his right hand upon his heart, he bowed his head two or three times, thereby intimating that it was his intention to peruse every document himself, and not commit the petitions of his subjects to the decision of any other individual.

A sober and abstemious reader will probably turn from *Essays, Moral, Philosophical and Stomachical, on the important science of Good Living*, by LAUNCELOT STURGEON, esq. as likely to seduce him into some excess, inconsistent with his limited regimen, and perhaps he would do wisely. Mr. Sturgeon is evidently a thorough connoisseur in the art on which he writes, and displays it in the most fascinating colours. The faculties of eating and drinking are discussed in full detail, and with a solemnity of didactic eloquence perfectly suited to the subject. "Either a man's principles," says the worthy epicure, "or his stomach must be very unsettled, who is insensible to the real value of the pleasures of the table; and we may be assured that no constitution stands so much in need of radical reform as that of him who can view a good dinner with indifference, or repay it with ingratitude." In this mixed spirit of irony and earnest, the Essays are well supported to the conclusion. Even beyond the kitchen, the author shews himself to be a man of information and taste; and, while we must decline to taste his sauces, we can sufficiently relish the jocularity and humour with which he has seasoned his pages.

Without intending to detract from the merits of the "great unknown" novelist of the present day, or to question the reputation to which the versatility of his talents entitles him, we should certainly be glad to arrest that spirit of imitation, which is at once mean in its origin and abortive in its effects. It is with pleasure that we see attempts made to direct the taste of the public to novels which may instruct, whilst they interest their reader; and in this class, we have perused with satisfaction two entertaining works, entitled *The Village Coquette*, and *Langreath*, which, though of very dissimilar character, are both above mediocrity. In the former we meet with sprightly dialogue and spirited sketches of characters. The latter is a well-constructed novel, commanding a high degree of interest from its accurate description of Cambrian manners and scenery, the contrasted display of passions in the principal characters, and its unalloyed moral tendency. We may also mention a third novel, called *Such is the World*, as not undeserving of as favourable an opinion as we have expressed of the works above alluded to.

A Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Account of the Borough of Preston, by MARMADUKE TULKET, merits the attention of such of our readers as are interested in works of a local nature. It contains a concise historical account of the borough, and of the law courts for the county palatine of Lancaster, which are held there, and enters into a full description of the town itself, which is assisted by several tolerable plates. We notice on the other hand many things which might well have been omitted, such as lists of Ladies' Charity Balls, and of Charity Sermons, with

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with other trifling and unnecessary details which can hardly possess any interest for residents, and to strangers are mere impertinencies.—Preston has reason to be *proud* of enjoying the privilege of universal suffrage in a higher degree than any place in the empire.

It will be proper for those persons who direct their views to emigration, to consult a recent volume containing *A Geographical, Historical and Topographical Description of Van Diemen's Land, by* GEORGE WILLIAM EVANS, Surveyor-general of the Colony, which conveys a very favourable account of that island, and holds out to settlers advantages of the first importance. The most valuable and original portion of the work is that which relates to the topography of the colony, and it is, indeed, this part of the work alone, which is to be attributed to the pen of Mr. Evans. The rest, and by much the greater portion, has been compiled and added to the original manuscript since its arrival in this country, with the apparent object of adding to the bulk of the work. The matter thus collected, although not without its use, has been for some time before the public, on whom it is thus forced again very unnecessarily. With these drawbacks, this volume is certainly both interesting and instructive. A large chart of the island is also published to accompany the volume, but is to be had in a separate form, so well detailed as to be a geographical acquisition.

When a poet "finds his stanzas very easy" to write, the presumption is, that the public will find them very difficult to read. So it is with *The Templar*. It is the opinion of this author, that his verse, Don Juan's metre, "is made as women stitch."

"No doubt it is, with just as much facility,
"By men with less than Byron's famed ability."

But this facility is only a snare for the unexperienced. To write indifferent doggrel verse they find to be the easiest thing in the world. It is only by sad experience that the real difficulty of their task is discovered. Nothing of this sort can live, which does not mingle pungent wit and an exquisite perception of humour, with something of the higher faculties of a poet, and the whole must bear a fine and delicate polish. Such is Lord Byron's Don Juan—and such is not the Templar. We think it is altogether a failure. The humour is low, the composition loose, and the verse for the most part intolerable. No licence can justify such lines as the following, which, instead of wit and rhyme, abound with blunders and vulgarity—

"Am I to take about your wicker basket
Under my arm? I vow it makes me *savage*.
I am surprised how you can think to ask it
Or expect me to run after your *cabbage!*
Being full of wrath and ire I will not mask it;
Immediately I'll pack up all my *baggage*."
"All! (quoth the lady) that surely never much shall
Be, which will rest in the compass of a nut-shell."

We leave this specimen to speak for itself, and shall only reiterate our admonition, that nothing is so offensive as this style of poetry without a very high degree of skill and delicacy in its execution.

A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, by WILLIAM SHAW MASON, Esq., is a work which we have undeservedly for a long time omitted to notice. We would recommend it to the attention of any one who wishes to have a clear and correct idea of the state of our oppressed and neglected sister country. The communications upon which it is drawn up, are made by the clergy, so that their accuracy may be safely depended upon for any purpose for which they may be consulted. The antiquities which are to be met with in the various parishes are noticed, and many stone engravings of them are given. The three volumes now published, may be considered as a supplement to the series of County Surveys, undertaken by the Dublin Society, and both series taken together, may be safely said to comprize the most extensive and authentic stock of materials whence future writers may deduce correct inferences, as to the present state of the country in several of its most interesting particulars.

We have been favoured with a copy of *Three Nights in Perthshire, with a Description of the Festival of a Scotch Hairst Kirn* (or harvest-home feast), by PERCY YORKE, with the perusal of which we were highly pleased. The author, whilst making a pedestrian tour amongst the enchanting Lochs of Ketturin and Lochard, the Clachan of Aberfoil, and the neighbouring scenery, so widely celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott, becomes acquainted with two young men, who carry him with them to a friend's house, where he is treated with true Scotch hospitality, by the worthy father and his two lovely accomplished daughters, and is detained a day for the purpose of being present at the "Hairst Kirn." The description of his two friends at the beginning of this little work, led us to expect much pleasure from the perusal of it, and we were far from being disappointed. His sketches of the romantic scenery, with which that region abounds, prove him to possess no despicable descriptive powers, and the numerous pieces of poetry with which his pages are interspersed, though perhaps not equal to the other parts, shew that the author's attainments, in that line of composition, are very considerable.

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To practitioners on the flute, this work promises to be a serviceable companion. "O Dolce Concento," arranged with variations; "Union Waltz," a trio, consisting of three airs simultaneously performed; "Together let us range the fields," "Love in thine eyes," "Le Garçon Volage," "Saxon Air," "Le Don Juan," "March in the occasional Oratorio," and "Gia fan Ritorno," are the most prominent airs. In a word, the whole number is well made up, and to the tasteful amateur, will prove a deservedly acceptable treat.

Rossini's favourite Cavatina "Di piacer mi balza il cor," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by Fred. Ries, Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm. 4s.

This Cavatina, (though trivial in its cast) possesses considerable attractions. The introduction, a *larghetto* movement, is simple, but not without dignity; the closing passages agreeably prepare the ear for the reception of the air "Di piacer mi balza il cor," which is occasionally and successfully introduced throughout the piece. The modulations are ingenious, and the passages novel and pleasing. This is succeeded by an *Andante* of a soothing character, which forms a happy contrast to the *naiveté* of the Rondo itself. The *coda* is energetic and appropriate, and the arrangement of the whole reflects considerable credit on the judgment of Mr. Ries.

No. 10, of Operatic Airs: the subjects taken from the most approved Operas. Italian, English, &c. &c. and arranged for the Piano Forte, with an Introductory Movement to each, by the most eminent Authors; amongst whom are Messrs. Clementi, Kalkbrenner, Latour, Ries, Rowlings, &c. &c. 3s.

"My native Highland home" (composed by Mr. Bishop,) is the subject chosen for this Rondo, by Mr. Holder. The

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The arrangement is tasteful, and the necessary digressions from the subject calculated to ensure all the intended effect. Of the Introduction we must decline speaking in terms of commendation. The best we can say of it is, that it does not materially detract from the general merits of the piece.

Hart's Fifth Set of Quadrilles, with their Proper Figures, as Danced at Almack's and the Nobility's Balls, composed and arranged for the Piano Forte, or Harp, and respectfully dedicated to Lady and Miss Dallas, by Joseph Hart. 4s.

These six Airs, with their appropriate figures for dancing, (given both in English and French,) form the subject matter of this compilation. The general arrangement is far from defective; and, to those who love to trip on the "light fantastic toe," or who listen with unmixed pleasure to the harmony of the sylvan deities, these quadrilles will prove an offering not unworthy notice.

"Love Wakes and Weeps," a Serenade from the Pirate. The music composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s.6d.

The introductory symphony of this serenade would alone suffice to prove Mr. M'Murdie's taste and science. The air itself is novel, tender, and sweetly affecting. With the digression into the *relative minor* at the second verse, we are greatly pleased. It both gratifies the ear and accommodates the author's sense. If we have any objection to offer to this interesting production, it is, that in a few, but only a few instances, the *accent* is not judiciously, nor, indeed, correctly given.

The Deserted Cottage, a Ballad: the Words by Mr. W. Bygrave, the Music composed by R. W. Evans. 1s. 6d.

This song, the piano-forte accompaniment to which is both pleasing and appropriate, possesses in its melody a considerable degree of sweetness. The sentiment of the words is well expressed; and they are in themselves so pathetic and poetical as to have merited all the care and attention evidently bestowed upon them by the composer.

DRAMA.

Covent Garden.—Independently of the frequent and successful repetitions of the *Exile*, the *Tempest*, and the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the managers of this theatre have, since our last, produced a new operatic drama, under the title of *Montrose*, or *The Children of the Mist*. Without going into the minutiæ of the fable, or business of this piece, which is founded on one of the celebrated Scotch novels, we will notice that the principal interest arises from the well known and famous contests between the Earl of Montrose and the Marquis of Argyle. Though the story is unconnected, and obscurely told, some of the passages are truly vigourous, and peculiarly striking. Its favourable reception, however, is in a considerable degree, to be attributed to the high and original humour of Liston, and the excellence of the music, together with the taste and skill by which a portion of it is executed by Miss Stephens.

Drury Lane.—At this house, the powers of Kean have continued to draw crowded and respectable houses to his personations of *Brutus*, *Rolla*, *Richard the Third*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Jaffier*, in *Venice Preserved*, and *Reuben Glenroy*, in *Town and Country*. But the active lessee and manager, constantly at his post, and ever on the alert, has added to these attractions, the production of no fewer than three new pieces, under the several titles of *Owen, Prince of Powis*, or *Welsh Feuds*; *Adeline*, or the *Victim of Seduction*; and *Love in Humble Life*. The scene of the first of these, (a tragedy) is laid in the time of one of the Henries, and of course in the Cambrian territory. In a drama founded on Welsh story, much interest might have been expected, speaking both in a poetic and patriotic sense. But the incidents here brought together, did not, we must in candour confess, gain all the hold upon our feelings, which we had been taught to expect. The language, nevertheless, is often highly poetical, as well as sentimental, and displays a mind not only well educated, but nobly gifted. The chief supports of *Owen*, were Kean, Cooper and Miss Edmiston. *Adeline*, (a piece adapted from the French) is a deeply-affecting little drama, and carries with it a moral that cannot fail to be useful, as it is calculated to guard the youthful heart against attempts which are too frequently, and often, too successfully directed against female honour. The third and last of these three productions, possesses a variety of meritorious characteristics

A comic opera, under the name of *The Veteran*, has appeared within these few days, which is the most interesting piece that has appeared since Monsieur Tonson, and promises to be a public favourite.

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MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

FEVER, within the last few weeks, has been more frequent in the metropolis than during many of the preceding months; and in some cases the extreme collapse which attended even the onset of the complaint, precluded the employment of measures that, without reference to circumstances, would be judged appropriate. It were well, indeed, that pathologists and practitioners should divest their minds of the specific *sui generis* feeling on the nature of febrile essence, and not give in to that false phraseology which implies the conception of an abstract, *ab origine* difference in the malign something that has been the source of the malady. Is the patient's disorder a nervous fever? or a bilious fever? or a brain fever? or a *typhus* fever? are questions, in the writer's mind, denoting an erroneous thinking respecting the principles of diseased manifestation, for the same external cause will produce each and every variety of effect, according to the constitutional or accidental condition of the recipient—and that which might be named a bilious fever on one day, might at least with equal propriety, be designated as a brain fever on the next.

The reporter is not an anti-contagionist: he believes in the communicability of fever by an engendered poison; but he likewise believes in the spontaneous origin of the sickness, and in its reference for the complexion it assumes, to other principles than the operation of a septic-venom. What volumes of useless controversy, respecting the contagious or non-contagious nature of the yellow fever and plague, might have been spared, had observers and authors recognised the absurdity of metonymically naming a complaint from the local or other variations of its external aspect!

The rationale and remedial demands of fever are equally various—and to contend that it is inflammation of the brain, or any *one* thing beside, is to contend for a fallacious assumption. It is all and every thing that implies deranged sensibility and action, and restorative indications must be deduced, not from nomenclature or nosology, but from a due consideration of age, sex, place, time, and circumstance.

Rheumatic disorders, as well as febrile derangements, continue to prevail; and some instances have recently occurred, of a sudden translation of the joint affection to internal and vital organs. Since his last report, the writer has lost two patients by this precipitate conversion, as it were, of rheumatism into apoplexy in the one, and dropsy of the chest in the other instance; and although rheumatic irritations are, for the most part, unaccompanied by danger, the occasional tendency now referred to, ought ever to be retained in recollection. Rheumatism is not seldom the disorder of the robust—and it is often induced by that carelessness that characterizes physical strength, so that in this particular, the feeble have in some sort the advantage. In one of the cases just referred to, the complaint commenced from a chill received by going upon the river during perspiration—an effect which an individual of a less vigorous stamina would instinctively guard against. The reporter takes occasion to say, that he has lately seen, in several instances, the best effects from wearing wash-leather over flannel, as a preservative against the consequences of those exposures to which all are more or less liable. A waistcoat of this material will, in many cases, supersede the necessity of, and prove a more effective barrier against cold, than a great-coat—and not seldom, even after the establishment of a rheumatism which refuses to give way before the most powerful medicine, clothing the parts affected with leather, will almost immediately loosen its hold.

Vaccination still retains its full credit with the writer of these papers; and he was happy to find the two highest authorities in the kingdom report this year as favourably of the practice as they did on the preceding. True it is, that failures, as to the thoroughly protecting efficacy of the vaccine virus, repeatedly present themselves; but such a small-pox as we see in a thousand to one cases after vacciuation, is no more, nay, not so much to be dreaded as is a common catarrhal affection from cold; and it should be remembered, that even small pox itself is not an absolute security against re-infection. Dr. Sims has just mentioned to the writer that he has lately seen a case of death from second small-pox; the writer himself some time since saw the same thing—a result he has never witnessed from small-pox subsequent to the vaccine impregnation.

In the administration of those medicinals which are powerfully sedative under certain circumstances, the practitioner should be cautious how he increases their dose to an immoderate degree, in consequence of the apparent inertness of the drug up to a certain point, for it is not seldom that almost no effect seems to result from larger and larger quantities, till, at length, and without warning, the whole that has been given seems to operate as if at one time. A friend of the writer has just related to him a case of collapse almost to death from the Prussic acid carried gradually up to the extent of ten minims; and nearly a similar

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milar result has just attended the administration of digitalis, in the reporter's own practice. Such edged tools are medicinals, and such cautious observation does their exhibition demand.

The writer has seen his name bandied about in several of the papers and magazines of the day, as an advocate for the popular employment of Prussic acid, than which intimation nothing can be more unfounded and unjust. He merely stated, and the statement he fearlessly and without qualification repeats, that either carefully touching a carious tooth with the liquid in question, or putting into it two or three drops of the same, has, in several instances, operated with the power and quickness almost of a charm in subduing irritation and pain. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Feb. 20, 1822.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AN Agricultural Report in a nut-shell, the kernal more beneficial to those who consume, than those who labour to produce it. The weather has been most propitious, and the earth in the finest state for cultivation. With the exception of certain of the fen lands, the superfluous moisture is generally absorbed, with far less damage from the late floods than could have been expected. The spring culture for every article is getting forward, as far as circumstances have permitted, including among these the diminished means of the cultivators. However, every thing is in a good state of forwardness. Both corn and cattle still overflow the markets, not only without remuneration, but to the heavy loss of the farmer and grazier. The wheat looks finely, without any complaint of its rankness; some damage from the wire-worm in course. Grass in profusion, and the lands firm: thence grass-lamb will be early this season. Turnips and cole have been long since running, but are still of some use to stock.

As a proof of the constant ample supply of the markets, TWENTY THOUSAND fat sheep, were driven into Smithfield on each of the preceding Mondays, although the markets had previously been supplied to an overflow. On the information of a salesman, one lot of fat beasts lately lost one hundred and fifty pounds, being sold below the store price to the grazier. Small milk-fed pork is somewhat dearer of late, but the Irish supply, for years past, has totally ruined pig-breeding in England, and is perhaps not very far from doing a similar favour for Ireland; since it is a known fact, that in the latter country the plenty is so great, that they are now in the habit of throwing away the inwards of the pigs slaughtered, after stripping them of the fat. Many cargoes of Irish provisions exported hither, are now re-exporting to Jamaica, with not much better hope than in our own markets. House-lamb, as a fashionable viand, has been, years since, on the decline, perhaps not half the number as in former days are fattened. Present price about a shilling per pound. It is remarked corn declines in price, yet flour, bread, and beer maintain their's. Whose fault is that? Would sellers reduce price, or buyers raise it voluntarily? Nothing more can be done in such cases, with any effect, but leaving all transactions to take their natural course, whatever periodical and never-failing conjurors may pretend. By general consent, all agricultural reporting has now become *political*. The insidious and pretended relief held forth by the ministers, is universally scouted for its inexplicableness and inefficiency.

The temperature of the month has been remarkably mild, the general height of the thermometer being from 40 to 52°.

Smithfield.—Beef 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.—Mutton 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork 3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Raw Fat 3s. 2d.——Wheat 30s. to 72s.—Rye 21s. 0d. to 26s.—Barley 16s. to 27s.—Oats 13s. to 27s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 57s. to 84s. 0d.—Clover do. 72s. to 105s.—Straw 24s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Coals in the Pool 34s. 2d. to 43s. 6d.

Middlesex, Feb. 25, 1822.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Jan.* 27.			*Feb.* 28.			
Cocoa, W. I. common	3 0 0	to	4 0 0	£3 0 0	to	4 0 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 7 0	..	5 0 0	5 8 0	..	5 10 0	ditto.
Coffee, ———, fine	4 9 0	..	5 12 0	5 16 0	..	6 0 0	ditto.
——, Mocha	12 0 0	..	18 0 0	13 0 0	..	20 0 0	per cwt
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8½	..	0 0 9¼	0 0 8½	..	0 0 9¼	per lb.
———, Demerara	0 0 9½	..	0 0 0	0 0 9½	..	0 1 0	ditto.
Currants	4 16 0	..	5 14 0	5 5 0	..	5 15 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 3 0	..	4 8 0	3 3 0	..	4 8 0	ditto.

Flax,

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Flax, Riga	.	58	0	0	..	0	0	0	57	0	0	..	58	0	0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	.	54	0	0	..	0	0	0	53	0	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	.	2	0	0	..	4	4	6	3	0	0	..	4	10	0 per cwt.
—— —, Sussex, do.	.	2	0	0	..	2	16	0	3	5	0	..	5	0	0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	.	8	15	0	..	9	10	0	8	0	0	..	8	10	0 per ton.
——— ——, Pigs	.	5	0	0	..	7	0	0	5	0	0	.	6	10	0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	.	39	0	0	..	0	0	0	39	0	0	..	0	0	0 per jar
—, Galipoli	.	65	0	0	..	0	0	0	66	0	0	..	0	0	0 per ton.
Rags	.	1	18	0	..	0	0	0	1	18	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new		3	16	0	..	4	0	0	3	16	0	.	4	0	0 ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	.	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0 ditto.
——, East India	.	0	10	0	..	0	12	0	0	10	0	..	0	12	0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	.	1	1	0	..	1	1	4	1	0	1	..	1	1	4 per lb
——, Bengal, skein	.	0	14	6	..	0	17	1	0	13	1	..	0	16	7 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	.	0	7	3	..	0	8	0	0	8	9	.	0	9	0 per lb
———, Cloves	.	0	3	9	..	0	0	0	0	3	9	..	0	0	0 ditto.
———, Nutmegs	.	0	3	9	..	0	3	10	0	3	9	..	0	3	10 ditto.
—— —, Pepper, black	.	0	0	7¼	..	0	0	7½	0	0	7¼	..	0	0	7½ ditto.
———, ———, white	.	0	1	3	..	0	1	4	0	1	4	..	0	1	6 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	.	0	4	4	..	0	4	10	0	3	6	..	0	4	2 per gal.
— —, Geneva Hollands		0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	1	3	..	0	1	7 ditto.
—— —, Rum, Jamaica	.	0	1	7	..	0	1	9	0	1	7	..	0	1	8 ditto.
Sugar, brown	.	2	13	0	..	2	19	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0 per cwt.
—— —, Jamaica, fine	.	3	16	0	..	4	12	0	3	11	0	..	3	15	0 per cwt.
——, East India, brown		0	14	0	..	0	16	0	0	14	0	..	0	16	0 dritto.
——, lump, fine	.	3	14	0	..	3	18	0	4	15	0	..	4	18	0 per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	.	2	9	6	..	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	2	1	0 per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	.	2	3	0	..	0	0	0	2	14	0	..	2	18	0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	.	0	2	6½	..	0	0	0	0	2	6½	..	0	0	0 per lb.
—, Hyson, best	.	0	4	0	..	0	0	0	0	4	0	..	0	0	0 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old		22	0	0	..	33	0	0	22	0	0	..	33	0	0 per pipe
——, Port, old	.	24	0	0	..	55	0	0	24	0	0	..	55	0	0 ditto
—— —, Sherry	.	25	0	0	..	60	0	0	25	0	0	..	60	0	0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Belfast, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 40s. 0d. — Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 22.— Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 40.—Leghorn, 47¼.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Grand Surrey 56l. 0s.—Grand Union, 19l 0s.—Grand Junction, 225l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 350l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 3400l.—Oxford, 670l. Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 162l.—London, 102l.—West India, 176l.—Southwark Bridge, 15l.—Strand. 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 250l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 131l. 0s.—Gas Light Company, 64l. 0s. City Ditto, 105l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 22d was 78⅞ 9⅛ 9; 3 per cent. consols, 78¼ ⅛ ½; 5 per cent navy 104⅛ 8.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 9d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the 20th of Jan.* 1822, *and the 20th of Feb.* 1822: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 116.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

Alderson, J. Liverpool, oil-merchant. (Lowe and Co. *attornies.*

Allsup, C. High Holborn, hatter. (Pearce and Co.

Andrews, T. W. Stamford, Lincolnshire, cabinet-maker. (Wright.

Atkinson, M. Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, scrivener. (Taylor.

Axford, T. Abingdon, wine-merchant. (Nelson.

Baker, T. Wolverhampton, mercer. (Williams and Co.

Banting, J. Cumberland-street, New-road, carpenter. (Williams and Co.

Bilsborough, B. Lower Merton, cow-keeper. (Robinson.

Blackley, D. Cambridge, bricklayer. (King.

Bond, W. Houndsditch, wafer-manufacturer. (Knight and Co.

Bostock, E. Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, bleacher, (Holme and Co.

Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Shelton and Co.

Buckland, J. Chard, Somerset, miller. (Hine.

Bullock, J. Leadenhall-st. grocer. (Smith & Co.

Burgie, J. Mark-lane, carpenter. (Leigh.

Capon, J. Strand, hatter. (M'Michael.

Collins, W. Clapham-road, corn-mercht. (Reeve.

Chinnock, R. Froome Selwood, Somerset, builder. (Jeyes.

Coldman, J. Brighton-place, New Kent-road, carpenter. (Meymott.

Colling, W. K. Liverpool, tax-collector. (Wheeler. Compte,

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Compte, H. Church-street, Bethnal-green, cabinet-maker. (Clift.
Cramp, J. Broad-street, Wapping, victualler. (Hall and Co.
Curling, W. Shadwell High-street, tailor and slop-seller. (Unwin.
Dansey, W. Bristol, brewer. (Dix.
Decker, G. Dawlish, Devon, builder. (Brutton.
Dye, R. Peckham, wheelwright. (Dixon.
Edmunds, E. Newport, Monmouthshire, draper. (Pearson.
Edwards, T. Brighton, merchant. (Warne.
Farmer, G. jun. Birmingham, roller of metals. (Holme and Co.
Fell, W. Workington, broker. (Falcon.
Gallon, T. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Mackinson.
Gilbert I. and F. Taylor, Bristol, commission-merchants. (Evans.
Gibb, M. Shepton, Yorkshire, haberdasher. (Parnall and Co.
Gray, C. Oxford-street, horse-dealer. (Hall.
Gray, T. T. Wardour-st. coal-mercht. (Evrington.
Green, C. Leather-lane, victualler. (Vandercorn and Co.
Griffiths, T. Oxford-st. jeweller. (Appleby & Co.
Hay, S. Upper Lisson-street, carpenter. (Carlon.
Hemming, J. Burford, Oxfordshire, dealer. (King.
Herrington, J. Fareham, Hampshire, linen-draper. (Hicks and Co.
Hill, J. Regent-street, Piccadilly, tailor. (Rice.
Hobson, R. Maidstone, haberdasher. (Ashurst.
Holmes, R. Langbourn Chambers, mercht. (Hewett.
Jabert, R. Birmingham, printer. (Meyrick and Co.
Jackson, W. G. and W. Hardley, Great Surrey-st. Surrey, linen-drapers. (Jones.
Jarvis, T. Adderbury, Oxfordshire, fell-monger. (Chilton.
Johnson, M. Leeds, woollen-cloth mercht. (Wilson.
Joselin, J. jun. Smith's-buildings, Southwark, rope-maker. (Turner.
Judd, R. R. and B. S. Fowler, Birmingham, dealers. (Clarke and Co.
Kendall, J. Mile-end, cow-keeper. (Burnley & Co.
King, R. Coventry-court, Haymarket. (Carlon.
Knibbs, J. H. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. (Passmore.
Knight, J. Tatenhill, Stafford, draper. (Cookney.
Lee, C. Cheswardine, Shropshire, maltster. (Hicks.
Lidbetter, T. Southwick, Sussex, corn and coal-merchant. (Gregson and Co.
Lilley, N. Leeds, linen-manufacturer. (Holme and Co.
Lilwall, R. Pembroke, maltster. (Bell.
Manning, T. Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer. (Longdill.
Marsh. T. Coulton, Staffordshire, miller (Lewes and Co.
Maxwell, W. Lancaster, draper. (Blackstock and Co.
Milnes, J. Halifax, grocer. (Wigglesworth.
Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, stationer. (Collins.
Melenschy, G. Strand, furrier. (Pearce and Co.
Morton, J. Radcliffe-highway, victualler, (Oakley and Co.
Murcott, A. Warwick, draper. (Meyrick & Co.
Mynn, W. Thompson, Norfolk, farmer. (Barber.
Newman, C. Brighton, dealer. (Bennett.
Niblett, F. St. Mary Axe, milliner. (Warrand.
Parker, J. G. and J. L. and T. Roberts, Birchin-lane. (Lane and Co.
Passmore, J. Farnham, linen-draper. (Holme & Co.
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, grocers. (Amory and Co.
Pilsbury, L. Stafford, nurseryman. (Wright.
Pilstow, J. Earl's Colne, Essex, miller. (Wilson.
Pooley. W. Newington-workhouse, contractor for the rope and sacking manufacturers. (Orme.
Porter, S. London, stationer. (Vizard and Co.
Pownall, J. E. Little Chelsea, money-scrivener. (Gaine.
Price, J. Little Malvern, Worcestershire, dealer. (Read.
Prowse, T. Chew Magna, Somersetshire, surgeon. (Edmunds.
Pyne, W. H. Queen-square, publisher. (Sandan.
Righton, J. Chapel-en-le-Frith, dealer. (Lingerd.
Ridgway, R. B. H. Charles-street, St. James's, wine-merchant. (Allen.
Roper, A. Gosport, brewer. (Dyne.
Sampson, D W. Giltspur-st. tea-dealer. (Gellibrand.
Sharp. W. Coleorton, Leicestershire, butcher. (Baxter.
Shirley, J. Mereton, Gloucestershire, baker. (Taylor and Co.
Small, T. Alnwick, brewer. (Meggison and Co.
Smith. A. King-street, Cheapside, Scotch-factor. (Batsford.
Smith, W. Blyth, Northumberland, dealer. (Grace.
Smith, R. Humberton, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman. (Spence.
Smith, J. Russell-court, Drury-lane, tavern-keeper. (Scargill.
Stead, W. Halifax, merchant. (Battye.
Stevens, J. Stafford, wine-merchant. (Leigh.
Swann, T. Wardour-street, eating-house-keeper. (Richardson.
Sylvester, T. Witney, currier. (Bigg.
Tanban, T. Prince Edward's Island, N. America, merchant. (Raine and Co.
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Kent, farmer. (Collins.
Taylor, J. Frant, Sussex, shop-keeper. (Jones & Co.
Thompson, C. Deane, Durham, cattle-dealer. (Bell and Co.
Thompson, J. Carlisle, manufacturer. (Mountsey and Co.
Thornley, J. Manchester, hatter. (Makinson.
Threlfall, H. Blackburn, draper. (Milne and Co.
Thurbon, J. March, Ely, draper. (Meredith.
Tomlinson, R. J. Bristol, oil of vitriol-manufacturer. (Clarke and Co.
Tutin, R. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger. (Hutchinson.
Urmson, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Chester.
Valentine, R. Hatfield, Herts, miller. (Bond.
Wasbrough, M. Camberwell, stationer. (Abraham.
Watkins, J. J. Shadwell, butcher. (Towuson.
Weetch, S. George-street, Commercial-road, linen-draper. (Swains and Co.
Wells, J. St. Michael's, Worcestershire, grocer. (Stevenson and Co.
White, J. Great Winchester-street, stationer. (Aspinall and Co.
Wilson, G. Radcliff-highway, brewer. (Cranch.
Wilson, J. Ely, miller. (Robinson.
Williams, W. Langbourn Chambers, merchant. (Birkett.
Williams, E. Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock & Co.
Wilkinson, W. and J. Mincing-lane, wine-merchants. (Clarke.

DIVIDENDS.

Alport, T. R. Birmingham.
Anderson, A. Salter's-hall-court.
Andrews, J. sen. Birmingham.
Andrews, J. Manchester.
Archer, A. Great Chapel-street, Soho.
Asquith, T., D. Bermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent-road.
Avery, J. Barnstaple.
Baines, S. Leicester.
Baillie, G. and J. Jaffray, Finsbury-place.
Beasley. R. G. Austin-friars.
Beckett, R. Westbury, Wilts.
Bell, W. Horncastle, Lincolnsh.
Birch, J. Manchester.
Birth, J. Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.
Bowler, W. and J. Warburton, Castle-street, Southwark.
Bristow, R. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house.
Brown, E. and T. Hindle, Blackburn.
Bryant, J. Liverpool.
Burfield, W. and J. Browne, Norwich.
Byab, J. Paternoster-row.
Chillingworth, T. Redditch, Worcestershire.
Cloutman, J. Curtain-road.
Colbeck, T. Fewston, Yorkshire.
Clough, J. and — Leadenhall-st.
Coates, J. Worcester.
Crane, S. and H. Stratford.
Cross, W. Worcester, and Lombard-street.
Crowther, J. Huddersfield.
Cummins, J. Gloucester.
Dawson, R. Norwich.
Docker, J. Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
Edwards, I. Warminster.
Ellis, C. Birmingham.
England, G. Exeter.
Essex, M. Wood-st. Cheapside.
Etches, J. Bury St. Edmunds.
Evershed, W. Tooley-street.
Fincham, R. W. and B. Epping.
Finlay, T. H. Whittle-hills, Lancashire.

Fox,

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Fox, R. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Fry, G. Tunbridge Wells.
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street.
Gordon, J. Liverpool.
Green, J. Oxford-street.
Grinstead, C. and J. Lanham, Horsham
Groning, R. Broad-st. Buildings.
Hacket, J. Bredon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.
Hailstone, W. Mildenhall.
Hancock, W. Bury St. Edmunds.
Handley, W. Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire.
Hanne, J. Bath.
Harrison, W., W. Gorst, W. Harrison, S. Cooke, and J. F. Harrison, Tower-street.
Heap, J. and W. Kirkburton, Yorkshire.
Hewett, B. and Co. Nantwich.
Hirst, T. N. and J. Wood, Huddersfield.
Hooper, J. Tooley-street.
Hornby, B. Bernard-street.
Holmes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
Hutchinson, W. St. John-street, Smithfield.
Josling, N. Bexley Heath, Kent.
Irving J. Carlisle.
Jackson, H. Great Prescot-street.
Jent, T. Piccadilly.
Johnson, W. Heybridge, Essex.
Johnson, A. Palmer's Village, Westminster.
Johnston, J. Queen-st. Cheapside.
Jones, J. and J. H. Lambeth and Kent-road.
Jones, A. W. New Brentford.
Jones, T. St. John-st. Smithfield.
Kemp, W. Bath.
Ker, T. Strand.
Langford, J. Milk-st. Cheapside.
Langhorn, H. Bucklersbury, and W. Brailsford.
Lavender, J. Leominster.
Leech, J. and J. Hinchliffe, Cateaton-street.
Lewis, W. and J. A. Henderson, Little Tower-hill.
Lewis, J. Three Kings'-court, Lombard-street.
Marsey, E. Eccleston, Lancaster.
Mead, T. Sandwich.
Middleditch, G. Bury St. Edmonds.
Miller, J. Watling-street.
Miller, R. Old Fish-street.
Miller, S. Emsworth, Hants.
Morris, J. Upholland.
Morris, E. Redditch, Worcester.
Mott, W. Brighton.
Mowbery, A. and J. Wetherell, Darlington, Thirsk, and Lothbury bankers.
M'Donnell, B. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad-street.
Murdock, J. and Co. Nottingham.
Needes, J. Brick-lane, Spitalfields
Nichol, J. and W. Old Jewry.
Nichols, J. Earsham, Norfolk.
Ockley, V. Ferrington, Norfolk.
Phillips, H. and Co. Birmingham
Pitt, J. Cheltenham.
Plaskett, J. Dockhead.
Rawlins, T. Whitehaven.
Rayner, J. D. Bow.
Read, E. and T. Baker, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
Reid, D. Prince's-st. Spitalfields.
Richardson, A. York-street, and T. Welch, Cleveland-street, Mary-le-bone.
Richardson, T. Iron Acton, Gloucestershire.
Richmond, T. Nottingham.
Roper, W. P. London.
Schmaeck, F. E. & A. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.
Sedgwick, M. London.
Shard, F. Liverpool.
Sherwood, M. Doncaster.
Shingler, S. Basinghall-street.
Slater, J. Marke-street, Millbank.
Sowerby, J. W. Fish-street-hill.
South, J. Fulham.
Snugge, J. W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street.
St. Barbe, J. Austin friars.
Statham, P. and G. Shakes, esq. Pall-mall.
Summer, C. C. Hillingdon.
Syme, G. Vine-street, Minories.
Thomas, D. London-st. Greenwich.
Thompson, W. and P. Butler, Dean-street, Southwark.
Thompson, S. T. Cannon-street.
Thompson, I. Keckle Grove, Cumberland.
Thurkle, C. M. New-st.-square.
Tollervey, K. Westbourne, Sussex.
Treadway, T. Sloane-street.
Wall, R. Devon.
Wetton, J. and Co. Wood-street.
Wilson, G. Liverpool.
Wilson, W. R. Crown-court, Broad-street.
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street.
Wisbey, J. Thackstead, Essex.
Woolrich, G. & J. Spital-square.
Wetherspoon, M. Liverpool.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 5th of February, the King opened the Session of Parliament with the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have, therefore, been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte; and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

"In my late visit to Ireland, I derive the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects.

"With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen, and still prevails in some parts of that country. I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects. And it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding this serious interruption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects, and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the Revenue has exceeded that of the preceding, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

"I have directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our Annual Expenditure, particularly in our Naval and Military establishments.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the greatest pleasure in acquainting you that a considerable improvement has taken

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taken place in the course of the last year, in the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be, in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition. I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the Agricultural Interest. The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country, will of course attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded that, in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved: and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

On the motion for the address in the House of Commons, an amendment proposed by Sir F. BURDETT, was negatived by 186 to 58. And another by Mr. HUME, was negatived by 171 to 89. But the debate was distinguished by a most luminous speech from Mr. HUME, on the extravagance of the public expenditure.

On the 11th, Mr. Brougham proposed a resolution for the reduction of taxation, in one of the ablest speeches ever heard in Parliament, but the previous question was carried by 212 to 108.

On the 13th, Sir R. Wilson moved for the papers connected with his extraordinary dismissal from the army without trial or charge, but they were refused by 199 to 97.

On the 15th, the Marquess of Londonderry brought forward the ministerial plans for relief, which consisted in lending five millions of exchequer bills to parishes, on the credit of their poor's rates, of an abatement of 1s. per bushel on the malt tax, and of a reduction of the five per cent. stock to four per cent.

On the 21st Lord ALTHORPE moved a resolution for a reduction of taxation, which was lost by 234 to 126.

Bills, conferring extra powers on the government of Ireland, to enable it to palliate, instead of healing the discontents of that country; and an exposition of the oppressive treatment of Mr. Hunt, in Ilchester Goal, have constituted the other chief business of Parliament.

Ireland continues in an insurrectional state, and murders and conflagrations cover the south-western counties. Military force and special commissions have been employed, but we have not yet heard of any commission to enquire into the causes, and by removing them, to restore permanent peace.

County meetings of landed proprietors and agriculturists have taken place in Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Devonshire, and other counties, and many patriotic speeches made, and energetic resolutions passed, relative to the universal distress of the country; but on this subject we refer our readers to the first article in this Magazine.

A variety of papers connected with the revenue and expenditure, have been laid before Parliament, but so confused, that one document makes a SURPLUS of income over expenditure of 5,260,245l.—another makes it 1,447,580l.—and a third, 2,671,676l.

Mr. Hume states the Revenue and Expenditure for four years, as under:

	THE REVENUE.	
1817	—	£58,000,000
1818	—	57,000,000
1819	—	57,000,000
1820	—	57,000,000
	THE EXPENDITURE.	
1817	—	£73,062,000
1818	—	72,200,000
1819	—	73,600,000
1820	—	74,900,000

So that the total income of four years, exclusive of loans, was 235,768,462l., and the expenditure for the same period, exclusive of the sinking fund, was 231,285,776l., leaving a surplus revenue of 4,482,685l.

In 1817 the Treasury stated the interest of the funded debt at 29,000,000l., and, with the charges of management and interest on Exchequer bills, made it

In 1817	—	£31,266,000
1818	—	31,351,000
1819	—	30,792,000
1820	—	31,252,000

But the following is the official account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th January, 1822, and of the Expenditure within the same period:

Branches of REVENUE.	*Net Income.* £	s.	d.
Customs	9,837,279	8	11½
Excise	27,929,832	12	3½
Stamps	6,562,253	6	11
Post-office	1,448,076	18	5½
Taxes	7,719,228	17	8½
Hackney Coaches	23,097	10	11
Hawkers and Pedlars	28,930	0	0
One Shilling and Sixpence Duty, and Duty on Pensions	78,624	1	9¼
Seizures, Proffers, Fines and Forfeitures	6,528	6	0

Crown

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Crown Lands	966	13	4
Alienation Duty	4,564	8	8
Arrears of Property Tax	30,782	4	1¼
Imprest and other Monies repaid	181,022	3	5½
Interest on Contracts for the Redemption of Land-tax	447	10	9¼
Contributions from Persons holding Offices	20	0	0
Surplus Receipts on Lottery after Payment of Prizes	175,154	10	2
Money paid into the Exchequer by the Commissioners for issuing Bills for Public Works	159,000	0	0
Money repaid in Ireland on account of Advances from the Consolidated Fund, under various Acts for Public Improvement	97,149	13	1¼
Proceeds of Old Naval Stores	260,000	0	0
	54,542,958	6	8¼

Heads of EXPENDITURE.	*Net Expend.* £	*s*	*d.*
Dividends, Interest and Manageт. of the Public Fund. Debt, exclusive of 17,058,773l. 0s. 3d. issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	29,438,380	12	4
Interest on Exchequer-bills and Irish Treasury-bills, exclusive of 441,000l. for Sinking Fund	2,015,617	2	9¼
Civil List	1,071,758	16	9¼
Pensions charged by Act of Parliament upon the Consolidated Fund	359,600	11	3½
Salaries & Allowances do.	68,618	5	5¼
Officers of Cts. of Just. do.	61,979	15	10
Expences of the Mint do.	14,760	0	0
Bounties do.	2,956	13	8
Miscellaneous do.	155,207	18	3
Do. Ireland do.	184,845	7	7
Army	8,941,354	5	1
Navy	6,647,799	5	8
Ordnance	1,092,292	4	9¼
Miscellaneous	2,492,241	1	2¼
Paid to the Bank of England more than received from them to make up their Balance on Account of Unclaimed Dividends	7,997	11	9
Amount retained by the Bank for Discount upon prompt Payt. and for their Allowance for receiving the Loan, Anno 1819	137,659	12	6
Total Public Expenditure, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Debt	52,693,069	4	11¼
Advances in the nature of Loans to be hereafter repaid :—			
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills under the act 57 Geo. III. for the Employment of the Poor £205,650 0 0			
Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for Public Works 196,658 11 9¼			
	402,308	11	9¼
Total	53,095,377	16	9¼
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	1,447,580	9	10½
	£54,542,958	6	8¼

The Bank of England Notes in circulation, were on the 12th of February 18,922,430l. or two millions less than in June.

The following statement of the Population of the several counties of Great Britain, in the years 1801, 1811, and 1821, has been laid before Parliament.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Bedford	63,393	70,213	83,716
Berks	109,215	118,277	131,977
Buckingham	107,444	117,650	134,068
Cambridge	89,346	101,109	121,909
Chester	191,751	227,031	270,098
Cornwall	188,269	216,667	257,447
Cumberland	117,230	133,744	156,124
Derby	161,142	185,487	213,333
Devon	343,001	383,308	439,040
Dorset	115,319	124,693	144,499
Durham	160,361	177,625	207,673
Essex	226,437	252,473	289,424
Gloucester	250,809	285,514	335,843
Hereford	89,191	94,073	103,231
Hertford	97,557	111,654	129,714
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	48,771
Kent	307,624	373,095	426,016
Lancaster	672,731	828,309	1,052,859
Leicester	131,081	150,419	174,571
Lincoln	208,557	237,891	283,058
Middlesex	818,129	953,276	1,144,531
Monmouth	45,582	62,127	71,833
Norfolk	273,371	291,999	344,368
Northampton	131,757	141,353	163,483
Northumbld.	157,101	172,161	198,965
Nottingham	140,350	162,900	186,873
Oxford	109,620	119,191	134,327
			Rutland

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Rutland	16,356	16,380	18,487
Salop	167,639	194,298	206,266
Somerset	273,750	303,180	355,314
Southampton	219,656	245,080	282,203
Stafford	239,153	295,153	341,824
Suffolk	210,431	234,211	270,542
Surrey	269,043	323,851	398,658
Sussex	159,311	190,083	232,927
Warwick	208,190	228,735	274,392
Westmorland	41,617	45,922	51,359
Wilts	185,107	193,828	222,157
Worcester	139,333	160 546	184,424
York, E. R.	139,433	167,353	190,709
—— N. R.	155,506	152,445	183,694
—— W. R.	563,953	653,315	800,848
Totals	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,260,555
WALES			
Anglesea	33,806	37,054	45,063
Brecon	31,633	37,735	43,613
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,311
Carmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239
Carnarvon	41,521	49,336	57,958
Denbigh,	60,352	64,240	76,511
Flint	39,622	46,518	53,784
Glamorgan	71,525	85,067	101,737
Merioneth	29,506	30,924	33,911
Montgomery	47,978	51,931	59,899
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	74,009
Radnor	19,050	20,900	23,073
Totals	541,546	611,788	717,108
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,141
Argyll	71,859	85,585	96,165
Ayr	84,306	103,954	127,299
Banff	35,807	36,668	43,561
Berwick	30,621	30,779	33,385
Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797
Caithness	22,609	23,419	30,238
Clackmanan	10,858	12,010	13,263
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317
Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878
Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514
Elgin	26,705	28,108	31,162
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556
Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430
Haddington	29,986	31,164	35,127
Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157
Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118
Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,762
Kirkcudbright	29,211	33,684	38,903
Lanark	146,699	191,752	244,387
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685
Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,006
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	46,153	53,124
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046
Perth	126,366	135,093	139,050
Renfrew	78,056	92,596	112,175
Ross and Cromarty	55,343	60,853	68,828
Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,892
Selkirk	5,070	5,889	6,637
Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,331
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840
Wigtown	22,918	26,891	33,240
Totals	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014
SUMMARY.			
England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,260,555
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,108
Scotland	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014
	10,472,048	11,956,303	14,069,677
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	640,500	310,000
	10,942 646	12,596,803	14,379,677

Being an increase in the two last returns of 18 per cent. on England; of 17½ on Scotland, and 15½ on Wales!

There doubtless has been an increase, but not in this proportion, each return being more perfect than the former, and, therefore, augmenting the number. Only seven returns are deficient in 1821.

In 1821, in the Isle of Man 40,081; Island of Guernsey (and its dependent Islets) 20,827; Island of Jersey 28,600; and Scilly Isles 2,614: in all 92,122 inhabitants.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In France we are grieved to perceive that the ultra-royalist faction have prevailed in the legislature, and carried all their arbitrary laws against the liberty of the press.

Russia, it is now said, seriously menaces Turkey; but in the meantime the wretched Greeks, in their unequal contest for liberty, are sacrificed by thousands.

Every attempt of the royalists to disturb Spain has failed; and Spanish and Portuguese liberty seem to be consolidated. Trial by Jury, with provisions to secure the independent choice of jurors; and the total suppression of the iniquitous slave trade, are among the measures of recent adoption.

Callao having surrendered to General San Martin, the independence of all South America may be considered as settled.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Jan. 31. A COURT of Common Council was held this day, for specially taking into consideration the report of the committee on the attack of Mr. Sheriff Waithman, at Knightsbridge. The report was agreed to, and a petition to the House of Commons was ordered to be presented by the Sheriffs.

Feb. 2. The metropolis was this night visited

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visited by a violent hurricane. Several trees, in the neighbourhood of London, were torn up by the roots, and serious damage done to many houses, chimnies, windows, and out-buildings.

— 4. A numerous and highly-respectable meeting of the freeholders of Surrey, was held this day, at Epsom, for taking into consideration the present agricultural distress, and the means of relief. A petition to Parliament was agreed on; but some discussion taking place, as to the admissability of a clause on *reform*, a requisition was afterwards presented to the Sheriff, to convene a county meeting for considering "the distressed state of agriculture, and a reform in Parliament."

— 8. Mr. Ald. Wood presented a petition to the House of Commons, from the son of Mr. Hunt, now in Ilchester gaol. The petitioner complained that he had been prevented from visiting his father. Mr. Ald. Wood also stated, that Mr. H. was placed at an iron grating, and allowed to see his friends only a short time in each day. An animated discussion then took place, after which the petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

— 13. A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held this day, to petition Parliament on the distresses of the country, and on Parliamentary reform. Among the gentlemen present, were Sir F. Burdett, M.P., Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, M.P., Messrs. Whitbread, G. Bennett, Hume, Palmer, Mr. Wyvill, and other members of Parliament, and electors of the city. An energetic and comprehensive petition was agreed on.

— 18. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Surrey was held at Epsom this day, pursuant to adjournment, to petition Parliament on Reform. The High Sheriff, J. Spicer, esq., was in the chair. Mr. Leech proposed the petition, and strongly maintained that the distresses of the country were caused by an overwhelming taxation, and that a reformed Parliament could alone tend to remove this burthen. Lord Ellenborough opposed the views of the former speakers, and proposed an amendment, amidst loud and frequent interruption. Mr. Denison was well received, but his colleague, Mr. Sumner, experienced a very uncourteous reception. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Maberly, and Mr. Cobbett, severally addressed the meeting; and the petition was unanimously adopted.

—— Several of the friends of Mr. Hunt met at the Paul's Head, Cateaton-street, to take into consideration his "solitary confinement in Ilchester Gaol." A series of resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct pursued towards Mr. Hunt, and a petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon.

The Fox Club in London have recently resolved to erect a statue to the memory of the late Mr. Perry, of the Morning Chronicle, for his services and steady adherence to the Fox principles.

During the last month several labourers have been employed in clearing away some very ancient rubbish in the Borough Compter, for the purpose of making a common sewer. In digging up the foundation they discovered several old gold coins of the early reigns of the Henrys, some silver coin of Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth, in a very perfect state, and pieces of curiously wrought iron, which are supposed to be fragments of armour, and which several competent judges have declared to be of Danish workmanship. The Danes had an encampment on this spot, and St. Olave's parish was, it is said, named after their leader, St. Olaf the Dane.

MARRIED.

John Farey, jun. esq. of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Taylor.

Mr. Rees, of Chatham, Kent, to Mrs. M. Hughes, widow of the late L. H. esq. of Blackfriars.

Mr. John Barnes, of Lloyd's Coffee-house, to Beatrice Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Clarke, esq.

Alexander Barton, esq. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Barclay, esq. of Brompton.

Mr. Henry Eagles, of Billericay, to Miss Sarah Wilson, eldest daughter of Mrs. W. of Rochford.

Mr. Huggett, of the Surrey Dispensary, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. Walker, vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, to Olivia, relict of the late Edward Tuite Dalton, esq. and daughter of Sir John Stevenson.

Mr. Henry John Wresthall, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Mary Cottrell, of Norton-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Clapton, Peter Brown, esq. surgeon, Salisbury-square, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Christopher Edelman, esq. of Clapton.

Beaumont, eldest son of Mr. Marshall, of High Holborn, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Clarke, of Wigmore-street.

Mr. Thomas Gunn, of Featherstone-street, to Miss Mary Shrimpton, late of Marlborough, Wilts.

John Charles Hatchett, esq. only son of C. Hatchett, esq. of Belle-Vue-House, Middlesex, to Miss T. R. Rowson, of Horncastle.

Robert Farr, esq. of Lothbury, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Richard John Brassey, esq. of Ilford.

Mr. R. Stevens, of Denham, to Miss Lucy Atkins, of Uxbridge.

Samuel

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Samuel Barlow, jun. esq. of Mitcham-house, to Mary Anne, daughter of W. Slark, esq. of Clapton.

Mr. Samuel Morgan, to Miss Barrow, only daughter of A. B. esq. of Tottenham-court Road.

The Rev. Henry Cole, to Frances Spencer, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Stransham, Royal Marines.

John Capper, esq. of Crosby-square, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Thos. Turnbull, esq.

G. J. Dettmar, esq. to Harriett, daughter of Richard Cuerton, esq. of Whip's Cross, Walthamstow.

Count St. Martin D'Aglie, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Charles Finch.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Baltimore, to Charlotte, third daughter of the Hon. Wm. Pinckney, formerly Ambassador to the Court of London.

Mr. Charles Gale, of Store-street, Bedford-square, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Charles Jearrad,

At Hornsey, James Guest, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Martha, only child of W. Whitworth, esq. of Hornsey.

Richard, youngest son of Daniel Gill, esq. of Rye, to Sophia, youngest daughter of William Rabbeth, esq. of Bedford-street.

Capt. Charles King, of the 16th Lancers, to Charlotte, third daughter of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Devonshire-place.

The Rev. John Angel James, to Anne Maria, widow of the late Benjamin Neale, esq.

DIED.

In Cumberland-place, 20, *Louisa*, daughter of Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. *Ann Frederick*, relict of the late Rear-admiral Frederick.

In Brewer-street, Golden-square, 82, Mrs. *Hendrie*.

In Hatton Garden, 63, *W. Lincoln*, esq.

In Queen's-row, Pentonville, 70, Mr. *Edmund Alderson*, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

At Delancey-place, Camden-town, *Nehemiah Spicer*, esq. in his 80th year; an old inhabitant of that parish, regretted by his family and a numerous circle of friends.

65, *Alicia*, the wife of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of the Stock Exchange, and Hackney.

In Camden-row, Peckham, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. Stokes.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Baldwyn, of Newgate-street.

At Enfield, *Catherine*, relict of the late Mr. W. Stevens, formerly of Bartholomew-lane.

At Shadwell, 75, Mrs. *Elizabeth Rankin*, late of Mile-end.

In St. John's-street-road, Mr. *Henry Stevenson*, timber-merchant, leaving a numerous family to lament the loss of their only parent.

In Hans-place, Mrs. *Lance*.

At Walthamstow, *Julia*, youngest and only surviving daughter of John Meyer, esq.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. *Margaret Earle*, widow of Mr. Simon E. late of the Minories.

Of a lingering consumption, *Maria*, daughter of the late Thomas Macklin, publisher of the spendid edition of the Bible.

At Burton Crescent, *John Francis*, the infant son of John Reid, esq.

At Hammersmith, 81, Mrs. *Pring*.

At Kensington, 24, Miss *Jane Pool*.

In London-fields, Hackney, 73, *Samuel Burrows*, esq.

Mr. *Charles Beswick*, of the Kingsland-road, upwards of forty years in the service of Messrs. Puckle, and Co. Cornhill.

In Gracechurch-street, to the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, Mrs. *Stower*, 43, leaving a family of nine children.

Of apoplexy, *Elizabeth*, wife of W. M. Cooper, of Blackman-street, Southwark.

Deeply regretted by all who knew her.

After a tedious illness, *Ann*, wife of S. Plumbe, esq. surgeon, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

At Hampstead, *Josephine Valentina de Roure*, daughter of Mr. J. P. de Roure, of Laurel-cottage, Hampstead.

At Biggleswade, Mr. *Edward Byles Foster*, 3d son of Mr. F. of that place.

Miss *Margaret Bruce*, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, only daughter of Robert William B. esq. of Madras.

25, Mr. *Henry Baldwyn*, bookseller, of Newgate-street, a young man of considerable literary attainment, and his acquaintance with early poetry and the drama has been forcibly exemplified in the Retrospective Review, to which he contributed several articles.

Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, glass-cutter, of Houndsdith, after a long illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation.

In Great Eastcheap, 22, suddenly, Mr. *Robert Fife Whyte*.

Deeply lamented, in Hans-place, 62, *James Stirling*, esq.

After a long severe illness, sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation, 64, *Ann*, wife of George Hope, sen. corn-factor, of Wapping-street, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

At Mile-end, *Nicholas Harry Charrington*, second son of N. Charrington, esq.

Mr. *Wm. Lainson*, 77, father of Messrs. L. of Bread-street, Cheapside, much regretted by his numerous family.

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In Howland-street, *Charles Binny*, esq. 75, formerly of Madras.

At the Cottage, Wandsworth Calico Print Works, most deservedly regretted. *Ann Sophia*, second daughter of C. A. Edwards, esq.

In Upper Harley-street, *William Baliol Best*, esq. youngest son of the late G. Best, esq. of Chilston Park, Kent.

At Michael's-place, 42, *John Chambers*, esq.

At Pentonville, *Ann*, wife of Mr. C. Barnard.

In Welbeck-street, 84, *W. Adam*, esq.

In Regent-street, *Elizabeth Augusta*, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Fagg.

At Greenwich, suddenly, the widow of Mr. George Garrick, brother of the celebrated David Garrick.

In Pall Mall, 78, *Lady Bunbury*, relict, of Sir T. C. B., bart.

In Great Portland-street, 45, *Elizabeth*, wife of Mr. John White.

In a fit at the Auction Mart, 46, *R. Blasson*, esq. of Park-place, Islington.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, 11, *Sophia Catherine*, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Ashly Park; she survived her father five months, and expired on the anniversary of his birth-day.

At Romford, Mr. *John Collier*.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, 84, Mrs. *Taylor*.

At Hackney, Mr. *Peter Levesque*.

After a severe illness, Sir *Buckworth Herne Soame*, of Heydon, in Essex.

In Regent-street, 20, *Frederick Salmon*, esq. eldest son of Edward Salmon, esq. of the 3d Guards.

In Portman-square, Mrs. *S. Shard*.

In Bedford-place, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Heywood.

At Kennington, 63, Mr. *Henry Borrodaile*, late of Newington Green, Middlesex.

At Great Ealing, 83, Mrs. *Bligh*.

In Rockingham row, Kent-road, 69, *George Clay*, esq.

In Burton-street, 28, *Thomas Percival Crawley*, esq.

74, Mr. *Richard Wroughton*, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, and a respectable cotemporary of Garrick.

At Guildford, Mrs. *Sparkes*, relict of the late Jon Sparkes, esq. of Gosden House, Bramley.

At Esher, 90, Mr. *John Scott*.

On the Harrow Road, after a long illness *Edward Sellon*, esq.

In Charlotte-row, Walworth, 62, *Thomas Chambers*, esq.

At Plymouth, after a short illness, Capt Sir *Thomas Lavie*, K.C.B. commanding his Majesty's ship Spencer, of 74 guns, leaving a widow and ten children to deplore their irreparable loss. The memory of this highly distinguished officer will be for ever held dear by his surviving fellow-prisoner, to whom he rendered the most important services during his eight years captivity in France. He received the honour of knighthood on the capture, after a most gallant action, of the Guerriere, French frigate, of 54 guns, by the Blanche, of inferior size, during the time Earl Grey was at the head of the Admiralty. In the next year he was cast away in the Blanche on the French coast, which put him in the power of the then ruler of France. He had afterwards conferred on him the distinguished Order of the Bath, and was Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum, at the time that establishment was put under the controul of Greenwich Hospital.

In North Audley-street, *Eliza Georgiana*, only child of Mr. John Pinder.

In Edwardes-square, Kensington, Mr. *Snow*.

At his house, at Tottenham High-cross, 76, *Simon Bragner*, esq.

At Boca Chica, in the island of Porto Rico, much and justly respected by all who knew him, Mr. *G. Balls*, late of Norfolk, in Virginia, and formerly of Oxford-street, London.

Lately at Worthing, *Benjamin Hawes*, esq. This benevolent gentleman was a native of Islington, and received a liberal education. He was for many years a respectable indigo-merchant in Thames-street, and having amassed a considerable fortune by great skill in business, and exemplary industry and integrity, he retired to Worthing, where his loss will be severely felt, and by many to whom he was an anonymous benefactor. His brother, the late lamented Dr. William Hawes, the founder of the Royal Humane Society, to whose fund Mr. H. was a liberal contributor. He is also said to have offered to sacrifice several thousands per annum, if that sum would ensure the abolition of the slave trade, a measure which interested his philanthropic feelings throughout the whole of his life. He bequeathed twenty-four thousand pounds to be made to twenty-four public societies in London, after the death of a near relation.

Lately, in Blandford-street, Pall Mall, 70, *Charles Kuyrett*, esq. after a protracted illness. He was long known in the musical world, and his high professional talents procured him the patronage of many distinguished personages. The companionable qualities of the late Mr. K. rendered him an acceptable guest to many of the nobility, during the musical vacations; and his merits, both in public and private life will long be remembered and esteemed by a numerous circle of friends.

At a very advanced age, *George Story*, esq.

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esq. This gentleman was bred to the bar, at which he practised many years without any signal success, and could only obtain the place of commissioner of bankrupts. When Mr. Pitt procured the act for establishing the six police offices, Mr. Story was appointed one of those magistrates, and fixed at the Shadwell office. At this office he preferred officiating, although he constantly resided at the west-end of the town. Here he continued to act until, by his infirmities, he was unable to go such a distance, when he solicited, and, about the time of the removal of the office to Mary-le-bone, obtained a superannuation at the usual income. Mr. Story lately held the place of one of the *Tam Quam* commissioners of bankrupt.

[*Thomas Dunham Whitaker*, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. whose death we noticed in our last, was born in 1759, at the parsonage-house of Rainham, Norfolk, of which his father was then curate. He received the rudiments of his education from the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale; thence he was removed to Grasington, and in 1775, to St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded LL.B. in 1780, intending, at that time, to follow the civil law, as a profession; but in 1782, the death of his father transferred his residence to the Holme, and three years after he was ordained deacon, and admitted to the order of priesthood in the year following. In 1797, he became perpetual curate of Holme chapel, took the degree of LL.D. in 1801, was presented to the vicarage of Whalley in 1801, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, of Leeds, a relative of the celebrated antiquary of that name. As a literary man, in which character he is most generally known, Dr. Whitaker was distinguished, not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English antiquities, he contributed a valuable and copious store of classical information, and an intimate knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject. He must also be considered as having materially assisted in the revival of a school of topography, which was just on the verge of being extinct. From so degraded a state the historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed this interesting and important branch of study; and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has, in modern times, been discovered that topography may be united with a keen relish for natural beauty and the fine arts, the contemplations of the moralist, the edifying pursuits of the chronicler of men and ages, and the loftiest flights of poetic genius. Dr. Whitaker's style was nervous and fluent. He excelled in the faculty of delineating the objects before him, with extraordinary readiness and fidelity, and of seizing the chief features, whether of scenery, architecture, or human character. In this respect he strongly resembled Camden, and had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed in his time, he perhaps would not have fallen short of that accomplished master in his Latin style. Dr. Whitaker, however, had his peculiar errors. These may be in great part attributed to his characteristic warmth; and, consequently, it is not to be wondered that his rapidity should accidentally have overlooked objects worthy of more notice than he at first sight bestowed on them. The theological works of Dr. W. were confined to occasional sermons: he, however, possessed a superior faculty of rendering every literary undertaking subservient to our best interests, and thus presented an example which no clergyman should suffer to escape his view. His regulating principles as a divine, included a zealous attachment to the great cause he represented, and which he ably illustrated by his eloquent discourses, which possessed the same vigour and fluency of language that characterize all his works; but at the same time, they were simple and intelligible to the meanest of his auditors. Dr. Whitaker is also the author of "a History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York," 1801, 4to., which has passed through three editions; "History of the Deanery of Craven," 1805, 4to; "the Life and Correspondence of Sir George Ratcliffe," 1810, 4to; "the History of Yorkshire," folio, 1821. The MS. for "Richmondshire," and "Lunedale," was completed by Dr. Whitaker, previous to his death. These two portions will be comprised in twelve numbers, forming two volumes.]

[Lately at Ramsgate, the Rev. *Samuel Vince*, M.A. F.R.S. and Plusnian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, at Cambridge. He entered at first as a member of Caius College, where, in 1775, he obtained one of Smith's prizes as a proficient in mathematics. The same year he took his degree of A.M. and was elected fellow of Sydney Sussex College. He entered into holy orders, and was promoted to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1781, he published his first work, "Elements of Conic Sections," and in 1790, a "Treatise on Practical Astronomy;" in 1790, "A Plan for a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy; in 1795, "The Principles of Fluxions," 2 vols; and in 1796, "The Principles of Hydrostatics." For some years he was elected Plusnian professor. The lectures comprise mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, and electricity. He soon after published a "Complete System of Astronomy," 2 vols, 4to, which has reached to a second edition. The "Principles of Astronomy," 1799; a "Treatise on Trigonometry," 1810, and some smaller works. He has also contributed many valuable

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luable papers to thePhilosophical Transactions; and having long been celebrated as an active and intelligent astronomical writer, his loss will be felt in that, as well as the several other departments of literature, which he enriched by his valuable communications.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Samuel Carr, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, elected by the parishioners perpetual curate of St. Mary Quay parish, Ipswich.

The Rev. R. J. Francis, to the rectory of Carleton St. Mary, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Deacon.

The Rev. G. G. Stonestreet, LL.B. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York.

The Rev. James Hoste, M.A. to the vicarage of Empingwell, Rutlandshire.

The Rev. F. Ellis, M.A. to the rectory of Lassam, Hants.

The Rev. S. King, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Lattimers, Bucks, on the resignation of the Rev. Henry Grace.

The Rev. William Spencer Whitelock, clerk, master of arts, to the vicarage of Gedney, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Douglas.

The very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, to a prebendal stall in that cathedral.

The Rev. Henry Huntingford, LL.B. fellow of Winchester College, to the rectory of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, void by the death of Dr. Hannington.

The Rev. David Williams, LL.B. second master of Winchester College, to the vicarage of Wigmore, Hereford.

The Rev. George Beckett, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, youngest son of Sir John Beckett, bart. to the vicarage of Gainsborough and prebend of Corringham.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A TREMENDOUS gale of wind was lately experienced on the Tyne. The river was considerably swoln and agitated: all business on the banks was interrupted: persons and property were carried away.

Married.] Mr. J. Walton, to Miss J. Jopling: Mr. R. Robson, of Quayside, to Miss M. Bell, of Percy Court: Mr. J. Harvey, to Miss F. Laidler: Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss S. Swan: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Gould, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Maillard, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Swan, of Sunderland, to Miss J. Cameron of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. T. Morgan, to Miss Clarke, both of Bishop-wearmouth.—John Barnes, esq. of Barnardcastle, to Miss Jane Hawdon, of Wackerfield.—Mr. Parker, of Hexham, to Miss A. Nixon, of Unthank.—Mr. J. Forrest, to Miss M. Ainsley, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. J. Clint, of Bent-house, to Miss M. Tolson, of Ropery-house, Maryport.—Mr. A. Charlton, to Miss E. M. Blake, both of Morpeth.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Westgate, 75, Mrs. J. Brown.—In St. John's-lane, at an advanced age, Cuthbert Teasdale, esq. father of the law in the North of England, having been admitted an attorney in the reign of George II.—41, Mr. S. Smithson.—In Percy-street, 95, Mrs. Thompson.

At Durham, 36, Mrs. J. Loughborough.

At North Shields, 26, Mrs. A. Robson.—67, Mrs. M. Pratt.—74, Mr. J. Landells.—28, Miss M. Wolfe.—51, Mrs. R. Sanderson.—32, Mrs. J. Robinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 73, Mrs. E. Herron.—25, Mr. T. B. Davison.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. R. Palmer.—60, Mr. E. Corner.—40, Mr. W. Dickenson.—41, Miss J. Dove.

At Chester-le-street, 56, Mr. R. Allison.—87, Mrs. M. Hunnum.

At Morpeth, 79, Mrs. Richardson.

At Harton, 75, Mr. M. Brown, much respected.—At Tuft, Mr. P. Maughan, of Whinetly, much regretted.—At East Rainton, suddenly, Mr. G. Spoors.—At Clayholes, 93, Mrs. J. Elliott.—At Longnewton, 70, Mrs. J. Kirk.—At Fenwickstead, 28, Mr. E. W. Jameson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

So great a storm of rain lately happened in and about Carlisle, that the inhabitants were necessitated to pursue their out-door business in boats and carts. Considerable injury was sustained, shops and kitchens were filled with water; stocks in trade were nearly destroyed. The storm greatly subsided, leaving a scene hardly to be described.

The farmers and landowners of Westmoreland, have lately forwarded a petition to Parliament, praying for relief from the overwhelming weight of taxation, and an alleviation of their distresses.

Married.] Mr. D. Armstrong, to Miss Noble: W. J. Wilson, to Miss J. Mark: Mr. T. Leeman, to Miss E. Fenning: Mr. W. Nixon to Miss E. Smith: Mr. H. James, to Miss J. Pagan: Mr. R. Armstrong, to Miss M. Mitchell: Mr. J. Hewson, to Miss M. Matthews: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Thompson of Carlisle, to Miss A. Winskell, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Bowman, to Miss J. Robinson, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Fisher,

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Fisher, of Nunfield, to Miss S. Atkinson, of Clinthead.—Mr. W. Morley, to Miss H. Graham, both of Wetheral.—Mr. A. Swedenbank, of Greyrigg, to Miss M. Phillipson, of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Annetwell-street, 46, Mrs. S. Wright.—In English-street, 50, Mrs. M. Sowerby.—In Botchergate, 34, Mr. J. Lannon.—46, Mrs. M. Sinclair.—58, Mr. J. Dawson.

At Kendal, 29, Mr. C. Bush.—63, Mr. T. Hodgson.—Mr. E. Ivry.—25, Mr. J. Cummings.—93, Mrs. A. Harrison.

At Whitehaven, 28, Miss J. Ledger, greatly regretted.—88, Mrs. Littledale, late of Liverpool.

At Maryport, Mr. T. Wilson.—Miss J. Retson, suddenly.—37, Mrs. M. Pennes, much respected.

At Wigton, 73, Mr. J. Barker.—76, Mrs. M. Storey.—47, Mr. T. Addinson.—89, Mrs. E. Pearson.—Mrs. A. Scott, suddenly.

At Allonby, 82, Mr. W. Harrison.

At Cargo, 70, Mrs. R. Robson, of the Society of Friends.—At Rockcliff, 88, Miss M. Robinson, of the Society of Friends.—At Westnewton, 77, Mr. J. Miller, much respected.

At Blencogo, 63, Mr. R. Huddert, regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

Most of the northern counties partook of the late gales of wind and rain, which raged with irresistible fury; in the north west part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the torrents of rain were immense. The banks of the Humber and Aire were laid under water for many miles, and all trade was interrupted; carts were seen from the insufficiency of the number of boats, carrying passengers backwards and forwards.

The inhabitants of Seaton, Ross Foggathorpe, and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, were lately alarmed, about ten at night, by the smart shock of an earthquake. A rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang themselves. The shock was also felt in the villages of Beilby, Everingham, Allerthorpe, and Melbourne.

A society, called the "British Union Society," is now forming at Doncaster, by a number of families, for the purpose of establishing an agricultural colony in the territory of Illinois, in the United States. A general fund is to be raised by subscription for the purchase of land, stock, &c. and a common store is to be kept, from which the colonists will be supplied with goods at wholesale prices.

Married.] Mr. W. Hudson, to Miss S. Craggs, both of York.—Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss E. Huddleston; Mr. W. Maddy, to Miss S. Hargrave; Mr. J. Pemberton, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. W. H. Lonsdale, to Miss M. Robinson; Mr. H. Smith, to Mrs. M. Tetley; Mr. W. B. Ainsworth, to Miss Wilby; Mr. C. Heath, to Miss S. Lightfoot; Mr. T. Stokehill, to Miss Naylor: all of Leeds.—Mons. Duvard, of Leeds, to Miss Wise, of Burdon.—Mr. J. Middleton, to Mrs. C. Leech; Mr. W. Oldknow, to Miss E. Garside: all of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Scott, to Miss E. Mitchell, both of Halifax.—Mr. W. Booth, of Huddersfield, to Miss Walsham, of Emley.—William Gilbertson, esq. of Harrowgate, to Mrs. E. Brown.—Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss H. Hall, both of Bradford.—William Coulman, esq. of Bradholme, to Miss A. Tomlinson, of Fulford.—Mr. J. Knight, to Miss M. Bedford, both of Bramley.—Mr. Littlewood, of Honley, to Miss J. Lupton, of Bradford.—Tatton Sykes, esq. of Sledmere-house, to Miss Mary Ann Foulis.—William Danby, esq. of Swinton-park, to Miss Gaiter, of Exeter.—Mr. G. Lowcock, of Halton, to Miss M. Jennings, of Islington.

Died.] At York, 47, Mrs. H. Lee, much respected.—26, Miss S. Ledger, greatly esteemed.—At an advanced age, Mr. A. Yeoman.—In Castlegate, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Huddleston, of Pocklington, justly regretted.

At Leeds, 69, Mrs. Beezon.—In Call-lane, 49, Mr. D. Dawson.—68, Mrs. A. Thompson.—Mr. H. Butterfield.—39, Mrs. S. Watkinson.—57, Mr. J. Butterworth.—Mrs. Lister, widow of Joseph L. esq.—43, Mr. J. Stead, jun.

At Halifax, Mr. T. Moorhouse.—53, Mr. J. Stancliffe.—Miss M. Foster.—52, Mr. J. Wright.

At Beverley, 31, Mr. J. Willis.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Bradley.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. G. Pigott.

At Pontefract, 60, Mrs. Ramsden, deservedly respected.

At Bradford, 46, Mr. J. Sugden.—70, Mr. W. Barwick.—Mrs. J. Aked.

At Whitby, 95, John Chapman, esq.

At Skipton, Mr. T. Tipping.

At Over Helmsley, the Rev. F. W. Dealtry, M.A. rector.—At Bregnal, Mr. J. Thompson, greatly respected.

At Bramley, 85, Mr. William Field, deservedly regretted.—At Busweth, Mr. J. Hawkins.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Liverpool to take into consideration the propriety of voting an address of thanks to Mr. Hume, for his public services: Thomas Booth, esq. in the chair. After some discussion, in which Col. Williams, Mr. Henry Booth, Mr. Earl, and Mr. Ottiwell Wood, concurred in very excellent speeches, in the cause of the general distress, resolutions were agreed to.

A meeting of land-owners and farmers of the Fylde, was lately held at Poulton; Richard Harrison, esq. of Baukfield in the chair. A series of resolutions, and petitions

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tions to both Houses of Parliament, were then proposed and unanimously passed. The petitions stated, in forcible terms, the distresses of the different classes of persons employed in farming pursuits, and prayed for *protecting duties upon foreign corn imported.*

Married.] Mr. D. Chapman, to Miss M. A. Tomlinson; Mr. J. Allen to Miss A. Smith; Mr. J. Hibbert, to Miss M. Richardson; Mr. P. Cordwell, to Miss M Hindley; all of Manchester.—Mr. T. L. Silburn, of Manchester, to Miss M. Roby, of Market-street.—Mr. R. Wood, of Manchester, to Miss A. Hall, of Fradswell.—Mr. W. Kennerley, to Miss H. Binns; Mr. J. Beardmore, to Mrs. H. Broadhead: all of Salford.—Mr. W. Towers, to Miss Duckworth; Mr. Mooney, to Miss Macann; Mr. T. Hale, to Miss J. Shepherd; Mr. E. Lawrence, to Miss H. Ashton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. S. Fraser, to Miss Hornby, of Clithero.—Mr. A. Hargraves, to Miss C. L. Haywood: both of Leigh.—Mr. T. Belfern, of Oldham, to Miss F. B. Riddiough, of Ormskirk.—At Eccles, Mr. H. Woodhouse, of Dangerous Corner, to Miss S. Wainwright,

Died.] At Lancaster, 50, Mrs. Betty Goring, one of the Society of Friends.

At Liverpool, 70, Mrs. Mary Cash, of Pembroke-place, relict of the late Mr John Cash, tailor and draper, and one of the religious Society of Friends, among whom she occasionally appeared as a minister. She was much and deservedly respected, and a distinguished instance of the capabilities of the female mind, having successfully conducted the extensive business of the house for upwards of twenty years. During the latter period of her life, she was much engaged in works of benevolence, and unremittingly attentive in promoting the system of prison discipline and reformation, introduced by the philanthropic Mrs. Fry.

At Manchester, 57, Mr. H. Walker.—Mrs. M. Dixon.—In Oxford-road, Mr. J. Syddall, justly respected.—In Oldfield-road, Miss E. Reade.

At an advanced age, William Ogden, printer, Wood-street, Manchester, the last surviving son of Poet Ogden. He was amongst the number who were apprehended under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and was confined several months in Horsemonger-lane Gaol. It was upon Ogden's imprisonment and personal sufferings that Mr. Canning was so jocular,—calling him the "revered and ruptured Ogden."

At Salford, in Greengate, 68, Mrs. E. Hulme.—56, Mr. A. Mills, much and deservedly respected.—45, Mr. T. Halsby.

At Liverpool, in Case-street, 43, Mrs. E. Holroyd.—In Lime-street, 59, Mrs. H. Howson.—42, Mr. J. Ryding.—34, Mr. J. Morris.—48, Mrs. Parr.—In Richmond-street, 41, Mr. T. M'Gowan.—In Richmond-place, 66, Mrs. Godwin.—44, Mrs. E. Blake.—In Bold-street, 64, Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Bryan S. esq.

At Oldham, 83, Mr. J. Scott, an intelligent and discriminating botanist.

At Warrington, Miss A. Lowe, highly esteemed.—56, Mrs. Shuttleworth, justly respected and regretted.

At Blackley, Mrs. E. Lyon, greatly regretted.—At Newton, 42, Mr. T. Barratt, of the firm of J. B. & Sons, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Chorley, 70, Mr. R. Smethurst, of the firm of Richard S. and Son.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting of the Chesire Agricultural Association was lately held at Chester, Mr. Weaver in the Chair, when some able resolutions relative to the distress of the country were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. J. Pownall, to Miss M. Buckley; Mr. D. Jackson, to Miss Rose: all of Chester.—Mr. J. Nickson, of Chester, to Miss H. Grindley, of Baby's Wood, Shropshire.—Mr. Jas. Latham, of Nantwich, to Miss E. Armstrong, of Doddington.—Mr. Siddeley, of Knutsford, to Miss E. Saxon, of Hartford-place, Northwich.—Mr. C. Johnson, to Miss F. Eaton, both of Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, 81, Mr. Mislington.—At Dee Bank, Miss Caroline Leicester.—Mr. P. Stanford.—In Foregate-street, Miss M. Pimbleberry.—40, Mr. W. Sefton, regretted.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Sprout, wife of William S. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Northwich, 92, Mr. J. Sims, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Malpas, the Rev. R. Bridge, deservedly regretted.

At Birkenhead priory, Miss Louisa Koster.—At Capenhurst, Richard Richardson, esq. deservedly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Fox, to Miss A. Tatlow: both of Derby.—Mr. J. Collar, of Chesterfield, to Miss Goodwin, of Heath.—Mr. Townrow, of Chesterfield, to Miss Machin, of Newton.—Mr. J. Wood, of Ashborne, to Miss M. Dakin, of Matlock.—Mr. R. Baker, to Miss H. Smith: both of Ashborne.—Mr. Eli Cotes, to Miss H. Argile, of Alfreton.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Bancroft, 73.—Mr. G. Tunnecliff.—32, Mrs. R. Heath, regretted.

At Breason, Mr. J. Gregory.—At Hollington, 87, Mr. W. Crossley.

At Willington, 73, Mr. R. Gent, much respected.

At Repton, 23, Miss A. Barber, greatly esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Henson, to Miss S. Dawson; Mr. W. Waldron, to Miss E. Voice; Mr. W. Martin, to Miss M. Watson; Mr. J. Richards, to Miss S. Arnold; Mr. W. Black, to Miss Hardy; Mr. J. Green, to Miss S. Trueman; Mr. E. Elliot, to Miss M. Butler; Mr. J. Neal, to Miss E. Chapel; Mr. J. Killingley, to Miss M. Potter: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Lacey, to Miss M. Wilson; Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss H. Barker: all of Newark.—Mr. J. Morton, to Miss J. Bettison, both of Mansfield.—Mr. J. C. Clarke, of Mansfield, to Miss Waters, of Alfreton.—Lieut.-Col. O'Halloran, to Miss Frances White, of Walling Wells.—Mr. G. March, of Hockling, to Miss L. Johnson, of Saxelby.—Mr. S. Reddish, to Miss M. Robinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, 30, Rev. H. Turner, of Market-street, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Fletcher-gate, Mrs. Margaret Hudson, one of the Society of Friends.—In East-street, 24, Miss Mary Mullen, greatly esteemed and lamented.—In Talbot-yard, Long-row, 82, Mrs. A. Linkwaite.—In Red Lion-street, 41, Mrs. Pride.—45, Mrs. Beard.—In Bottle-lane, 78, Mr. G. Foster.—In Shakespeare-alley, 82, Mr. E. Rawson, much respected.—At Newark, 76, Mrs. E. Moor.—53, Mr. T. Pepper.—30, Miss M. Flint.—59, Mr. W. March.—66, Mr. M. Tomlinson.

At Mansfield, 41, Mrs. Snape.—98, Mr. W. Toplis.—68, Mr. P. O. Shepperd, much respected.

At Hockley, Mr. J. Heath.—At New Snenton, Mr. H. Dennis.—At Arnold, 59, Mr. A. Hartshorn.—At Brough, 32, Mr. R. Horner, jun.—At Hawton, Mr. Lee.—At Basford, Mr. Robinson, suddenly.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Drury, of Lincoln, to Miss J. Lupton, of Hull.—Mr. W. Baumber, of Skirbeck, to Miss A. Andrews, of Boston.—Mr. E. Fox, of Boston, to Miss A. Silvester, of Skirbeck.—Mr. O. J. Marshall, to Miss M. Ayscough, both of Boston.—Mr. J. Cappiter, to Miss Lusby, both of Grimsby.—Mr. S. W. K. Burton, of Wainfleet, All Saints, to Miss M. Edwards, of Thorpe.—Mr. Green, of Great Hall, to Miss Saumby, of Helpringham.—Mr. Beaumont, of Morton, to Miss Harrison, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Stamford, 81, Mrs. Llewelyn.

At Gainsborough, 48, Mrs. M. Robinson.

At Louth, 74, Mrs. R. Fotherby.

At Boston, 58, Mrs. True.—64, Mr. J. Hooke.—73, Mrs. S. Scott.

At Stockwith, 59, Mr. R. Tonge.—At Ferry, Mrs. Johnson.—At Alderchurch Fen, 55, Mrs. Ann Lee, much respected.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of the agriculturists of the county of Rutland lately took place at Oakham, Sir Gerard Noel, bart. in the Chair, when it was determined to form a society to be called The Rutland Agricultural Association, for corresponding with other societies having the same object in view, and particularly with the general Agricultural Association holding their meetings at Henderson's Hotel, London. A Committee of Management was appointed, a petition to parliament agreed upon, and a number of resolutions were passed upon the subject of their present distress.

Married.] Mr. J. Coulson, of Leicester, to Miss A. Curtis, of Billesdon.—Mr. King, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss H. Turner, of Grantham.—Mr. W. Wood, to Miss E. Rowe, both of Lutterworth.—Mr. T. Cross, of Holwell, to Miss M. Sharpe, of Melton.—Mr. E. Jaques, of Diseworth, to Miss M. Wood, of Castle Donington.—Mr. J. Gilbert, of Evington, to Miss E. Norman, of Oadby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Elliott.—Miss C. Berry.—Mrs. M. Clark.—Miss S. Brotherhood.

At Loughborough, 75, Mr. T. Flavel.—80, Mr. Jas. Cockayne.—Mr. W. Wild.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. T. Harrison.—James Booth, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 74, Mr. J. Matthews.

At Wartnaby, 78, Mr. Adams.—At New Garden Loop, Mr. R. Hawley.—At Cadsby, 76, Mr. R. C. Worthington.—At Eaton, Vale of Belvoir, 70, Mrs. Bates.—At Kirk, by Mallory, the Hon. Lady Noel, wife of Sir R. N. bart.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

So extreme are the effects of the agricultural distress in this county, that at a late sale, occasioned by a distress for rent, four draught horses were sold for 4l. 10s.

The Marquis of Stafford, with exemplary public spirit, has recently directed a circular to be sent to his tenantry, fixing their rents at the average price of corn for the previous six months.

Married.] Mr. J. Burrop, to Miss S. De Wint, of Stone.—John Sneyd, esq. of Ashcomb-hall, to Miss Penelope Holley, of Holme.—At Codsall, the Rev. J. Hilyar, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir John Wrottesley.

Died.] At Walsall, Mr. Weaver, formerly of Hereford.

At Uttoxeter, 70, Rev. Steph. Chester, greatly respected and regretted.

At Henley, Mr. J. Glover.

[Lately, at Bishton-hall, near Wolseley-bridge, 85, John Sparrow, esq. Mr. Sparrow was bred an attorney and practised many years at Newcastle-under-Lyne. When the Trent and Mersey, otherwise called the Grand Trunk Canal, was projected, Mr. Sparrow was chosen as the

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clerk to the company, in which situation he acquired a handsome fortune, and in which he continued nearly half a century. Having married a lady of good fortune, he retired early from the practice of the law, which he resigned to his brother, Mr. John Sparrow. Mr. Sparrow gained the interest of Lord Stafford in the county, and was by his influence appointed receiver-general of the salt duties for the county of Stafford, which he held many years, until the salt duties were put under the commissioners of excise. Soon after he discontinued practising as an attorney, he became an active magistrate, and was many years ago chosen chairman of the session, in which he continued till obliged by infirmities to retire. On this occasion the magistrates, to shew a due sense of his conduct, agreed to have his portrait painted for the county hall. Mr. S. had by his wife two daughters, one of whom, who died young, was the first wife of James Macdonald, esq. M.P. for Colne. The canal which Mr. Sparrow had so great a share in promoting, was formed into shares of 200l. each, which have lately been sold for 1900l. per share. No man, perhaps, had a more extensive knowledge of canals and their separate interests, than Mr. Sparrow, and he was often consulted by persons who were inclined to embark in speculations of that kind.]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] James Guest, jun. esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Martha Whitworth, of Hornsey.—At Birmingham, William Johns, M.D. to Miss Mary Blakemore.—J. Churchill, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss A. Rolf, of Westbury.—Mr. W. Ward, of Oaklands, to Miss C. Brentnall, of Falkner Lodge, near Birmingham.—H. A Simcoe, esq. to Miss A. Palmer, of Moseley.—Mr. W. Statton, of Clifton Campville, to Miss Hull, of Wanton.

Died.] At Coventry, 68, F. Perkins, esq. one of the aldermen; he had been four times mayor.

At Atherstone, Elizabeth, wife of William Freer, esq much lamented.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married] Mr. H. Geary, to Miss L. Harris, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. G. Goodwin, of Ironbridge, to Miss M. A. Manuel, of Shrewsbury.—The Rev. J. Williams, B.D. rector of Llandensant, to Miss Frances Lloyd, of the Stone House, Shrewsbury.—Mr. Meredith, of Westbury, to Miss A. Podle, of Wellington.—Mr. E. Lloyd, to Miss E. Tomkies, both of Ellesmere.—Mr. S. Reynolds, to Miss M. Smart, both of Wellington.—Mr. J. Hodgkiss, to Miss A. Moore, of Wellington.—Mr. R. Ireland, of Wem, to Miss Keay, of Shenton Villa.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 67, Mrs. Pearson, much respected.—In the Abbey Foregate, 64, Mr. Chilton.—Mr. S. Steele.

Mr. Wilcox, sen.—In Mardel, Mr. T. Chadwick.—60, Mrs. S. Jones.

At Whitchurch, 77, Mrs. Martha Thomas.

At Wenlock, 71, Mrs. M. Griffiths, deservedly respected.—45, Mr. W. Mason.—75, Mrs. S. Mason, greatly respected.

At Bridgnorth, 32, Mr. F. Walker.—Mrs. Baylis.

At Chapel-house, Wistanstow, 70, Mr. T. Hughes, deservedly lamented.—At Styche, Mrs. Clive, wife of William C. esq.—At Doddington, 63, John Knight, esq.—At Harley, 63, Mrs. J. Crowther, highly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the occupiers and landowners of this county, lately took place, E. Isaac, esq. in the chair; when a series of resolutions were proposed, after an eloquent speech, by J. Richards, esq. and seconded by Mr. Spooner. They attributed the real causes of the agricultural distress "to excessive taxation, and the fraud and injustice committed by the changes in the value of money."

Married.] Mr. H. Deighton, of Worcester, to Miss A. Devey, of Wribbenhall.—Robert Berkeley, jun. esq. of Spetchley, to Miss H. S. Benfield.—Charles Harwood, of Stourbridge, to Miss A. Moxam, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Droitwich, 62. Richard Langford, esq. many years master of Haydon-square academy.

At Maddresfield, Mr. W Baylis.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A petition from the land-owners, farmers, and traders residing in or near Ross, has lately been forwarded to the House of Commons. The petition expressed the firm opinion of the petitioners, that the immediate cause of the evil complained of lies in that Act of Parliament, which, in fact, tripled the value of money, compared with the price of produce, and, by leaving the taxes unreduced and contracts unmodified, tripled taxation, and disturbed and violated all existing contracts. The petitioners therefore prayed that Parliament would interfere to rectify all contracts according to the alteration in the value of money; that it would abolish all sinecures and grants, all pensions not fully merited by real public services; that it would reduce the army, all salaries and the civil list; resume all grants of crown-lands, houses and mines, not paying full and adequate rents; appropriate to the public use the revenues of all beneficed non-resident clergymen; and reduce the interest of the national debt—so that taxation may be brought down to *one-third* of its present amount.*

* We earnestly recommend the conductors

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Married.] Mr. W. Muddy, of Hereford, to Miss S. Hargrave, of Leeds.—Mr. Lloyd, of Hereford, to Miss Hayward, of Tewkesbury.—Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, 39th regt. Foot, to Miss E. P. Taylor, of Leominster.

Died.] At Hereford, 29, Miss E. Allen.—Mr. W. Crump.

At Leominster, Mr. T. Hall, suddenly.

At Ross, 32, Mrs. D. Harrison.—Mr. R. Badham, greatly regretted.

At Leintwardine, 95, Mrs. Mason, widow of Dr. M.

At Allensmore, 120. *Thomas Gilbert*, an industrious labourer.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] Mr. E. Jones, to Miss Bourne of Berkley-street, Gloucester.—Mr. Foster, to Miss E. Watson, of Gloucester.—Mr. F. Sions, to Miss E. Petre; Mr. S. Dennis, to Miss A. Lee; Mr. W. Huntley, to Miss S. Cole: all of Bristol.—William Millner, esq. to Mrs. Coles, of Orchard-street, Bristol.—Mr. A. Dore, of Cirencester, to Mrs. Nicholls, of Perrotts Brook.—Mr. B. Bucknall, of Stroud, to Miss Adkins, of Painswick.—Mr. E. Bucknell, of Ebbey, to Miss King, of Bowbridge.—Mr. J. Harris, to Miss Pigott, of Ragland.

Died.] At Gloucester, Robert Nelson Thomas, esq. recorder of Swansea, deservedly regretted.—85, Mary Wood, one of the Society of Friends.—Henry Wilton, esq. mayor, suddenly, highly respected.

At Bristol, on Lawrence-hill, 73, Mr. H. Fry.—In College-green, Mr. Tombs.—70, Mrs. S. Guy.—In Wellington-place, Mr. J. Gerard.—Mr. R. Swayne.

At Monmouth, 39, Mr. T. Dowding, deservedly lamented.

At Chepstow, 23, Miss A. Chapman.

At Tewkesbury, 95, Mr. J. Dick.

At Stroud, John King, esq. formerly of Barton-street.

At Stoke Orchard, 80, Mrs. Pearce.—At Thornbury, 23, Mr. S. Counsell.—At Rodborough, 85, Mr. J. Buck.—At Dudbridge, Miss S. Summers.—At Minty, 58, Mr. J. Telling, regretted.—At Westbury, 85, Mr. J. Jefferies.

OXFORDSHIRE

At a late meeting of the Oxford-hire Agricultural Society, present the Lord Lieutenant, a resolution was passed for petitions to Parliament, on the depressed state of agriculture.

Married.] Percy Joseph Newell, esq. to Miss M. A. Buckland, of High-street, Oxford.—Mr. Jones, to Miss M. Collier, both of Witney.—Mr. G. Clift, to Miss C. Birkhead, of Watlington.—Mr. T. Kinch, to Miss A. Drinkwater, both of Gagingwell. Mr. S. Ecley, of Yarnton, to Miss A. Tibble, of Datchett.

Died.] At Oxford, 72, Mrs Adams, late of Benson.—Miss S. E. Baxter.—24, Miss E. Whiting, greatly esteemed.—Mr. H. O. Hickman.

At Thame, 70, Mr. J. Jaques.

At Pudlicote-house, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Birch, esq.—At Burford, 64, Mrs. Stanroyd.—At Broughton-castle, Sophia, wife of George Cobb, esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A meeting, signed by most of the principal graziers and farmers in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, lately took place. Mr. Burtt, of Weston Turville, in the chair. Mr. Simons, of Hogshaw, moved a series of resolutions, seconded by Mr. Grace, of Putlowes, which described the great distress of the farmer, attributed the cause of it to excessive taxation, and the return to cash payments.

A petition was presented lately to the House of Commons from occupiers of no less than 26,000 acres of land in Buckinghamshire, praying relief, from their burdens and an increase of protecting duties.

The inhabitants of Reading lately assembled, and unanimously voted their thanks to Mr. Hume, for his unvaried and invaluable exertions in Parliament. Mr. Marsh said, in an admirable address, Mr. Hume had laid bare the nerves and sinews of corruption, and shewed how they were nurtured by the public purse. The people must insist on a reform, and then the constitution would be the pride and envy of the world. On the members for Reading being thanked for the support they had given to Mr. Hume,—Mr. Palmer expressed his high satisfaction, and made many judicious remarks on the state of affairs. He declared he should never be satisfied without reform. Years ago, he said, Mr. Pitt had declared, "that as there was a radical evil, there must be a radical cure." Ministers even had complimented Mr. Hume; but their votes never attended their compliments. Mr. Monck followed, and spoke with much eloquence of Mr. Hume's exertions, in dragging forth the odious jobs and abuses—the wanton extravagance of ministers—extravagance directed to the worst of purposes, the corruption of the people, and in buying those who ought to be the guardians of the public liberties and the public purse. Mr. Monck was of opinion that prices would fall lower than those of 1792, and even lower than those on the continent. The only remedy for the distress, he thought, was in a great reduction in the taxation.

Married.] Mr. T. Berry, of Aylesbury, to

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tors of this meeting at Ross, and of all other meetings, to peruse the observations contained in the first paper in this Magazine, because erroneous premises lead to false conclusions, and lose their effect in the houses of Parliament.

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to Miss A. Watkins, of Kingston.—Mr. Mitchell, of Windsor, to Miss E. Hitchens, of Penhillock-house, Cornwall.—The Rev. Thos. Boys, to Miss Somers, of High Wycomb.— Capt. Baldwin, R.N. to Miss D. J. Lorraine, of Middleton Keynes.

Died.] At Reading, 67, Mr. J. Cooperson.

At Maidenhead, 77, James Payn, esq. recorder of the town and treasurer for Berks.

At Wallingford, Mr. W. Munt, sen.

At Windsor, in Wellington-place, 62, Buckle Wild, esq.—69, Thomas Hatch, esq.—65, Mrs. Addion.—Mrs. Summerfield.

At an advanced age, Rev. E. Barry, D.D. rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Edwd. Barry, M.D. and D.D. He was a native of Bristol, and bred to physic; but after practising sometime in that profession, he entered into holy orders, officiated some time as assistant-preacher at Fitzroy and Bethel chapels, and as chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare, till he was collated to the rectory of St. Mary and St. Leonard, Wallingford, where he resided till he reached his eighty-fifth year. He is the author of several small works, among which are "A Letter to Mr. Cumberland, occasioned by a Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff (Dr. Watson);" "Twelve Sermons on Particular Occasions;" "A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the Kings, Lords, and Commons;" and several single sermons.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the landholders and farmers of the county lately took place at Hertford. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Cranbourne, Lord Dacre, Sir J. Sebright, and the Hon. W. Lamb, members for the county, were present.—Lord Dacre proposed a series of resolutions, stating that the manner in which the circulating medium had been settled bore severely against the agriculturists, as a virtual increase of taxation, of which they, therefore, prayed a reduction. Mr. G. G. Fordham addressed the meeting on the weight of taxation, and the extravagance of the expenditure. He moved a resolution, praying the repeal of the duties on malt, salt, soap, candles, and leather.

Died. At Woburn, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Parry.

At Leighton Buzzard, Miss C. Claridge.—At Great Berkhamstead, Mr. Thomas Dupré.

In Hertfordshire, Miss Jane Jenner, of Battle, author of "Melmoth House."

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. J. Riddel, to Miss D. Foster, of Leicester-Grange.—Mr. Birdsall, of Syston, to Miss Segary, of Northampton.—Mr. T. Felton, of Peterborough, to Miss Sisson, of Thorney.

Died.] At Kettering, 77, John Keep, esq.

At Dogsthorpe, 53, Mr. Holdich, deservedly regretted.—The very Rev. Thomas Kipling, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme and Vicar of Holme in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, and formerly Fellow of St. John's college, B.A. 1768, MA, 1771, B.D. 1779, D.D. 1784.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25l. each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were lately adjudged to Mr. Hammet Holditch, of Caius College, and Mr. Mitford Peacock, of Bene't College, the first and second Wranglers.

A meeting lately took place at Huntingdon, on the agricultural distress. A petition to the House of Commons was agreed to, praying for the usual remedies, of great reduction of taxes, and diminution in the expenditure.

A Meeting of the farmers in the eastern division of the Isle of Ely was lately held at Ely, to take into consideration the distressed state of agriculture. Petitions to both houses of parliament were agreed to. A gentleman stated to the meeting that, within the last month a distress was taken upon the overseers of Downham for the county rate; the collectors had been exchequered for the assessed taxes; a tithe audit had been held, at which 9-10ths of the occupiers were defaulters; the overseers had proceeded against twenty individuals for the poor-rates; and some of the principal occupiers in the parish had absconded.

Married.] Mr. Brown, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Richards, formerly of Chatteris.—The Rev. John Fishpool, to Miss S. Cock, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 76, Mrs. Smith.

At Newmarket, 65, Mrs. Smallman.

At Ely, 56, William Ingram, esq. lamented.

At Godmanchester, 84, Mr. J. Reid, one of the Society of Friends.

At Great Staughton, 65, the Rev. James Pope, B.D. deservedly regretted.—At Farcet Fen, 58, Mr. J. Marshall.—At Chesterton, Mr. Morley.

NORFOLK.

A dinner was given to Mr. Cobbett at Lynn, when 150 gentlemen attended. The proceedings, after the cloth was drawn, were similar to those at Huntingdon. Mr. Cobbett made an able speech; resolutions were passed in favour of retrenchment and reform, and a petition to parliament drawn up for signature.

Married.] Mr. P. Mazzotti, to Miss M. Leeds; Mr. T. Harper, to Miss M. A. Bacon: all of Norwich.—Mr. B. Paul, to Miss

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Miss M. Vincent; Mr. Diver, to Miss Chamber; Mr. Macdonald, to Miss Culling; Mr. J. Shepperd to Mrs. Duncan; all of Yarmouth.—Mr. H. Hodson, to Miss H. Walker, both of Lynn.—Rev. —. Thompson of Lowestoft, to Miss Taylor, of Yarmouth.—W. H. Jary, esq. of Burlingham, to Miss S. Postle.—Walter Navassour, esq. of Catton, to Mrs. Turner, of Halesworth.—James Spencer, esq. of Brinton, to Miss M. Bangay, of Park-place, Sharrington.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Titlow.—54, Miss M. Bygrave. In St. Augustine's, 93, Mr. Burton.—In Paul's, 62, Mr. W. Short.—In the Lower Close, 65, Mrs. T. Morel.—In St. Michael's Coslany, 26, Mr. J. Coleman.—In St. Faith's-lane, 83, Mrs. Doyley.—At Yarmouth, 66, Mrs. P. A. Wotton.—78, Mrs. M. Diball.—56, Mr. W. Sieley.—48, Mrs. R. Godfrey,—59, Mrs. Bennett.—80, Mr. S. Whitesides.—80, Mrs. S. Draper.—75, Mr. Boys, Harcourt.

At Lynn, Miss E. Nicholls, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. D. Whincop, generally regretted.—59, Mr. C. Plane.—At Diss, 47, Mr. Gobbitt.

At East Dereham, 77, Mrs. C. Shipman.—At Downham, 69, Mr. J. Coulcher.—At Swanton Morley, 67, Mrs. S. Amy, late of Norwich.—At Lakenham, 76, Mrs. E. Cooper, much regretted.—At Hempnall, 32, Mr. J. Johnson, jun.—At Topcroft, Mr. T. Colman.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Stowmarket, pursuant to a requisition, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the relief of the overwhelming agricultural distress; the High Sheriff in the chair. Sir Henry Bunbury, in an eloquent speech, attributed the distress to the alteration of the currency, and the enormous taxation; in the conclusion of which he introduced some ably-drawn resolutions, which were seconded by Sir Robert Harland, Lord Huntingfield, Lord Dunwich, Mr. Merest, Lord Calthorpe, and the Duke of Grafton concurred with the resolutions, and attributed the general distress among the farmers, to waste and extravagance in the public expenditure, as well as to the weight of taxation. Mr. Grigby, in concluding an argumentative speech, moved the following resolution on reform:

That to the want of controul over the public purse, which a Parliament freely elected would exercise, we attribute the origin of our present distresses. And therefore it is necessary that the attention of the Commons House of Parliament be directed to effect an immediate reform in the Representation, as the only means of saving what remains of our property, of preserving tranquillity, and ensuring the liberty of the country.

Considerable discussion followed, and the Sheriff refused to put this resolution, considering it irrelevant to the objects of the meeting. Confusion and uproar ensued. At length the sheriff agreed, on presenting a new requisition specifying reform as one of the subjects for consideration, to convene a meeting on the instant. One was immediately drawn up, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Grafton, Sir Henry Bunbury, &c. &c. The sheriff formally convened a second meeting; the resolutions were proposed by Mr. Merest, and seconded by Sir Robert Harland. They were carried unanimously, and the meeting then dispersed.

Married.] Mr. Morgan, to Miss A. Wright; Mr. J. Betson, to Miss M. Griffin; Mr. R. Harvey, to Miss M. Tricker: all of Bury.—Mr. H. Winkworth, to Miss M. Bristo; Mr. J. Ungles, of Witnesham, to Miss S. Howes, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Fisher, to Mrs. S. Dennington, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Smith, jun. of Boulge, to Mrs. Capon, of Woodbridge.

Died.] At Ipswich, 73, Samuel Howes, esq one of the common council.—75, Mrs. Hammond.

At Bungay, Mr. T. Plowman, late of Brane Parsonage.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Warren.

At Framlingham, 51, Mrs. S. Hill.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Alexander Frost.

At Yoxford, Mrs. C. Goodwin.

At Kertling, Mr. G. Pettit.—At Swefling, 89, Mr. T. Newson.—At Long Melford, Mr. Nice.—At Wattfield, 83, Mrs. A. Cornell, highly esteemed.—At Laxfield, Mr. J. Gooderam.—At Hollesley, 46, Mrs. Kettle.

ESSEX.

Extensive silk mills have lately been established at Coggleshall, in which 140 persons are at present employed.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. G. Chamberlain, to Miss C. Stammers, of Wivenhoe.—Mr. W. Parsons, to Mrs. Nobbs, both of Harwich.—Rev. Mr. Irvine, to Mrs. Brame, of Harwich.—Mr. Lawrence, of Helion Bumpstead, to Miss B. L. Paul, of Epping.

Died.] At Colchester, 28, Mrs. A. Abbott.—86, John Mills, esq. banker.—60, Mr. C. G. Keymer.

At Chelmsford, 61, Mrs. French.

At Horndon, 101, *Mrs. Tretton.*

At Halstead, 55, Mr. J. Howe.—At Bulmer, 45, Mary, wife of Thomas Pung, esq. of Blackhouse.—At Wivenhoe, 41, Mr. C. Rainer.—At Great Chesterford, 33, Mrs. J. Isaacson, greatly regretted.—At Thorndon-hall, Frances, Lady Petre, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

KENT.

An extraordinary flow of water, without any apparent impulse but that of spring tides,

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tides, lately occurred along the northern coast of Kent. The sea rose from four to five feet perpendicularly above the usual height of the highest spring tides, overflowing the banks and marshes.

Married.] Mr. W. Fin, to Miss P. Staplor; Mr. Thomas Johncock, to Miss C. Saunders; Mr. R. Harris, to Miss S. Tye; Mr. S. White, to Miss Hatton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Hookham, to Mrs. Feuley, of Folkestone.—Mr. R. Hayman, to Mrs. Bailey, both of Deal.—J. Grant, Smith, esq. of Sittingbourne, to Miss A. Blake, of Dover.—Mr. W. H. Weekes, to Miss Hearne, both of Sandwich.—Mr. T. Stutley, to Miss E. Brignell, both of Lyd.—Mr. S. Wrake, of Chilham, to Miss L. Dennett, of Lenham.—Mr. S. Catt, to Miss M. Baker, both of Biddenden.—Mr. G. Rayner, to Miss M. Warler, both of Sutton Valance.

Died]. At Dover, 70, Mrs. Horse.—At an advanced age, Mr. Broad.

At Rochester, Mr. Ballard.

At Chatham, 27, Lieut. S. J. Holland, 49th regt.—Mrs. Hopley—39, Mrs. A. Viney.—73. Mr. T. Hills.—Mrs. Eldridge.

At Deal, 72, Mrs. Clayson.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Hervey, widow of the Rev. Richard H.

At Margate, 60, Mr. W. Fawtrell.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Bailey.

At Lydd, 86, Mrs. M. Dray.—At Smarden, 89, Mr. J. Woollett.—At Broadstairs, 75, Mr. T. Castle.—Mr. E. Nethersole.—At Wolverton, 28, Louisa Catherine, wife of the Rev. H. R. Quartley.—At Barham, 26, Mr. G. Marshall.

SUSSEX.

A new road was opened on the 29th ult. at Brighton, leading from Middle-street to West-street. The King first passed over it in an open landau.

In the parish of Mayfield there were lately nineteen farms without tenants.

Married.] Mr. T. Stares, to Miss Russel: Mr. Jas. Smith, to Miss Cooper: all of Chicester.—Mr. Eames, to Mrs. Osbourn, both of Arundel.—Mr. A. Windus, of Lewes, to Miss A. Rogers, of Southover.

Died] At Chichester, in East-street, 74, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.—In West-street, 55, Mrs. C. Barber.—67, Mrs. M. Baxter.

At Brighton, on the Marine Parade, 84, Mrs. Luther.—In York-place, Mr. R. Williams, much respected.—In the York Hotel, Mrs. Sheppard.—On Richmond-terrace, Mrs. Wilds.

At Lewes, Mrs. Becket.

At Seaford, Mrs. Alfrey, widow of George A. esq.—At Petworth, Mr. Goldring.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] W. Beckford, esq. of Southampton, to Miss M. E. Stane, of Forsthall.—Mr. S. Matthews, to Miss Flight, both of Winchester.—Mr. G. Attwood, to Miss M. Moody, both of Basingstoke.—Mr. H. Whitbread, to Miss C. Woodnutt, both of Newport.—Mr. B. Harfield, of Hayling, to Miss Hatch, of Denmead.—Mr. W. Godfrich, of Durley Mill, to Miss Redman, of Winchester.

Died.] At Southampton, in the Polygon, Miss J. E. Lichigaray, late of Phillybrook-house, Essex.—Mrs. Gilbert.—Mrs. Michell.—Mr. S. Davies.—51, Mrs. Cozens.

At Winchester, Mrs. Page.—Mr. Allsop.

At Portsmouth, 60, Mr. Barnes.

At Lymington, 72, Thomas Mitchell, esq.—Miss F. Mitchell.—78, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Mr. Charles M.

At Charker-farm, 67, Mr. R. Owton.

At Littlehampton, 52, Mr. J. Hogg

At Funtington, 75, Mrs. H. Andrews.

At Hartley Wentney, Miss Husband.

At Newport, Mrs. Wood, sen.—Mrs. Wood, daughter-in-law.—Mr. Crammer.

WILTSHIRE.

The clothing districts of this county have lately been a scene of disturbance, owing to a general rising of the weavers, many struck for an advance of wages. A temporary yielding has been agreed to by many of the master manufacturers.

Married.] Pern Tinney, esq. of Salisbury, to Mrs. Charlotte May.—Mr. J. Little, to Miss J. Davis, both of Trowbridge.—Mr. Dowing, of Mere, to Miss H. Mitchell, of Hatherley.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. Burt.

At Bradford, 65, Mr. Jas. Hinton.

At Melksham, Mrs. Webb.

At Crewkerne, Mr. H. Steinbridge.

At Market Lavington, 35, Mrs. M. A. Newman.

At Baynton-house, Mrs. Long, widow of William L. esq. of Bath.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As a proof of the low ebb of the agricultural interest, and necessarily of stock, at a late sale in this county, a recent Bath journal states that a pig three months old, was knocked down at only 6d., and another at 1s.; the other stock was sold at or less than one-third of the price it would have made seven or eight years since.

We regret to have to mention the new regulations of Ilchester gaol, which bear so cruelly and oppressively on Mr. Hunt, and hope, in our next, to be able to announce an amelioration.

Married.] Mr. D. Bennett, to Miss M. Taylor; Mr. W. Dore, to Mrs. J. Arnolds: all of Bath.—Mr. T. Dorman, to Miss L. Smith, both of Walcot.—Mr. Jos. Parsons, to Miss Jerrard, both of Wells.—Mr. T. Bussel, of Bridgewater, to Miss U. Dean, of Bath.—Mr. J. Sturridge, of Frome, to Miss W. S. White, of Bath.—Mr. Blake, of Bishop's Lydeard, to Miss M. A. Badcock, of Taunton.—James Galpine, esq. of Marnhull, to Miss M. Sherring, of Milborne

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borne Wyke.—Mr. Lanham, jun. of Widcombe, to Miss A. Salter, of Batheaston.—Mr. W. Dickeson, to Miss E. Smith, both of Sherston Magna.

Died.] At Bath, in Nile-street, Miss M. Nichols.—In Great Stanhope-street, 67, Mrs. Margaret Tucker, regretted.—84, Bernard Butter, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Ladeveze, highly regarded for her benevolence and feeling.—In Abingdon-buildings, 69, Mr. J. Geary.

At Frome, Mrs. Barnett.—Mrs. Yates.

At Wells, 95, Elias Pearce, esq.—Edward Parfitt, esq. registrar, sincerely regretted.

At Ilminster, William Vaughan Palmer, esq. of White Lackington, suddenly, greatly respected.

At Nether Stowey, Mr. S. and Mrs. A. Sulley.—At Wellow, Mrs. Heal.—At Compton Martin, 103d year, Mrs. *Candy*.

At Kingsbridge, Jas Pascoe, esq. Cornwall Light Infantry.—At Combe-house, 64, Kitty, wife of John Sydenham, esq.—At Castle Cary, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ashbold.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thos. Foot, to Miss J. Hunt, both of Shaftesbury.—Mr. George King, of Sherborne, to Miss Garrett, of Temple Coombe.—Mr. G. Drake, of Milborne, St Andrew, to Miss E. Groves, of Cheverd-farm, Dewlish.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Buckland, much respected.

At Bridport, 61, Mr. T. Balster.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a county meeting lately held at Exeter, Sir John Davie, bart. high sheriff, in the chair, pursuant to a requisition, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the distressed state of agriculture, it was resolved unanimously on the motion of Earl Fortescue, seconded by Lord Rolle, that a petition for a diminished expenditure and taxation, should be presented to both houses. At this meeting Earl Fortescue, Lord Rolle, Mr. Newman, the Hon. Newton Fellows, &c. &c. delivered very excellent speeches; the general opinion was, that overwhelming taxation with inadequate representation in the Commons House of Parliament were the causes of the various distresses.

Married.] Mr. J. Gore, to Miss M. Townsend, both of Exeter.—John Bussell, of Exeter, to Miss C. S. De Mey, late of Berbice.—Mr. G. Holmes, of Hoopern-farm, to Miss Addicott, of Exeter.—Mr. Sheffington Johnson, of London, to Miss E. Jenkins, of Exeter.—Mr. Venn, of Whimple, to Miss M. Gale, of Exeter.—Mr. W. H. Evans, of Plymouth, to Miss A. Luscombe, of Yealmpton.—Mr. T. Chamberlain, to Miss Bryant, both of Tiverton.—Mr. W. Comines, of Witheridge, to Mrs. Burgess, of West Anstey.—George Bragg, esq. to Miss E. German, of Treign.—Mr. T. Hussey, of Weybrook, Exminster, to Miss E. Barlow, of Alphington.—Lieut. S. Tancock, R.N. to Mrs. Mann, of Sowton.

Died.] At Exeter, in the cathedral-church-yard, 61, Mr. T. Chave, greatly respected.—28, Mr. J. Herbert.—In Baring-place, 21, Miss C. Teed.—80, Anne, widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Barnes.—83, Mr. E. Adams.

At Plymouth, in New-passage, Mr. Crocker.—In Pembroke-street, 57, Mr. J. Hoar, greatly regretted.—In Exeter street, 63, Mrs. Tucker.

At Tiverton, R. H. Strong, esq. greatly lamented.—82, Mr. W. Ackland.

At Topsham, Mr. R. Troake, of Sidmouth.

At Tollaton, 87, Edward Cary, esq. greatly lamented.

At Dulverton, 63, James Brown, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Heavitree, 43, Mr. W. Walland, greatly respected.

At Smallack, 63, Mrs. Revel, wife of Samuel R. esq.

At Alphington, 50, Mr. Newman, late of Exeter, regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. J. Lavin, of Penzance, to Miss T. Roberts, of Poole.—Mr. T. Stribley, to Miss Bene, both of Fowey.—Mr. J. Walter, to Miss A. Lean, both of East Looe.—Humphrey Willyams, esq. of Carnanton, to Miss E. F. Neynoe, of Castle Neynoe, county of Sligo.

Died.] At Penzance, 63, Mr. C. Tonkin.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Hambly, wife of Joseph H. esq.

At Penryn, Mrs. Spencer.

At Launceston, 36, Mr. W. Searle.

At Callington, Mrs. M. Whitley, greatly regretted.

At Helston, Mrs. Lane.

At Trewarthenick, 79, Mrs. Baker.

WALES.

Mr. J. Roberts, of Carnarvon, to Miss J. Jones, of Gorswen.—Mr. T. Hughes, to Mrs. J. Thomas, both of Carnarvon.—Edmund Leopold Gibert, esq. to Miss H. A. Gwynne, of Glanbrane-park, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. J. Phillips.—Miss E. Saunders, regretted.—35, Alice, wife of David Davies, esq. generally esteemed and regretted.

At Carmarthen, Mr. T. Humphreys.

At Bangor, 46, Mrs. Thomas.

At Pwllheli, 28, Cadwalader Ellis, esq. greatly regretted.

At Newton, 25, Mr. S. Child.—At Kencoed, Carmarthenshire, William Evans, late capt. 75th regt.—At Hakin, near Milford, 68, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Archibald H.

SCOTLAND.

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SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, J. Dallyell, esq. of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Miss J. Anstruther, of Balcaskie.—George Cleghorn, esq. of Weens, county of Roxburgh, to Miss M. C. Dalton, of Sleningford-hall, Yorkshire.

Died.] At Glasgow, Capt. Aveling, of the 77th regt.

At Dumfries, Mr. J. Richardson.

IRELAND.

We feel it impossible to record all the burnings, assassinations, and bloody conflicts, of which the S.W. counties have presented instances within the month.

A county meeting was lately held at Kilkenny, when a series of resolutions, and a petition founded thereon, for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, were agreed to. Mr. T. Barnes, in seconding the resolutions, said, "It was the wish of his majesty's ministers to have a general expression of public sentiment on the subject." We heartily wish them success.

At a meeting of the landowners of the parish of Arglish, in the county of Waterford, on the 24th ult. resolutions were passed to the following effect: That many farmers are indebted for several years' arrears of tythes, which they have no means or prospect of ever being able to discharge: that the long tolerated and accumulating arrears show the charge to have been at first exorbitant; and that, as no advantage can be derived for holding men accountable for sums they are unable to pay, such debts should be compounded for, or remitted. To the Duke of Devonshire, who is patron of the same village of Arglish, a memorial was voted, which states that a few tenants hold farms of a hundred acres or upwards, "but the bulk of the parishioners are poor and indigent, many being wretched cottagers, to all intents and purposes, as real beggars as any of those who crave charity on the highways." They proceed to complain of the system of tythe-farming, and mention the case of "a wretched man, at this moment, in this inclement season of the year, who, with a family of five children, has been deprived of their only means of subsistence, by his potatoes being seized and detained for a sum of forty shillings, which has arisen by costs and expences, on account of fifteen shillings tithe."

Married] Halliday Bruce, esq. of Dublin, to Miss A. Brue, of Bristol.—At Charlestown, T. Leeke, esq. barrister, to Anna Shaw, daughter of the Hon. Matt. Plunkett.—George William Blathwayt, esq. of the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss Marianne Vesez, of Magherafelt.

Died.] At Dublin, 78, Richard Nevill, esq. teller of the exchequer, in Ireland.—Mrs. Wolseley, widow of Rev. William W.

At Cork, 88, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, precentor of Cloyne, rector and vicar of the union of Clonmell, grandson of Atterbury, bishop of Rochester.

At Glyun, county of Antrim, George Anson M'Cleverty, esq.—108, *Lewis O'Dynell*, esq. of Brew, county of Mayo.

ABROAD.

Died.] At British Accra, on the coast of Africa, on the 11th of October last, in his 32nd year, Anthony Calvert Hutton, esq. merchant, elder son of William Bernard Hutton, of Watling-street, in the City of London, merchant. He was a pattern to the best in filial and brotherly affection, a most faithful and sincere friend, and very good Christian: his memory will be ever fondly revered by a large circle of friends, but most by the writer of this, for she knew him best.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank our Edinburgh Friend, but as we do not see the Magazine to which he alludes, and it is we believe, unseen south of the Tweed, its impertinences neither affect nor disturb us. In regard to malignant libellers, we feel in regard to them, just as we should with respect to a groupe of Toads who, when disturbed in their ditches or holes, spit their venom, but without effect or annoyance.

At page 138 *of the present Number, in the paragraph relative to* DAVID WILLIAMS, *for* "communing" *read* "commanding."

Many articles will claim special attention in this Number. The first paper solves a problem which hitherto has baffled enquiry. The second, as a display of wit and satire, has nothing superior in the language. In tours and foreign letters—we are eminently rich in the Journey in Columbia, in the Letters from Persia, in the Tour in Wales, in the highly interesting article of M. Pouqueville, and in the important information contained in Capt. Rayne's Route, which we regret we could not afford to illustrate with a map. The L'Ape Italiana and the German Student, present modern subjects. The Philosophy of Criticism will be found to maintain its spirit—and in pure Belles Lettres, the article on the Old Ballad and on Mr. Thelwall's Poetry will afford gratification. The Letter on Gibbon, and Mr. BAKEWELL's *ingenious suggestion, merit respect. The Poetry, the Stephensiana, always curious and original, the Public Societies, Patents, Varieties, Chemical Report, Critical Proemium, &c. &c. will be found rich in materials; and in the Public Affairs, we have been so fortunate as to procure a Parliamentary copy of the* NEW POPULATION ABSTRACT, *which has not been otherwise published.*

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 366.] APRIL 1, 1822. [3 of Vol. 53.

SELDEN'S BIRTH-PLACE, AT SALVINGTON, IN SUSSEX.

The learned SELDEN was born at Salvington, near West Tarring, in Sussex, in a house now the property of Mr. James Brookbanks. Salvington consists of about twenty houses, mostly thatched. SELDEN's cottage, upon the left-hand, in a lane, is built of brick and flint, mixed, to the height of about eight feet, and then another intermixture of wood and plaister to the top. The annexed Inscription is carved in wood, on the lintel of the door, on the inside, and is said to be the work of its former celebrated inhabitant, in 1601.

GRATVS HONESTE MIH NOCIA VDAR INITO
SEDEB FVRABEA NOSV FAGA SOLVTA TIBI.

It has been thus translated :

An honest man a friendly welcome meets,
My doors (though open) ne'er a rogue admits.

Or better thus, by Dr. Evans :

An honest man is always welcome here—
To rogues I grant no hospitable cheer.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POLITICS *of* LOWER CANADA.

THE constitution of Lower Canada is modelled on that of England; *a Lower House*,* elected by the mass of the people, a *Legislative Council*, appointed by the crown as a kind of aristocracy, and a *Governor and Executive Council*, to represent the executive itself. The Criminal Code and Forms of Judicature are English, while the dispositions of property and its relations are

* The Provincial Legislature as erected by act 31 Geo. III. c. 31. (1791) consists of his Majesty acting by a *Governor*, a *Legislative Council* of fifteen members, appointed by his Majesty, and a *House of Assembly*, elected for four years, by subjects resident within the province, and possessed *in counties* of property to the yearly value of forty shillings, *in the towns* of the yearly value of five pounds, or paying rent to the amount of ten pounds yearly. As almost every Canadian, resident in the country, is a small landholder, and property in towns is increasing in value, the above qualifications amount very nearly to universal suffrage.

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are still in a great measure directed by the old French law and customs of the country. *The Catholic religion is fully tolerated and forms no ground of exclusion from political employment.* Considering this constitution under its general aspect and bearing, it must be allowed to be fair; considering it as a free gift to a conquered country, it must be allowed to be liberal. Whence then the endless quarrels betwixt the several branches of it? The pertinacious opposition of the Lower House to the Executive? Their impeachments and menacing resolutions? Suspension of all useful labours? Repeated dissolutions and angry messages of governors, and constant re-election of the same hostile members? This jarring of power and interest, this impeded action, clearly evinces some malady in the constitution, for which the constitution itself furnishes no remedy. These violent humours have no healthful vent. Many have proposed remedies, but few have taken pains to investigate the seat and origin of the disease, except by a summary assumption *that the present government did not suit the disposition of the Canadians,* BECAUSE *they were unfit for a free government.* It is better to begin like good physicians with investigating the component elements of the body corporate, the manner in which they are combined, the various sympathies or antipathies by which they are attracted or repelled, so as to discover whether the quantum of force be not too great in some parts of the machine and too small in others, to keep the whole in its proper action.

1. The *population* is composed of French, or Canadians properly so called, and English, including Scotch and Irish settlers.

This forms the *first division* according to nation or language.

2. *Property.* The property of the soil is almost exclusively in the hands of the Canadians.* The commerce in those of the English, who have, both from their connexion, education and language, advantages which render all competition hopeless.† Offices of emolument and high official situations, are, *with very few exceptions,* in the hands of the English. The *avocats* are, as might be expected, generally Canadians, so are the mass of small traders, but the principal store or shopkeepers are English.

3. *Religion.* The Canadians exclusively Catholics, and the English Protestants. Here then we have the governors and governed separated by the three great distinctions of language, property and religion.

4. *Society,* or Social Intercourse. This is not a small point, for it often modifies other distinctions and softens the contrarieties of habits or political discordance; here it is useless in these respects. The English and Canadians having never more than formal intercourse with each other.

These distinctions are not however the immediate productive causes of the present political disputes. In some cases they act as secondary causes, but more generally serve as fuel and strength to the operation of the first cause, which is "*the Constitution of the House of Assembly.*" This is purely democrative both in principles and practice. The executive having no means of controling or influencing elections, the representatives are accordingly chosen from those classes of society to whom the people are known, and whom the people know: lawyers and inferior tradesmen—good or bad; in short the real choice of the people.

What is the nature and intent of a representative body so constituted? That it should be the *primum mobile* of the state; the source of all power not strictly executive: this is the necessary consequence of calling the public will into action. It cannot be a subordinate agent; all democracies, all representative governments have this defect: parliaments must become the focus of talents and ambition, and if they are not also the stepping stones to power, *must be arrayed against it.* In England the man, or body of men, whose talents or influence command a majority in parliament must stand at the head of the government. It is the same in the congress of the United States, as well as in each particular state. It is the same in France, but how is it in Canada, where the election is more purely democratical than in any of these nations? Here too it concentrates the ambition, I will even say *the talents* of the country; but in this point is the essential difference

* The emigrated settlers are too few in the lower province to be an exception, and great English land owners still fewer.

† For the conclusion drawn from this circumstance against the Canadian character. Vide pamphlet of *Camillus,* by Mr. Richardson, of Montreal,

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difference—*It is no stepping-stone;* the power is in the hands of the two councils and the executive, between whom and the House of Assembly is drawn an impassable barrier of interests, habits and prejudices.

The march of the human mind is forward: here it is arrested, and frets itself against an obstacle in opposition to its nature. The English party seldom troubles itself to look into human nature for the origin of this hostile spirit. They have, however, a connected system by which it is accounted for. The Canadians are slaves hereditary, and *unfit for the blessings of political freedom:* they are consequently led away by factious discontented men, principally lawyers, who take advantage of their ignorance to embarrass the executive and elevate themselves in the confusion. This conclusion is not altogether false; but a serious error arises from considering this temper not as the routine of human nature, acting always similarly in similar circumstances, but as the factious spirit of a few individuals with whom it might be extinguished. An impression to this effect seldom fails to be made on the mind of the governor, and through him, on the mind of ministers at home. Facts themselves strengthen this impression. It is sufficiently probable that the recent attacks on the conduct of the chief justice were dictated by a desire to embarrass the government, and generally to lower it in the eyes of the people. The leaders of the House, ever ready to take advantage of the errors of the government, beat about for opportunities to attack; should none offer themselves, and this is rare, they must be forced. Public good must be the pretext, because the real and natural motive cannot be alledged. The attack fails, because the power is still substantially in the executive, but the intended effect is produced. Exacerbation, suspicion, a weakening of respect towards the government, sympathy with their representatives as fellow-sufferers—and here the distinctions abovementioned tell. There is little or no communication betwixt the English and the Canadians by which evil impressions might be softened. The upper classes of Canadians cannot cope with the English in expense, and therefore shrink from an association in which they must appear to disadvantage: language increases this disposition. Having no bond of pleasure or interest, few English will trouble themselves to acquire fluency in the language of a people whose society they count not worth having. The English seem proud and cold—the Canadians shabby and ignorant. The Canadians (with the exception of the few in office, who for that very reason are not very popular) make no part of the governor's circle. Public bickerings are not softened by personal intercourse, *but this connexion betwixt the people and their leaders is strengthened by this exclusion.*

Of the Governor. The disadvantages under which the governor labours are sufficient to render the best intentions and even talents of no effect. He arrives a perfect stranger to the country and its inhabitants; and in order to be informed passes into the hands of the very persons least likely to make a true and correct representation of them. To shew the force of this observation, it is sufficient to state the sentiments of the English party with regard to the present state of politics, and means of remedying the evil. By the English party I mean the members of the two councils, and principal officers of government, whose situation gives them the governor's ear. They give the tone to the rest, if there can be said to be any remainder, for the military take little interest in matters of civil government. The first and general idea of this party is, that the Canadians have something in their constitution which renders them unfit to appreciate or enjoy a free government. This notion is set forth at length in a pamphlet signed Camillus, by one of the leading merchants of Montreal,* and fairly represents the general sentiment of the party. As the Canadians are unfit for a free government, it follows that the House of Assembly *is a tier in the constitution*, the place of which might be admirably supplied by the *two councils;* a fact of which it is impossible *they* should doubt, being themselves the component parts of both, and having an abundant conviction of their own ability to bear all the burthen, power, and emoluments of office. This reasoning is enforced by a description of the kind of persons of whom the assembly is composed, being either factious demagogues, generally lawyers, or petty tradesmen, many of whom are unable to write their own names. This, though

* Mr. R——n.

the

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the worst point of view, is not altogether a false one, and it is the comparative meanness of many of the members which mingles a feeling as of offended dignity with the irritation frequently occasioned by their proceedings: not only is faction to be repressed; *disorganizing principle* (we know the magic of the word) to be put down, but an insult is to be revenged. Hence another favourite topic—*an energetic government*—meaning prosecutions for libels, fines, imprisonments, in a word, the *gagging the house*, if (which would be still better) the ministry cannot be induced *to do it away altogether*. It cannot be supposed that with this temper the English are extremely candid, or very much to be trusted in their representation of obnoxious individuals. If the tenour of their lives presents no specific misdoing with which to blast their characters, they must at least be factious *misanthropes*, men of dangerous principles, jacobins, or philosophers, words of nearly the same import in the minds of their commercial judges. The Roman Catholic religion here is another source of incorrect feeling. No people on earth are soberer in their protestant zeal, than the Canadian English, who have never found means to finish the only two churches they have in the province; none, however, make a greater point of suspecting, and fidgetting, and apprehending, whenever the Catholic religion is concerned. Some appear to have inherited and cherished this feeling since the time of the conquest of the province, when some precaution might be necessary. One cannot help fancying these politicians have slept ever since that event took place. These apprehensions, however, countenance sagacious precautions, which have never failed of their effect, and have given occasion for solemn cabinet councils, and sometimes *energetic* measures, which could never have existed had ideas moved on with the times. Mr. R——d is at the head of these alarmists, and contrived during Sir J. Craig's administration, to keep his suspicions in comfortable activity. I believe the majority of the party would feel easy enough about the catholics, were they called by any name which had a less hereditary claim to the apprehension of politicians. Another favourite doctrine of the English party is, that the Canadians are not only unfit for the blessing of a free constitution, but are wholly indifferent to it, and if not worked upon by factious demagogues, would sigh for the return of the good old times, when they knew no law but the will of the governor and his councils, and consequently that nothing but energetic measures against their leaders is required to put every thing into peaceable order.

Such are the sentiments carefully instilled into each new governor; the proceedings of the Lower House are set before him in a *proper* light; the leaders of the opposition described in their *true* colours. If he is a man of a very cautious mind, he may indeed suspect that truth seldom lies altogether on one side; but from whom is he to derive information? He is as completely shut out from the body of the people as they are from him; he has not grown up in the country; he has no experience to oppose to fallacious representations. It is not to be expected he has previously studied the disputes and politics of a distant colony, with which he could anticipate no connexion. As a military man his habits dispose him to be little indulgent to opposition, or to view it in any other light than a criminal struggle against lawful authority; he is besides persuaded (for it is difficult to imagine a man long unpersuaded when all about him are of one opinion) that neither the inclinations nor happiness of people are interested in the disputes of their leaders: how then can he view them but as disturbers of the public peace, vulgar men struggling for place and power? and much of this is true. He prepares to renew the combat of his predecessors, and the idea gains ground that, as no change produces tranquillity, the constitution is unfit for the country and should be changed.

I think this statement of the question presents the following topics of consideration.

1. That the Canadians are unfit for a free constitution.
2. That they are indifferent about it.
3. That the parliament is wretchedly composed.
4. That the leaders of the opposition are actuated by factious motives.

1. The first point is one of those abstract questions upon which volumes might be written without affording a decision. It is not easy to shew why a mild, moral and patient people must necessarily be governed by the bayonet. They need instruction it is said: perhaps so; but political instruction is the consequence

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consequence of freedom, as ignorance is of arbitrary government. It is an odd idea to instruct men in their political interests by removing them from all concern in the management of them; but the question if proved is too abstract for practical results. I believe it was started by the variety of merchants ambitious of exclusive empire in the colony.

2. The solution of this question would go far to determine the first; for an indifference to freedom seems to argue an unfitness for it; but how is this indifference manifested? As often as the house has been dissolved the opposition members have been pertinaciously returned. It is a well-known fact, that government cannot influence the return of a single member, and I have heard a Seigneur complain, that his own tenantry would not support him against a popular candidate. Now let all this prove what it may it will never prove indifference.

3. I have already hinted in what manner this objection is urged, and have partly admitted the fact: it is the necessary consequence of the present system. What man of considerable property or eminence in society will aspire to a situation which leads neither to honour nor profit? Certainly not the members of the two councils, who are already in the exclusive possession of both: nor will men of business, English merchants, undergo the trouble of attendance, the daily drudgery of committees, the tedious detail of public business, for the sake of a people they despise, and all this without a chance of remuneration? Accordingly the seats fall to the lot of the only two classes of people likely to aspire to them. Canadian tradesmen or lawyers, who thus gratify a petty ambition, and introduce themselves to the knowledge and favour of those classes of society on whom they depend for custom; and secondly, a few men of talents, who from motives of disgust, or ambition, seek to make the House subservient to their views by wielding it against the government. The only ground for astonishment under these circumstances is, that the House is so *well* composed, that it contains in the aggregate so much talent both for business and debate. I should think it more than dubious if the joint wisdom of the two councils could produce as much—witness their memorable and long-winded protest against the right of impeachment claimed by the House; their address to the Prince Regent, &c. &c.

4. It is not very extraordinary that when one party has a monopoly of all the honours and emoluments of government, and another party endeavours to procure a share in it, the former should not only *call*, but really *think* the latter the most factious set of people upon earth. Candour, however, will observe that the motives of public men are generally of a mixed nature, and that it is quite as probable that one party should conscientiously believe that their accession to power would serve the public, as that the other should hold the same opinion of their exclusion from it. Political ambition is seldom a passion wholly selfish. Perhaps in order to judge of a man's political motives it is safe to take his private character into the question. It is not often that a man, correct in private life, is a great Jacobin in politics; moreover when party can fix no precise stigma on the private character of its opponents, but contents itself with such vague terms of reproach as *misanthrope*, it is pretty safe to conclude they have nothing more particular to object. I have heard this term repeatedly applied to the two leading opposition men, Mr. Stewart, and Judge Bedar. The first of whom is known by his acquaintances to be remarkably social, and the latter with as much kind-hearted simplicity as a child, but united with an extreme degree of bashful awkwardness derived from his secluded literary habits. Yet there are many men, and those not *infimi ordinis*, who look upon these two gentlemen as a couple of Timons, plotting in their cells the destruction of the whole human race. By the bye, *misanthropes* are not likely to trouble themselves much about the common weal, either to mar or mend it. I have frequently heard this question put in a manner which seemed to consider the proposition undeniable: Would it not be much better if these men, instead of factiously embarrassing government, would apply themselves to the common-place business and improvement of the province? I say undoubtedly it would; but it is to be ignorant of human nature and the ordinary motives of public exertion, to suppose men of talents and ambition will devote themselves to a perpetual round of unhonoured drudgery, with no prospect of remuneration beyond the applause of their own consciences: a system which supposes

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supposes such incessant self-denial, is fit only for Utopia. I am quite sure those who usually put this question would never think of acting on it themselves.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 5th of an interesting series of "Letters from the South of Italy, by a recent traveller," (p. 506 of your last vol.) a very circumstantial account is given of that "wonder of nature," Mount Etna. In that letter the traveller censures the method of measuring the heights of mountains by the barometer; and (p. 508, note,) gives an observation, and a trigonometrical calculation founded thereon, from which results "for the axis side of Etna four miles and twenty-four eighty-fourths, above four miles and a quarter, or about twenty thousand four hundred (22628) feet for the total height. This measure," says the traveller, "is not perhaps perfectly correct, but, at least, it approximates very near to it (correctness.) If this height appears surprising," he continues, "we ought to consider that other great mountains have never been measured but with the barometer, and that Mr. Brydone was surprised to see the mercury here descending nearly two inches lower than on the summit of the Alps."

The height thus determined does certainly appear surprising; it so much exceeds the height assigned to Etna by every other observer (with the exception perhaps of that visionary, Kircher, only,) that an enquirer, without questioning the greater correctness of the trigonometrical, when compared with the barometrical method of measuring altitudes, would be inclined to suspect some inaccuracy in the observation, or error in the calculation made by the traveller. With respect to the former, it does not appear very probable that an observation made at the distance of sixty miles, and that distance perhaps not accurately ascertained, can furnish data sufficiently correct for a near approximation to the true altitude of Etna; and with respect to the latter, it will be found that the calculator has erred by employing in his calculation the *arcs* or *measures* of the angles of his triangle, instead of their *sines*; which, except in very small arcs, differ considerably; and when the two angles are very unequal, as in the case under consideration, are far from being proportional. Correcting a slight typographical error (66 being printed for 60) and employing the sines of the angles instead of the angles themselves, the proportion given by the traveller will stand thus:

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Sin. } 84^\circ \\ \cdot 9945219\end{matrix}\right\} : 60 \text{ m.} :: \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Sin. } 6^\circ \\ \cdot 1045285\end{matrix}\right\} : 6{\cdot}30625 \text{ m.}$$

But the calculation may be facilitated by substituting the following proportion for that of the traveller:

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Rads.} \\ 1\end{matrix}\right\} : 60 \text{ m.} :: \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Tan. } 6^\circ \\ 1051042\end{matrix}\right\} : 6{\cdot}30625 \text{ m.}^*$$

Hence it appears that the result, when correctly deduced from the data, (instead of being 4¼, that is 4¼ miles, or 22628 feet, as determined by the traveller,) amounts to the still more astonishing height of 6·30625 miles, or 33297 feet. This result is more than three times the height assigned to Etna by Sir George Shuckburgh or Saussure, whose respective measures are 10954 and 10963 feet, and are probably the most correct of any yet given. It is, therefore, very evident that the traveller, however accurate and luminous his descriptions in general may be, (and the present writer readily acknowledges his admiration of them,) has erred in one or both of the data† on which his calculation is founded.

Respecting the barometrical method of measuring altitudes, the writer of the article *Barometer* in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, says "The results obtained by means of this instrument approach so near to perfect accuracy, when all circumstances are properly estimated, that this method of determining the heights of mountains is, in many cases, even preferable to the geometrical methods." Though some persons may not be disposed to agree with the encyclopædist, yet it must be acknowledged that "the custom of calculating the elevation" of mountains "with this instrument," when applied conjunctively with the thermometer, according to the precepts laid down by

* In the former of these proportions the result, as is well known, is more expeditiously known by logarithms. In the latter the logarithmic process offers no advantage, as it requires three inspections of the tables; whereas only one inspection is required when logarithms are not employed;—that for the purpose of taking out the natural tangent of 6°.

† No allowance appears to have been made for refraction, though its effect in elevating very distant terrestrial objects is by no means inconsiderable.

De

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De Luc and other late writers,* is not so "extremely blameable" as the traveller imagines it to be.

Alton Park. JOHN SMITH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The EFFECT *of mere* HERBACEOUS FOOD *upon the* HUMAN CONSTITUTION, *communicated by Mr.* JOSEPH HOULTON, *of* SAFFRON WALDEN; *from the Journal de Physiologie Experimentale.*

IT is with pain that I depict a scene, the sight of which was so distressing to me and to all feeling minds, that I should not refer to it, were I certain that any one had published the valuable facts connected with the laws of animal life, and the preservation of health which that mournful event afforded.

I allude to the awful famine, which in 1817 desolated the central coast of France, and I shall now state what unhappily occurred under my own personal observation. The continual rains of 1816 destroyed or prevented the ripening of nearly all the grain sown in the departments of the Ain, the Jura, the Doubs, the Haute Saône, the Vosges, and a part of the Saône and Loire, &c. from which cause a dreadful famine arose, which continued during the first six months of 1817. The sufferers subsisted during the months of January, February, and March on potatoes, oat-bread, pollard or bran, and other inferior articles; the absolutely destitute were compelled to beg.

At length all resources being exhausted, and every article of food having reached a price till then unheard of, the three following months presented scenes of the most appalling character; the meadows and fields were covered with our starving fellow-creatures, who were, so to speak, contending with the cattle for the herbage. Hunger at this period reduced them to live solely on herbaceous vegetables, such as goatsbeard, wild sorrel, nettles, thistles, bean tops, leaves of trees, &c.; these herbs were chopped up, boiled, and mashed: when they were too old and tough to eat in that state, they expressed the juice, and, according to their means, they either used these pulps or juices alone, or mixed with a little coarse meal.*

This new kind of food did not agree with the human constitution, and the general and constant result of this exclusive herbaceous regimen, continued for such a length of time, was universal anasarca, without ascites or disease of the liver, or of any abdominal viscus.

This state of dropsical effusion of which I have just spoken, continued during the whole of the time that such food was used, even during the heat of summer, and it did not disappear till after the harvest of 1817 by the return to a natural diet; but a few individuals continued to have the face, abdomen, legs or feet bloated for some months afterwards.

But, unfortunately, all did not escape so cheaply, for many of the less vigorous, or who used this bad food too long, or too exclusively, or who depended for their subsistence upon the precarious support of mendicity, fell victims, and were frequently found dead by the road side. My friend Guillaumod, having opened the bodies of six of these unfortunate beings, found the stomach and intestines extremely contracted, and containing only masticated vegetables and herbaceous fæces; other individuals perished, not from hunger, but from a species of indigestion occasioned by the eating at the harvest too voraciously of barley bread.

There were but few prevailing diseases this year, and very few patients.

To confirm this grand but too melancholy fact, and to show how constant nature is, I shall add three observations analogous to those I have already stated.

1. The philosopher Heraclitus having, from misanthropy, retired into the mountains, and having there lived entirely on herbs, became dropsical and died.

2. In the year 586, under king Gontram, a famine similar to that of

* Various rules have been given by philosophers for the measurement of altitudes by the barometer. Those of Dr. Robison, De Luc, Sir George Shuckburgh, and Dr. Hutton, may be seen in Dr. Gregory's *Mechanics*, book 5, chap 2.

* Many of these poor creatures appeased their hunger with snails, of which they destroyed an incredible number in the mountainous parts; those who eat them to excess were effected (as observed by Guillaumod,) with a kind of stupor and narcoticism analogous to that which accompanies slight poisoning by belladonna; nevertheless, they suffered no eruption or cutaneous inflammation, similar to what has been many times observed to succeed the eating of mussels, &c.

1817,

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1817, desolated France. The sufferers having been reduced to live on roots of fern, grape seeds, catkins of hazel, but more particularly on corn cut green as for hay, and various other herbs, perished likewise dropsical.

3. My honourable friend M. Agron, a very distinguished botanist, who has for a considerable time practised medicine with success in Guadaloupe, assures me that he has seen there four thousand negroes perish in a famine, all dropsical, having supported life for some time by eating herbs.

When, therefore, the results of observation and experience are identical at all times, and under all climates, we may regard them as certain, and from so great a number of facts we may safely conclude that man is not herbivorous. GASPARD.

March 1, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of a* TURKISH IMPERIAL ARMY *of* CONTINGENTS, *required from the* VIZIRS, PASHAS, *or other* GOVERNORS *of* PROVINCES; *written by an eye-witness.*

THE most accurate notion which can be formed of a Turkish imperial army of provincial contingent troops, (if troops they deserve to be called) must be obtained by comparing them with those bands of armed pilgrims, who, in days of yore, traversed Europe from various countries to St. Jago of Compostella, or our lady of the Pillar, in Saragossa, to the holy house of Loretto, &c. &c. Regulating and animating their march by hymns and litanies, their devotions, uninterrupted excepting when some traveller was to be stript, some village to be plundered and burnt. But instead of long trains of peregrinators adorned with crosses and cockle-shells, the Ottoman army exhibits Mahometan monks in party-coloured caps and garments, mounted, as a mark of humility, on asses, marching at the head of tumultuary columns, flourishing the flags of the prophet and vociferating prayers and imprecations with all their might.

Behind these appear the *Delis*, or select horsemen, who scour and plunder the country on every side. Then follow the *Timariotes*, or national cavalry, mounted on horses or mules, which they are bound to provide: but rarely indeed in any other way than at the expense of the lawful owners, who fall in their route; furnished with pack-saddles, and ropes for stirrups.

Last advance the *infantry*, once the glory of an Ottoman army, but now held as the meanest body in their service. Armed with guns without bayonets, with enormous horse-pistols and massy daggers, they press forward in confused crowds, raising clouds of dust, as numerous flocks of sheep hurried on by the shepherds. Behind this infantry come the *topgis*, or artillery, their guns dragged along by buffaloes, or by Christian slaves equally under the lash.

The rear of this strange association of barbarians of various countries, languages and habits of life; some shouting and singing aloud, others firing off their pieces loaded with ball into the air; is closed by the commanders of different ranks, superbly apparelled, and surrounded by multitudes of insolent attendants and servants; liberally exercising their cudgels on all who do not keep a duly respectful distance from their haughty masters. Notwithstanding their brutality, yet it is under the protection of these attendants that the Greek suttlers and canteeners, the Jew furnishers of clothing, old or new, the gypsey blacksmiths, conjurors, and fortune-tellers, poultry-stealers, and when requisite, executioners, place themselves.

No Turkish army ever takes the field without Jewish contractors and furnishers; for they supply the *Spahis* and *Timariotes* with barley for their horses, and bread-corn for the men; unless the army be to remain for some time in one position; when the surrounding country, friend or foe, is equally laid under contribution.

When on a march, the army halt for the night, and the attendants are employed to set up tents for the commanders; the *bazars*, or markets, are opened in various parts of the camp. The scouring parties produce the sheep, &c. they have stolen; the gipsies open their bags of poultry, often suffocated by the sulphur burnt under the trees or roosts to bring them down; the suttlers and coffee-men display their stores and stoves; the Jews their scales for exchange of money; the soldiers sing to the sound of their lute; the *seraskier* or commander holds his court; the great men give and receive visits of ceremony:—but all this time no out-post, not even a sentinel is appointed; every one lays him down to rest under the protection of that fatality in which the essence of Mussulmanism consists.

For

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.
No. XIX.

Quarterly Review, No. 51.

HAVING in our last notice of this journal endeavoured to expose the general principles, or rather the abuse of all principle, on which it is conducted, we shall enter on the examination of the present Number without preface.

The *first* article is headed "*The Navy of England and of France*," and is a notice of M. Dupin's work on the navy of Great Britain, a subject not deeply interesting at the present moment; and the observations of the reviewer, which are rather turgidly delivered, are chiefly remarkable from the paradoxical manner they attempt to explain certain national *prejudices* ascribed to M. Dupin —namely, his intercourse with the *liberales*.

The *second* subject, "*Russian Church Architecture*," is curious, and traced to the example of the Byzantine Greeks, as exemplified in the temples of Constantinople, the style and material of the sacred edifices of Russia. To the Greeks, indeed, the Russians are largely indebted, not only for their ecclesiastical architecture, but their religion, their alphabet, and, according to the reviewer, their "cleanliness,"—though we had not heard the last had yet made much progress, either at Moscow or Petersburgh. The frequency of the bath, to which Russian "cleanliness" is attributed, is from the manner it is conducted, and the indiscriminate mingling of sexes and condition, one principal cause that the inhabitants of Russia are more filthy and indelicate than those of other European states. The story of the conversion of the Grand Duke Vladimir is amusing, but we wonder at its insertion in the *Quarterly*; for unbelievers are always ready to catch at such relations, and many of them, no doubt, will be apt to infer from this and similar histories, that the conversion of princes generally, from Constantine and Clovis downward, has been more frequently the result of delusion or policy, than of the operation of the Spirit, or a rational enquiry into the grounds of their new persuasion.

"*State of the Slave Trade*" is a valuable article, containing melancholy details of the revival of an infamous traffic, and the connivance of those powers that had concurred in the abolition. Sixty thousand Africans, are stated by Sir George Collier, to have been forced from their country in the last twelve months, under the flags of Spain, Portugal, and France, chiefly the latter. It is creditable to the Edinburgh and Quarterly journals, that each about the same time volunteered an article in the exposure of this shameless violation of public treaties. But, as a set-off against the merits of the latter, it ought to be mentioned, that its zeal in the cause of humanity, is accompanied with a zeal, equally ardent, in the cause of tyranny; and the "free constitution of Spain," as it is sneeringly termed, and the "bundling, gougiug, negro-driving, dram-drinking Americans," as they are elegantly stigmatized, come in for an ample share of vituperation. Indeed the Spanish Cortes and the American Republic are the "foul fiends" of corruptionists, and they never can be held up to their affrighted imaginations without eliciting a scream of horror. A word, however, may be said in behalf of both governments. If the Cortes are unable to put down the negro-trade, it is not because the principles of their revolution are inconsistent with its entire abolition, but because the colonial interest, which had grown up under the old legitimate system, is too powerful to yield to the claims of justice. As to the Americans, they cannot be justly reproached with inertness; they have gone farther in the work of abolition than any European state, even England; while we have declared slave-trading felony, they have denounced it *piracy*, punishable with death. The other topic of reproach—the domestic slavery of the Americans, proves little against the popular principles of their government. The reviewer, indeed, ought to have recollected, that it was *not* under republican institutions this blot on transatlantic society originated, but under the monarchical institutions of England; and it is much to be feared the American slave-owner will continue his usurped dominion over the African, from the same motives the borough-monger exercises the franchises of the people. The cases are similar in principle, and equally indefensible.*

* Since writing this article, we have learnt the Cortes have made slave-trading a capital offence, punishable with *ten years' transportation*. Such is the reply of this "high-minded people," as Mr. Wilberforce justly termed them, to the sneers of the reviewer on their "free constitution."

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The *fourth* article, Copleston's "*Inquiry into the Doctrines of Predestination*," is an unsatisfactory attempt—and, indeed, all attempts on such subjects must be unsatisfactory—to reconcile the Divine perfection with man's actual condition. To human reason, at least, the fore-knowledge of God, and the free-will of man must always appear irreconcileable dogmas. And if man is not free, how can he be justly an accountable being? And again, if the Supreme Being be of infinite power as well as goodness—how reconcile them with the existence of evil, which at least shews a deficiency in attribute? These are awful questions, which we presume not to decide, or even to discuss; and it does not appear to us that either Dr. Copleston or his reviewer have dispelled the darkness with which they were previously obscured.

In the *next* article, "*Hazlitt's Table Talk*," the reviewer modestly informs us, that he ordinarily follows Apollo's "favourite amusement, the sacrifice of asses—Hone, Hunt, Hazlitt, and other 'beasts.'" If such be his occupation, one cannot help thinking he might be better employed, and the "asses" left to browse undisturbed, or at least to "sacrifice" themselves, as they assuredly would, did they belong to the long-eared genus he intimates. But we suspect he considers them a higher order of quadrupeds, and we have certainly heard that one of the alliterative "tread" might have been "Apollo's" colleague in the Quarterly, had not conscientious scruples about its principles deterred him from the engagement. To come, however, to the critique: "Mr. Hazlitt (says the reviewer) having already undergone the *wholesome discipline of our castigation*, without any apparent benefit, a repetition of it would be useless as far as regards himself:"—so we think, but we cannot help demurring to the "wholesomeness" of that discipline, which neither benefits the author nor convinces his readers. Indeed, the Quarterly lately has been sadly out in its "castigation," and instead of destroying its victims, has raised them higher in public estimation, and only exposed its own want of principle and literary justice. Mr. Hazlitt possesses too much talent to be put down by vulgar abuse, and were his writings more condensed and less debased by affectation, (a sin as odious, in our opinion, as the hypocrisy of his opponents, and somewhat the same in principle,) he would be generally read and admired. To be sure, a man may not think it worth while to give up the "career of his humour" for the sake of popularity, and if such be Mr. Hazlitt's opinion, we may expect him going on publishing paradoxes and confessions without benefiting from our observations.

The *sixth* article, though set out, "*Novels, by the Author of Waverley*," is duller than any sermon we remember; and, indeed, what could be expected about the "divine Rebecca," and the "blossom of the Border," from a reviewer who tells us he is now "grey-headed," and never "were in love?" Mr. Jeffrey does these things better; he always dishes them up in honey or gall, in either case providing exquisite entertainment.

"*Godwin and Malthus on Population*," is the title of the *next* subject. Naturalists were long divided on the viviparous and oviparous mode of generation, till, pushing their enquiries aborigine, they discovered the two processes were the same; and we begin to suspect a similar fate attends the disputes on the arithmetic and geometric increase of food and population. Already we observe the Malthusians begin to qualify their first proposition, and we are told by the reviewer, (who concurs in Mr. Malthus's doctrines,) "that the term geometrical ratio, could never have been intended to be employed in its *rigidly* mathematical sense." Now we are quite sure Mr. Malthus meant the term to be so "employed," and that he meant us to understand that mankind multiply at the appalling rate of 1, 2, 4, 8, while food increases only at the rate of 1, 2, 3, 4. But though we are sure this was his original meaning, we are equally certain he was entirely mistaken, and that no such frightful disproportion exists between the increase of food and consumers, and that the law which regulates the augmentation of both is the same. If you sow a grain of corn it produces perhaps twenty grains; each of which being sown produces twenty more; so that corn multiplies in a geometric series, the first sum being one, and the ratio of the series twenty. In like manner if you put a couple together, male and female, they multiply geometrically, the first couple producing probably six, each of which being paired off, producing six more. So that the same law which regulates the supply of food, regulates

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regulates the multiplication of mankind. But, says the reviewer, there is a "*natural* tendency" to increase in one case, and none in the other. We say no. Put a seed in the ground, it has a *natural* tendency to grow; put a couple together, they have *natural* tendency to multiply, but the "natural tendency" is the same in both. We could say much more on this subject, but we must content ourselves at present, with showing the fallacy of the geometric ratio applied *only* to population. What the reviewer observes on the propriety of providing the means of subsistence before an increase of consumers is thought of, is very good, and well worthy attention, both from individuals and legislators.

In the *eighth* article, "*Prometheus Unbound*," bating the usual declamation on the immoral, impious, and unsocial tendency of Mr. Shelley's writings—there are many things, we think, from which this singular genius might benefit in the exercise of his powers; especially in what is observed on his want of taste—the substitution of unmeaning verbiage for sublimity—absurdity for originality—incoherent metaphors for richness of imagination—and the incorrectness and irregularity of his versification.

Our old friend, the Laureate, turns up next, with an odd rambling kind of article about "*Astrology and Alchemy*," and Francis Moore's "Loyal Almanac." We really wonder what the DOCTOR will turn to at last: does he consider a belief in divination, fortune-telling, and witchcraft necessary to the complete re-establishment of "social order?" The following is a sample of the stuff he has raked out of old Nixon's and Mother Shipton's Prophecies:

When the bear is muzzled and cannot byte,
And the hors is fettered and cannot stryke,
And the swanne is sicke and cannot swymme,
Then shall the sploy-foot England winne!

A more trumpery article was never raked together. It consists of extracts from Lilly's Life, Sibley's Astrology, Butler's Defence, and Scott's Witchcraft, made in profound ignorance of the subject, and without the slightest discrimination between the vulgar and the recondite.

The *tenth* article, "*Route from Tripoli to Egypt*," by Signor Della Bella, in 1817, is good, as notices of voyages and travels in the Quarterly generally are; and the reviewer justly complains of the Signor's want of ability or industry, to avail himself of the opportunities which presented in the course of his journey to settle disputed points on subjects of ancient history and natural curiosity.

The *eleventh* article, Morellet's "*Memoirs of the French Revolution*," is of a different character, and in the worst style of the Quarterly, full of misrepresentation, absurd reasoning, and vulgar abuse of the men who adorned the "latter period of the reign" of Louis XV. and to whom Europe, in spite of their errors, is indebted for so much valuable information on the true interests of society. The object of the reviewer, in the usual stupid way, is to associate the writings of the "philosophers" with the crimes of the revolution; whereas it is pretty well ascertained, from the recent publications of Grimm, Deffand, and Marmontel, that the two had little or any connexion. That the Encyclopedists wished to abate the abuses of superstition and political oppression, may be granted; but their principles had as little to do with democratic turbulence, as the true precepts of christianity with war and intolerance. It is indeed a solecism in reasoning, to connect the pursuits of literature and science (and such were the engagements of the French literati) with deep-laid schemes of violence and disorder, and we should much sooner infer the opposite extreme of servility and indifference. What Madame de Staël remarked on Voltaire may, we think, be applied to his contemporaries: they wished society to be enlightened rather than changed, and doubtless felt too great interest in the artificial distinctions time had established, to wish hastily their overthrow.

The *twelfth* and last article, is Dalzel's "*Lectures on the Ancient Greeks*;" a posthumous work, which, from a slight glance at a few chapters, we concur, had better not seen the light, affording another instance to that we lately noticed in the friends of Mad. de Staël, of mistaken friendship obtruding on the public what the writers never intended for publication, and which detracts from their previous reputation. The subject, however, poor as it is, affords a pretext for a tedious disquisition on the "Ancient Greeks;" in which the writer is pleased to remark that his former lucubrations had had an unfavourable effect on ourselves, a point about which he is totally misinformed,

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formed, and, we can assure him, that their only effect was to cause a little extra consumption of snuff; and further, that any thing he may say in future on the same subject, however "dull and drear" it may be, will not have the slightest tendency to abridge the span of our existence. Indeed, in the present instance, we partly agree, though our conclusions are derived from different premises. He seems inclined to pull down the "ancients" because they were republicans; whereas we really doubt their moral and intellectual superiority. He endeavours to show, from the pleadings of Isæus and others, that, notwithstanding the popular forms of their institutions, the Greeks were no better than *ourselves;* —that they were a deluded people—that their writers and public speakers were many of them like our own, profligate and unprincipled—and that there was similar bribery and corruption in the administration of their affairs:—*Ergo*—the Greeks were a despicable people; *ergo*—England is only a despicable country. A singular conclusion, we admit, from one whose business it is *ex officio* to laud whatever is in this country, and who of course ought not to have adduced it as a proof of the debasement of a people, that they suffered under evils similar to those by which we are degraded. Leaving the reviewer to scramble out of the dilemma in which he is placed by his mode of reasoning, we shall just observe, that it has always appeared to us the merits of the ancients were greatly over-rated, for which, we think, two reasons may be assigned. *First*, the system of education in our great seminaries of instruction, in which it is usual to attach an undue importance to every thing handed down in Latin or Greek. *Secondly*, the ancients derive some advantage, we think, from being contrasted with an antecedent period of society, when the moderns had not attained the present intellectual eminence. In this respect they share the good fortune of the Chinese, who, we all remember, were rated much higher some fifteen years ago, solely because their merits were taken on the credit of relations, in which their attainments were compared with those of Europeans in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Without entering into a tedious comparison, we shall conclude our notice of the Quarterly by remarking the things in which the ancients were confessedly inferior to the moderns. *First*, in the exclusion of women from society; *secondly*, in the prevalence of domestic slavery; *thirdly*, in their want of written laws, and a more perfect administration of justice; and, *lastly*, in their ignorance of the representative form of government. With such defects in their domestic and public economy, they cannot be supposed to have attained a high degree of refinement, nor exhibited very perfect models of social organization.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a correspondent in your Magazine for January, relating to the stopping up footpaths, for the information of him and the public, I refer him to the act for that special purpose, which may be purchased at the King's Printers, George Eyre and Andrew Strahan, London, for 1s. viz.

CAP. 68. An Act to amend an Act of the 13 of George III. for the amendment and Preservation of the Public Highways, in so far as the same relates to notice of Appeal against turning or diverting a Public Highway; and to extend the Provisions of the same Act to the stopping up of unnecessary Roads. (June, 1815.)

This act is concise, but possesses sufficient powers for public improvements, and at the same time to protect individuals from being aggrieved. Whether done by trustees or surveyors, it must be done by order of two justices of the peace: such notices to be inserted in the newspapers of the county, and affixed to the door of the church or chapel of the parish wherein the said foot-paths or highways are situated, and the order returned to the clerk of the peace and confirmed and enrolled at quarter sessions.

Persons injured by any such orders or proceedings, may appeal to justices at quarter sessions, upon giving notice thereof in writing.

If no appeal be made, or if such order be confirmed, the old ways may be stopped, and proceedings shall be conclusive, and new highways shall afterwards continue public highways, &c. Justices on stopping up unnecessary foot-paths or highways, may sell the same, and appropriate the sums arising therefrom, for the improvements of the road.

Foot-paths and highways are also altered and diverted by Act of Parliament for enclosures, and notice given by

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by the commissioners appointed by these acts.

It will be observed by these legal provisions, nothing in this case can be done clandestinely, and the trouble and expence of appeal is not great: the party aggrieved, on giving notice, may attend the sessions, give a counsel a guinea, shew his case, backed by sufficient evidence, and if it is reasonable no sessions will oppose it. I collect this from experience, because I never knew in the several altercations of this sort, but that the new paths or highways were nearer or more commodious, or it would not be carried. Your correspondent's fear that paths may be stopped privately, may arise from his want of knowing that there are many paths leading *only* to private dwellings, which the public, by sufferance, may have a long time used as to think them public; those paths only that lead from town to town, or village to village, or what in the country are termed church paths, can be deemed cognizable as public paths. PRO BONO.

Herts. Jan. 20, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY received a letter from my respected relative Harry Toulmin, Esq. (who has for many years resided in the Alabama State, North America,) in which he gives a curious anecdote illustrative of the language of the Choctaw Indians, and a *vocabulary* of about eighty of their words. I transcribe the whole of this part of his communication, which I think will be interesting to many of your readers. Mr. Toulmin appears to have paid great attention to the subject of the language, manners, and origin of his Indian neighbours, and I think complete reliance may be placed on any fact which he details, as his letters ever bear the marks of diligent research, sound judgment, and a constant endeavour to ascertain the truth of every proposition.

W. HAWKES SMITH.

Birmingham, Feb. 10, 1822.

MR. TOULMIN'S LETTER.

I enclose a specimen of the language of my neighbours, the *Choctaw* and *Chicasaw* Indians. They are distinct tribes, but, no doubt, of a common origin. Their dialects are somewhat different, but not more so, I think, than those of adjacent English counties. I am well acquainted with them, and often have them living on my land. They kill deer on it, and catch fish in the waters by which it is bounded, and I prefer paying them to hunting and fishing myself, or encouraging any of my family to do it, for I have generally found that *great sportsmen are great in nothing else.*

I made out this list in the Choctaw nation, about nine years ago, and the occasion was this: I had, a short time before, received a letter from Judge Innes, of Frankfort, in Kentucky, informing me, that in the year 1784, as some Southern Indians were passing through Lexington, to join the American army north of Ohio, an African negro was driving a waggon through the streets of Lexington, when, seeing some Indians, and hearing them converse, he suddenly stopped his waggon, and asked his master's permission, (who was riding near him,) to go and speak to the Indians. They were probably the first he had seen in America; they conversed together with apparent ease, to the astonishment of Mr. Parker, his master. He enquired of the negro how he could converse with the Indians? who told his master that he was a native of the town of Goldean, in Africa; that while he was a boy, the negroes brought in some prisoners, and detained them there a long time, in consequence of which he learnt their language. He said that they were people of the *same colour*, with the same kind of *long black hair*, and spoke the same *language* with the Indians then present.

For the purpose of examining more minutely into this affair, being on a journey into Kentucky, I made a list of the words inclosed, with the assistance of an intelligent half-breed. There is, however, great difficulty in catching the sound of the words so distinctly as to be able to spell them with accuracy. No two persons perhaps would spell them alike. On reaching Kentucky, I found to my mortification that the negro was dead; Mr. Parker, however, confirmed the above account, and a neighbour of his, Preston Brown, Esq. informed me that there were other African negroes in the neighbourhood, who, though not previously acquainted with our Indians, could converse with them in their own language.

These facts open an interesting field of enquiry, and seem to lead to a determination of the long agitated question, from what quarter of the world did the aborigines of America originally come? I suspect that they may be allied

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lied to some of the tribes of *wandering Arabs*. Their habits are very similar, and those acquainted with the language of these tribes, might, from the meagre specimens I have given of the Choctaw language, be able to determine whether there be such a similarity as would justify a suspicion that they were of one origin. I have seen no specimens of language of the modern Arabs which would enable me to pursue the enquiry, but many, no doubt, have in England.

I would also remark, as to the appearance of the Chocktaw, he is of middle stature, though sometimes tall; probably the most prevailing height is about five feet ten inches; his face is rather broad, and his cheek-bones high. The women have round faces, and are often pretty. Both men and women have very small feet and hands; there is considerable vivacity, approaching to wildness, in the eye, of an Indian, and it has been observed that it is seldom at rest.

When travelling, they never sleep in a house; they make shelters with the bark of trees five or six feet in diameter, which shelter or camp they call *albeena*. They sleep with their feet to the fire, but sometimes turn their naked backs to it. Every family has a distinct fire or camp. They talk but little; are civil, but revengeful. I always treat them well, and they always treat me well. If I buy venison or turkeys from them, it is very common with my family, to give them meat and bread, or milk, besides the price of the article, and they sometimes make presents to us. They come into our house and go out of it when they please, every thing being open and exposed to them, but they never touch a single article. Those, however, who injure them, may look for injury in return.

HARRY TOULMIN.

Vocabulary of Words in the Language of the Choctaw Indians.

English.	Choctaw.	English.	Choctaw.	English.	Choctaw.
Ground	Yockne	To taste	Cupalee	A she (of any kind)	Taek, commonly pronounced Tick
Trees	Itta	To feel	Pushaulee		
Grass	Ushshuch	To walk	Neuwah	Day	Nittuck
Corn	Taunche	To sit	Benelee	Night	Ninnuck
A man	Nockne	To lie down	Itolah	Meat	Nippe
Horses	Subbeh	Yes	Yough	Bread	Pushke
Cattle	Wanka	No	Kay-yough	House	Chuckeh
Hands	Ibbuck	A woman	Ouyeah	Camp	Albeena
Head	Nush cubboh	None	Ekshow	The sky	Sbutick
Feet	Eyea	All gone	Tawhaw	Cloud	Ousboneteh
Sun	Hashe	Milk	Pishookehee	Rain	Ounibeh
Moon	Hashe ninnakaiah	I want	Subbunnah	Clean	Musheleh
		God	Abaubinale	Frost	Outonetel
Stars	Fitchik	Friend	Tebaupashe	A light	Palah
Fire	Lenock	I	Ano	War	Tenup
Water	Oukah	Thou	Ishno	A warrior	Tushkeh
A spring	Kulle	You	Atishno	A knife	Bushpo
Good	Chiokamah	He	Eaukano	A fork	Chufouk
Bad	Pullow	We	Pishno	A cup	Eshtesko
Black	Lu ah	They	Yehmau	To eat	Impah
White	Toubbeh	River	Utcha	Let us go	Killeah
Red	Hoomeh	Road	Henah	Come here	Minté
Green	Oakchukke	Father	Uncah	A chief	Mingo
Long	Faliah	Our father	Pincah	Salutation on meeting	Eshonyacko
Short	Uskalolee	Son	Sussue		
To see	Piash	Mother	Uskcah	I am going	Alliskay
To hear	Ocklo	Daughter	Sussue-tack		
To smell	Umewah	Wife	Tutlackche		

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extraordinary metre adopted by the laureat in his last poem, entitled "the Vision of Judgment," has naturally excited considerable surprise; and although, on the whole, he has certainly not ill succeeded in his difficult attempt, it is to be hoped that this new style of poetry will not experience a very general reception. Notwithstanding the alledged dearth of novelty in the present day, especially in the department of literature, the taste of the age will surely oppose the introduction of so strange and objectionable a species of innovation. The following lines from Bishop Hall's Satires

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tires appear peculiarly applicable to the author of this singular production.

"Another scorns the home-spun thread of rhymes,
Match'd with the lofty feet of elder times:
Give him the number'd verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and garboiles shall he chant with chaunged feet,
And headstrong dactyls making music meet!
The nimble dactyls striving to outgo
The drawling spondees, pacing it below!
The ling'ring spondees, labouring to delay
The breathless dactyls with a sudden stay.
Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,
Yok'd with a slow foot ox on fallow field,
Can right areed how handsomely besets
Dull spondees with the English dactylets.
Fie on the forged mint that did create
New coin of words never articulate!"*

These lines, observes a commentator on the foregoing passage, allude to an *absurd* fashion, which was prevalent in the time of Queen Elizabeth, of publishing what were called English verses composed according to Latin rules. There seems no reason to alter the opinion entertained of this practice, at an æra of our national literature far less improved and polished than the present. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXCURSION *through* NORTH WALES *in* 1819.

(Concluded from our last.)

IT will be long ere we forget the prospect which opened before us as we stopped to look at the lake. The grandeur and beauty of the surrounding scenery seen, too, so advantageously by the beams of a bright moon—the different forms of the shore, the lake being in some parts edged with steep rocks, in others with woods rising smoothly from the water, the cottages scattered along its banks, and the green woods waving in the moon-light, completed a scene we have seldom seen excelled, and which we quitted with no little reluctance. But the "waning night was growing old," the night-air was chill and comfortless, and we had been riding over fifteen miles of road not very smooth. Resuming our journey, therefore, we quickly reached Bala, where a comfortable supper and bed at the Bull, a most respectable *cabaret*, formed no unworthy conclusion to an evening so delightfully spent.

* Book I. Sat. VI. Edition of 1597.

Bala* is a very neat town, about the same size as Dolgelley, and containing nearly the same number of inhabitants. It is supposed, and not unreasonably, to have been built by the Romans, as it is of a very regular form, the streets falling into the principal square (which is very spacious) at right angles. It carries on a considerable trade in wool and yarn stockings, the women of the lower orders in and near the place being everlasting knitters, and may be seen in the lanes and walks about the town "visibly employed" with their needles. It is, moreover, the residence of several genteel families, and the spring assizes are holden here: it has not, however, attained such importance as Dolgelley, which is considered the capital of the county. With regard to its history, we are informed that it was once dependent on Harlech Castle, and that Einion de Standon, constable of that castle in the reign of Edward II. was appointed governor of Bala by that monarch: and that a few years afterwards Edward III. rewarded General Walter de Mauney with the fee farm of Bala, creating him, at the same time, Sheriff of Merionethshire for life. At the south end of the town there is a large artificial mount, called Tommen y Bala, which is supposed to have been the keep of a fortress, and placed here with a castalet on its summit, by the Romans, as a guard upon the mountaineers, and for the purpose of securing the pass leading in this direction towards the sea. Opposite this barrow or *tumulus*, on the west side of the town stood another not so high as Tommen y Bala, but of greater extent. There is now a road formed through its centre, but vestiges of it are still extremely apparent. There are several other *tumuli* near the town, but the two we have mentioned are the most considerable. May not the existence of these barrows tend to prove the *Romish* origin of the place,—or, at all events, that it was once in the possession of the Romans?

We returned to Dolgelley on the following morning, and in three days afterwards, having visited all the most remarkable places in Merionethshire, bade adieu to the wild mountains of the principality,—but not, with that ready gladness which the prospect of a speedy

* Bala takes its name from its vicinity to a place where a river discharges itself into a lake. *Balloch* in the Erse language signifies the same.

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meeting with our best and dearest friends ought, perhaps, to have inspired. During our brief sojourning in Wales the pure and elevated pleasure inseparably attached to the contemplation of all that is sublime and beautiful in nature had been gratified far beyond what we had anticipated, or even hoped for. Beautiful lakes, like sheets of liquid silver, lovely glens, and majestic mountains with their cloud capt summits, valleys "teeming with wild fertility," roaring cataracts, thundering in the solitudes, with wild woods, and broad deep rivers, are all to be found at the western extremity of our island; and the genuine and hearty admirer of nature will revel in ecstasy amid the sublime scenery of Merionethshire. The man whose mind is imbued with sensibility will also experience abundant gratification from the inspection of the ruins of the proud buildings, once inhabited by men renowned in history for their ambition, their heroism, their pride, or their piety.

The embattled towers, and castles, once the strength
Of this rude country; all by force of time
Cast down from their foundations, and o'ergrown
With thriftless weeds; the mansions now of beasts,
And solitary birds that shun mankind.

Nor will the simple, but engaging manners of the natives fail to impress him with a favourable opinion of their secluded and contented condition. For our own parts, it was with no little regret that we quitted a country so interesting and beautiful; and should we hereafter find time for another summer excursion, we shall bend our steps towards Caernarvonshire in preference to a "foreign shore."

JOHN BUNYAN; DR. T. BARLOW, *Bishop of Lincoln*; ZOAR-STREET MEETING-HOUSE, *and the celebrated* THOMAS BRADBURY, *&c.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed the congeries of errors under the title of "Anecdotes of JOHN BUNYAN, and his Meeting-house in Zoar-street," with the signature of W. H. Reid, in your Magazine for December; it is expected those persons who prefer truth to error, will derive both interest and information by perusing this attempt to rectify the latter and display the former.

The substance of Mr. Reid's communication had been anticipated in the *Christian Observer* for September, headed "A Visit to Bunyan's Meeting-house," and subscribed "An Old Friend with a New Face."

Your correspondent says, that from Bunyan's life, prefixed to Heptinstall's edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," it appears that this celebrated personage preached at a meeting-house in Zoar-street, Gravel-lane, near Bank-side; and in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, it appears that Dr. Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, *provided* this meeting-house for Bunyan to preach in; an instance of liberality "in a bishop" which Mr. Reid, taking the matter as he found it, warmly applauds. The notions quoted by Mr. Reid, will not, however, bear the test of correct examination.

Bunyan never "*settled* in London;" this is clear to almost every person who is but commonly read in his history. In the "relation" of Charles Doe, at the end of a folio volume, printed in 1692, and entitled the Works of Mr. John Bunyan, he states him as preaching "one Lord's-day at London, at a *Town's end* meeting-house." The same year was printed in 12mo, an account of the Life and Actions of Mr. Bunyan, from his cradle to his grave. The writer says, Bunyan "preached several times about London, and particularly in the *parish* in Southwark, where he had an audience of about five hundred people." Besides these two, there is another contemporary and friend, whose tract is entitled, the "Life and Death of Mr. John Bunyan." This last was reprinted in 1817, by the Rev, J. Ivimey, but without the original date. From it we learn, that "it was his constant practice, when he had his liberty, to come up once a year to London, and to preach in *several* places there; but more particularly in Southwark, near the *Faulcon*."

These extracts from the earliest known records, prove that it is only by *inference* Zoar-street meeting-house is said to have been Bunyan's. Were precise information extant, it could scarcely have been overlooked by Mr. Wilson while compiling his voluminous and useful History of Dissenting Churches in London. That gentleman takes no notice of any connexion as above stated, but treating of Duke-street *Park*, Southwark, says, "This meeting-house belonged to a very ancient society of general baptists. *The former*

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former meeting-house, which was an ancient building, *is said to have been the place where the celebrated* John Bunyan *most usually preached when in London.*" To this place, then, should Mr. Reid, and the "gentleman" he alludes to, but who is no other than "an old friend with a new face," turn for their antiquarian gratification. It will be observed that Duke-street is in the *Park*, which, as there are *five* parishes in Southwark, would seem to be the true reading of what is styled "the *parish* in Southwark," in one of the preceding extracts.

The site of the meeting-house in Duke-street, with that of Zoar-street and others, is marked in a plan accompanying a pamphlet published in 1820, entitled an Historical Research concerning the most ancient congregational church in England, &c. by the writer of these strictures.

Though the facts of the first meeting-house in Duke-street having been an ancient building, and the original society *baptists*, with Mr. Wilson's remark, may all be considered decisive, Mr. Reid and the gentleman are informed that the carcase of Zoar-street meeting-house was erected in September, 1687, according to an agreement for that purpose; and that it is, with the original lease, which is dated January 30, 1687, that is, 1687-8, now in the custody of Mr. Thomas Gibson, 45, High-street, Borough. And it should not be forgotten, that *conventicles* and *meeting-houses*, were formerly portions of dwelling-houses, and sometimes out-houses, warehouses, &c. and disgusting as it may sound in a "velvet cushion" episcopalian's ears—barns. With *these* facts, then, let the previous circumstances be combined, and DOE's information that Bunyan "died at his very loving friend's, Mr. Strudwick's, a grocer at Holborn-bridge, London, on August 31, 1688."

Hence there is no evidence that Zoar-street was the place Dr. Barlow has had the honour attributed to him of *providing* for Bunyan. The result of an investigation into that bishop's conduct will presently appear. In the mean time a smile will be excused in consequence of the antiquarian excitements of Mr. Reid and the "gentleman," who practising the scrutinizing observation of an enamoured virtuoso, with a propensity peculiar to an antiquary of the true tact, carried away a portion of the relics.

The "old friend with a new face" informs us, that "John Bunyan edified and delighted an audience which sometimes included in its number no less a man than the great Dr. OWEN." The notice of so distinguished a name, will justify an endeavour to "render honour to whom honour is due," after remarking that Whitefield, in his preface to Bunyan's works, has gratefully recorded his opinion of this liberal and consistent conduct of the learned doctor, "when by reason of his being unskilled in the learned languages, and a few differences in lesser matters, Bunyan was more lightly esteemed by some of less enlarged sentiments."

Mr. Reid informs us, that the BISHOP of LINCOLN provided Zoar-street meeting-house for Bunyan to preach in, and he adds, it is "a circumstance which derives no small confirmation from the well authenticated historical fact of *the same prelate* having, before that period, interposed for the delivery of Bunyan from Bedford gaol, where he was imprisoned twelve years. "This liberal and catholic spirit *in a bishop*," continues Mr. Reid, "is truly admirable." So much merit only as Dr. Barlow is entitled to, let him retain. It will assist the reader in his estimate of what follows, to be informed that the bishop had no preferment in the diocese of Lincoln, according to Willis's cathedrals of England and Wales, previous to his being invested with the crosier.

The bishop's conduct and character are now before the reader. It is evident that there was no personal regard towards Bunyan. The favour, if such there were, was yielded in consequence of Barlow's obligation and promise to *Owen*, and to Owen only, and even to him not without chicanery. Bunyan, therefore, was under no obligation to Barlow on that score. And as Zoar-street meeting-house was built in 1687, so little subsequent to Barlow's anti-tolerating letter in 1684, nothing but indubitable evidence will fix his claim to a "liberal and catholic spirit."

For what remains to be considered, Mr. Reid alone is accountable, and it would have been well if he had had more regard for his signature than by appending it to the particulars he has given in continuation of "an old friend's" account of Zoar-street. Why, when a number of ministers are known to have been connected with that place, did Mr. Reid instance two names; one

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not at all connected with it; and the other, if ever such a person had been, still not connected with any fair object Mr. Reid might propose to himself.

He says, "about the year 1766, the once celebrated THOMAS BRADBURY, was the pastor of a congregation that occupied this meeting. From some unseemly traits in the conduct of this gentleman towards a young man, who was his constant companion, he was accused of indulging some disgraceful propensities, but though not *legally convicted*, he was frequently molested by the populace whilst preaching at this place, &c."

Happily for the character and reputation of this "once celebrated" divine, it can be affirmed that he never was pastor at Zoar-street, and Mr. Wilson will inform Mr. Reid that Mr. Bradbury was pastor successively of dissenting churches in Fetter-lane and Newcourt, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, from the year 1707, to his death, Sept. the 9th, 1759, in the eighty-second year of his age! Perhaps Mr. Reid will have the goodness to inform us, how a man who died in 1759, in his EIGHTY-SECOND year, could be guilty of what he has imputed to him in the year 1766?

The following particulars, respecting Mr. Bradbury, may be depended on. They are chiefly taken from Wilson, *passim*.

From the earliest part of his connexion with Fetter-lane, Mr. Bradbury stood forth the zealous champion of our civil and religious liberties; for which he incurred the implacable hatred of the tories, who devised various methods of injuring him, both in his reputation and person. The roughness with which he handled the Jacobites excited their malice, and they singled him out as one of the principal objects of resentment. March 1, 1709-10, Sacheverell's high church mob burnt his meeting-house, and threatened his person. In the trying period of the occasional conformity and the schism bills, like a bold patriot he risked every thing dear to him in upholding the liberties of his country. For this, he tells us, in the preface to the sermons he published in 1726, he was "*lampooned in pamphlets, belied in newspapers, threatened by great men, and mobbed by those of a baser sort.*"

His distinguished courage, zeal and activity, in the noble cause, rendered him a perpetual thorn in the sides of the ministry, who left no engine unemployed to silence or ruin him. Their first expedient was an attempt on his integrity by the offer of considerable preferment if he would conform; and Queen Anne is said to have employed her secretary, Harley, to tender him a bishopric, but he remained inflexible. The jacobites finding him so, actually took measures for his assassination. The gloomy state of public affairs, through the intrigues in favour of the Pretender, excited in all protestants distressing apprehensions for the safety of the nation; when to their unspeakable joy, the storm suddenly ceased by the death of the queen, Sunday, August 1, 1714.

That very morning while Mr. Bradbury, who resided in Charter-house Square, was walking in Smithfield, pensively, his friend, Bishop Burnet, who resided in the same neighbourhood, passing in his carriage and observing him, called to Bradbury by name, and taking him into his carriage and continuing a drive round the place, inquired the cause of Bradbury's great thoughtfulness. He replied, I am thinking whether I shall have the constancy and resolution of that noble company of martyrs whose ashes are deposited here, for I most assuredly expect to see similar times of violence and persecution; and that *I* shall be called to suffer in a like cause. The bishop, equally zealous in the protestant cause, told him, he was under the impulse of the same sentiment, and added, that the queen was very ill, her physicians in despair, and that he was going to court to inform himself of the exact particulars. He quieted Mr. Bradbury's fears by assuring him that he would dispatch a messenger to him with the earliest intelligence of the queen's death, and if he should happen to be in the pulpit, the messenger should be instructed to drop a handkerchief from the gallery as a token of the event. It did happen so, and his brother, Mr. John Bradbury (Wilson says) made the signal. He suppressed his intense feelings during the sermon, but in his last prayer returned thanks to God for the deliverance of these kingdoms from the evil councils and designs of their enemies, and implored the divine blessing on his Majesty King George, and the house of Hanover. Then he gave out the 89th psalm, third part, from Patrick's collection, which was strikingly appropriate.

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His bold and unexpected proclamation greatly astonished his audience and excited their alarm for his safety; accordingly when he left the pulpit, he convinced them of his security by relating what happened in Smithfield. Mr. Bradbury ever afterwards gloried in being *the first man who proclaimed king George the First.* And, consequently, Fetter-lane, and the site of the meeting-house then occupied by the church of which the respected secretary to the London Missionary Society, the Rev. George Burder, is now pastor, is an object of the greatest interest to the dissenters, who have ever since enjoyed the protection of the illustrious house of Hanover.

So much in consequence of Mr. Reid's account of Mr. Bradbury; his next bolt is shot against a Mr. Gunn, not the late Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, he is particularly cautious to explain, but a Mr. Gunn, who "afterwards preached in this meeting in Zoar-street. *He* was a man of *warm passions*, &c." As nothing could be learned on inquiry, either of the person or conduct of this individual, he must of necessity be left in the hands of the "liberal" Mr. Reid, who is here recommended for the future, to authenticate his statements before he submits them to the public.

Thus, Sir, I have discharged a duty which I considered owing to truth and to the public. B. HANBURY.

8, *Temple-place,*
Blackfriars'-road, Jan. 23, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* PLAGUE *in* ARTA, *in the Southern part of* EPIRUS, *in the territory of* ALY, PASHA *of* JANINA, *in* 1816.

ARTA, in its present state contains a palace belonging to Aly, a residence for the French consul, erected at the expence of the French government; but the property was lately disputed by Aly, on the intermission of the customary gratifications. Arta is the see of a Greek Archbishop, and possesses twenty-six churches, seven synagogues and five mosques; to accommodate a population of about seven thousand Greek Christians, eight hundred Mahometans, and a thousand Jews, who removed thither from the south of Italy, when forced to leave their homes in the fifteenth century. Such was the state of Arta, when the plague broke out in May, 1816. The French consul, established in the town, instead of withdrawing from danger, nobly complied with the request of the Turkish governor to remain in the place; that by his presence and influence he might in some measure restrain the disorder of the inhabitants threatened with the pestilence, and suffering from famine. For the stock of flour in the town was exhausted, and the aqueducts which supplied the mills had been, (purposely as it is believed) interrupted. The real nature of the distemper which showed itself in different parts of the town was kept secret; and as the French consul continued in the place, the fears of the public were abated, and the houses of the rich, which were supposed to contain stores of provisions, were saved from plunder. The water-courses were repaired, and the mills began to furnish flour: but the places of worship were closed, to prevent the promiscuous intercourse of the healthy and those probably infected. The Greek clergy visited the sick, the governor distributed gratuitously provisions, and the consul daily repaired to those places in which the infected were confined. All this passed on for some time: but one morning the consul met in the street a young girl with her dress and hair in disorder, her body covered with pustules, from which the scales fell off like those of a fish in a state of decay. Longer to conceal the presence of the plague was now impossible: fifteen or twenty persons were daily cut off by it, and it was judged necessary to announce the truth to the public. Then a suffragan bishop, in his sacerdotal dress, his head covered with a long black veil, passed through the streets, attended by a number of inferior clergy, carrying funeral torches, distributing holy water around him, and proclaiming that the destroying angel was now present in the city. The dismal silence of the ceremony was only interrupted by the single voice of the bishop chanting the ancient funeral hymn, which commences with these words: "At the banquet of life we appear but for a day." The principal inhabitants now sought safety in the surrounding towns and villages, the consul repaired to his brother, established in Patras in the Morea. In the course of three months, above two thousand persons fell under the scourge; and in the spring of the ensuing year, (1817) two-thirds of the population of Arta were

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were no more: eighteen months elapsed before the yawning graves were closed, and the consul returned to his post.

The following is the letter he sent to his brother in Patras, soon after his arrival in Arta:—

"The pestilence is at an end: the remains of the people have returned to the town. The scourge has exhausted its strength with its venom, but during its course it has exhibited every capricious but horrible character of its malignity. To say nothing of the disorders in the head and stomach, and of the fever which usually characterize the plague, the concomitant signs of the malady were not less various than destructive. Not one of those who died were more than forty-eight hours ill. Some, tortured by insatiable thirst, died before the appearance of the boils. Others had the breast and even the whole body covered with an eruption resembling currants. In some cases, large carbuncles after suppuration, threw off sloughs of such thickness as to discover the ribs and bones. Of those who had boils on the joints not one recovered. Persons of a weak constitution expired so exhausted that their bodies rapidly decayed, as if struck by lightning. Others died in paroxysms of convulsions and madness. A small number retained their reason to the last; but the greater number, delirious and furious, would get on the tops of the houses and utter the most horrible screams. Often while in conversation together, persons were seized by giddiness; the eyes became inflamed; the voice became loud; and they hastened to throw themselves into the wells or the river to quench the fire that devoured them. A general derangement of mind seemed to prevail among those even who were not affected by the distemper. My servants, terrified by beholding several persons perish in my house, and even in my bed-chamber which was broken into, affirmed that they heard a voice which warned them to escape for their lives.

Since the cessation of the scourge the Greeks fancy they see on a neighbouring hill, a decrepid old woman, calling out *again, again*. The clergy themselves assure me they observed flames breaking out of the graves of the infected. The whole people seem in some measure to be deranged."

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.
No. XVI.

THE *Martyr of Antioch*, a dramatic poem, lately published, by the Rev. H. H. MILMAN, Professor of Poetry in the university of Oxford, if not endowed with the striking energies of that school of poetry, to which our empirical Laureate has ascribed a *satanic* character, yet displays a degree of power and dignity, which always ensures him respect, and sometimes deserves admiration. His taste, on the other hand, is too pure, and his elevation of mind too great to allow him to fall into the babbling prolixity and contemptible puerilities of the Bards of the Lakes, whilst he is by no means deficient in that simplicity and tenderness of sentiment, to which those writers advance such exclusive pretensions. The materials of poetry are, indeed, so mixed up in him, and have received such assiduous and well-directed cultivation, that his works present, in our opinion, as many beauties, combined with as few faults, as are to be found in any of our authors. Without ranking him in the very first class, he will undoubtedly attain and secure a high station amongst the most pleasing and unexceptionable of our poets.

In his selection of subjects, Mr. Milman is most likely in some measure influenced by his profession; and to this, to a certain extent, there is no objection. The "Martyr of Antioch" partakes more of this spirit than his last work, the "Fall of Jerusalem;" and rather more, we are inclined to say, than is requisite for a production of general interest. We do not wish to see Mr. Milman confine himself, like Mrs. Hannah More, to the inditing of Sacred Dramas. His profession cannot demand from him this sacrifice. We proceed, at once, to the martyrdom of St. Margaret.

The daughter of a heathen priest, (in the drama called Callias,) beloved by Olybius, the Roman Prefect of the East, Margaret suffered death in the persecution of the Christians at Antioch, in the reign of the Emperor Probus. The poem opens with a sacrifice to Apollo, introduced by a hymn to that deity, which is somewhat too long. Margarita alone is expected to complete the ceremony. She is the priestess of the god, and herself little less than a goddess, in the beautiful description of the poet.

Macer.

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Macer. What, then, is wanting?
Second Priest. What, but the crown and palm-like grace of all,
The sacred virgin, on whose footsteps beauty
Waits like a handmaid; whose most peerless form,
Light as embodied air, and pure as ivory
Thrice polished by the skilful statuary,
Moves in the priestess' long and flowing robes,
While our scarce-erring worship doth adore
The servant rather than the God.
Third Priest. The maid
Whose living lyre so eloquently speaks,
From the deserted grove the silent birds
Hang hovering o'er her; and we human hearers
Stand breathless as the marbles on the walls,
That even themselves seem touch'd to listening life,
All animate with the inspiring ecstacy.
First Roman. Thou mean'st the daughter of the holy Callias;
I once beheld her when the thronging people
Prest round, yet parted still to give her way,
Even as the blue enamour'd waves, when first
The sea-born Goddess in her rosy shell
Sail'd the calm ocean.
Second Priest. Margarita, come,
Come in thy zoneless grace and flowing locks,
Crown'd with the laurel of the God; the lyre
Accordant to thy slow and musical steps,
As grateful 'twould return the harmony,
That from thy touch it wins.

Margarita, notwithstanding these invocations, does not appear; and, on searching the sanctuary, it is found in a state of profane confusion, and the priestess is sought for in vain. The alarmed father upbraids the Prefect with the abduction of his daughter, and in the midst of their alarm, Vopiscus enters with the Emperor's mandate, commanding Olybius to institute new severities against the Christians. Margarita now, rather unaccountably, enters, and hearing these orders, without yet divulging her faith, cannot repress her emotions:

Olybius. Priests!
We mourn that we must leave th' imperfect rites,
Deeply we mourn it, when bright Margarita
Vouchsafes her late and much-desired presence.
So on to-morrow for our Judgment-hall—
Let all the fires be kindled, and bring forth
The long-disused racks, and fatal engines.
Their rust must be wash'd off in blood. Proclaim
That every guilty worshipper of Christ
Be dragg'd before us. Ha!——
Macer. What frantic cry
With insolent interruption breaks upon
Rome's Prefect?
Many voices. Lo the priestess! Lo the priestess!
Sec. Priest. She hath fallen down upon her knees; her hair
Is scattered like a cloud of gold; her hands
Are clasp'd across her swelling breast; her eyes
Do hold a sad communion with the heavens,
And her lips move, yet make no sound.
Third Priest. Haste—haste—
The laurel crown—the laurel of the God—
She's rapt—possess'd!—
Margarita. The crown—the crown of glory—
God give me grace upon my bleeding brows
To wear it.
Sec. Priest. She is distracted by our gaze—
She shrinks and trembles. Lead her in, the trance
Will pass anon, and her unsealed lips
Pour forth the mystic numbers, that men hear,
And feel the inspiring Deity.

We next find Margaret passing secretly in the evening through the grove of Daphne, to warn her assembled brethren of their approaching danger, and pausing to apostrophize the scene of her former idolatry.

Oh, thou polluted, yet most lovely grove!
Hath the Almighty breath'd o'er all thy bowers
An everlasting spring, and paved thy walks
With amaranthine flowers—are but the winds,
Whose breath is gentle, suffered to entangle
Their light wings, not unwilling prisoners,
In thy thick branches, there to make sweet murmurs
With the bee's hum, and melody of birds,
And all the voices of the hundred fountains,
That drop translucent from the mountain's side,
And lull themselves along their level course,
To slumber with their own soft-sliding sounds;
And all for foul idolatry, or worse,
To make itself a home and sanctuary?

Oh, second Eden, like the first, defiled
With sin! even like thy human 'habitants,
Thy winds, and flowers, and waters, have forgot
The gracious hand that made them, ministers
Voluptuous to man's transgressions—all,
Save thou, sweet nightingale! that, like myself,
Pourest alone thy melancholy song
To silence and to God.

She is here overtaken by the Prefect, whose jealousy has been roused by her recent coldness, and from whom she still conceals the real cause of her apparent change. Nothing results from the meeting, and the martyr passes on to the congregation at the burial-place of the Christians. They have just interred a brother, over whom they chant an anthem, which is more distinguished by its piety than by poetical spirit. They are warned by the Neophyte, and flee timely away. Margaret returns to the temple, and the explanatory scene with her father ensues:

Callias. How?—what?—mine ears
Ring with a wild confusion of strange sounds
That have no meaning: Thou'rt not wont to mock
Thine aged father, but I think that now
Thou dost, my child.
Margarita. By Jesus Christ—by Him
In whom my soul hath hope of immortality,
Father! I mock not.
Callias. Lightnings blast—not thee,
But those that by their subtle incantations
Have wrought upon thy innocent soul!
Margarita. Look there!
Father, I'll follow thee where'er thou wilt;
Thou dost not mean this cruel violence
With which thou dragg'st me on.
Callias. Dost not behold him,
Thy God! thy father's God! the God of Antioch!
And feel'st thou not the cold and silent awe,
That emanates from his immortal presence
O'er all the breathless temple? Dar'st thou see
The terrible brightness of the wrath that burns
On his arch'd brow? Lo! how the indignation
Swells in each strong dilated limb! His stature
Grows loftier; and the roof, the quaking pavement,
The shadowy pillars, all the temple feels
The offended God! I dare not look again,
Dar'st thou?
Margarita. I see a silent shape of stone,
In which the majesty of human passion
Is to the life express'd. A noble image,
But wrought by mortal hands, upon a model
As mortal as themselves.
Callias. Ha! look again, then,
There in the East. Mark how the purple clouds
Throng to pavilion him: th' officious winds
Pant forth to purify his azure path
From night's dun vapours and fast-scattering mists.
The glad earth wakes in adoration; all
The voices of all animate things lift up

Tumultuous

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Tumultuous orisons; the spacious world
Lives but in him that is its life. But he,
Disdainful of the universal homage,
Holds his calm way, and vindicates for his own
Th' illimitable heavens, in solitude
Of peerless glory unapproachable.
What means thy proud undazzled look, to adore
Or mock, ungracious?

Margarita. On yon burning orb
I gaze, and say, Thou mightiest work of him
That launch'd thee forth, a golden-crowned bride-groom,
To hang thy everlasting nuptial lamp
In the exulting heavens. In thee the light,
Creation's eldest-born, was tabernacled.
To thee was given to quicken slumbering nature,
And lead the season's slow vicissitude
Over the fertile breast of mother earth;
Till men began to stoop their grovelling prayers
From the Almighty Sire of all to thee—
And I will add,—Thou universal emblem,
Hung in the forehead of the all-seen heavens,
Of him, that with the light of righteousness
Dawn'd on our latter days; the visitant day spring
Of the benighted world. Enduring splendour!
Giant refresh'd! that evermore renew'st
Thy flaming strength; nor even shalt thou cease,
With time coeval even till Time itself,
Hath perish'd in eternity. Then thou
Shalt own, from thy apparent deity
Debased, thy mortal nature, from the sky
Withering before the all-enlightening Lamb,
Whose radiant throne shall quench all other fires.

Callias. And yet she stands unblasted! In thy mercy
Thou dost remember all my faithful vows,
Hyperion! and suspend the fiery shaft
That quivers on thy string. Ah! not on her,
This innocent, wreak thy fury! I will search,
And thou wilt lend me light, although they shroud
In deepest Orcus, I will pluck them forth,
And set them up a mark for all thy wrath;
Those that beguiled to this unholy madness
My pure and blameless child. Shine forth, shine forth,
Apollo! and we'll have our full revenge!

The scene is next transferred to the Prefect's hall of justice, whither the captured christians are brought for judgment, and, amongst the rest, Margaret, who has been seized in company with Fabius, the patriarch of her sect, and who now stands before the Prefect, her lover, and the priest, her father, to receive her sentence at their hands. The whole scene is well imagined, and forcibly written. It is succeeded by an interview between the father and child in the prison. The spirit of the parent is broken down, and he forgets, in his sorrow, the supposed guilt of the apostate priestess.

Daughter! when thou serv'dst
Thy fathers' gods, thou wert not thus! the sun
Was brightest where thou wert—beneath thy feet
Flowers grew. Thou sat'st like some unclouded star,
Inaphered in thine own light and joy, and mad'st
The world around thee beauteous; now, cold earth
Must be thy couch to-night, to-morrow morn——
—— What means that music?— Oh, I us'd to love
Those evening harpings once, my child!

Margarita. I hear
The maids; beneath the twilight they are thronging
To Daphne, and they carol as they pass.

Callias. Thou canst not go.

Margarita. Lament not that, my father.

Callias. Thou must breathe here the damp and stifling air.

Margarita. Nay, listen not.

Callias. They call us hence. Ah! me,
My gentle child, in vain wouldst thou distract
My rapt attention from each well-known note,
Once hallow'd to mine ear by thine own voice,
Which erst made Antioch vacant, drawing after thee
The thronging youth, which cluster'd all around thee
Like bees around their queen, the happiest they
That were the nearest. Oh, my child! my child!

The virgins of Apollo are heard, as they pass by, and their evening song is very beautifully written. As the night advances, Margaret is led forth to a splendid palace, where the strongest trial of her faith is made, in the choice of good or evil, held out to her by the Prefect, to whom she is devotedly attached, and who presents the contrast to her senses in the strongest colours:

Olybius. Sweet Margarita,
Give me thine hand—for once—Oh! snowy treasure,
That shall be mine thus fondly clasp'd for ever.
Now, Margarita, cast thine eyes below—
What seest thou?

Margarita. Here Apollo's temple rests
Its weight upon its snow-white columns. There
The massy shades of Daphne, with its streams,
That with their babbling sounds allure the sight,
Where their long dim-seen tracts of silvery whiteness
Now gleam, and now are lost again. Beyond
The star-lit city in its wide repose;
Each tall and silent tower in stately darkness,
Distinct against the cloudless sky.

Olybius. Beneath thee,
Now, to the left?

Margarita. A dim and narrow court
I see, where shadows as of hurrying men
Pass and repass; and now and then their lights
Wander on shapeless heaps, like funeral piles—
And there are things of strange distorted shape,
On which the torches cast a colder hue,
As though on iron instruments of torture.
A little farther, there are moving lamps
In the black amphitheatre, that glance,
And as they glance, each narrow aperture
Is feebly gilded with their slanted light.
It is the quick and busy preparation
For the dark sacrifice of to-morrow.

Olybius. There,
If thou canst add the scorn, and shame, and pain,
The infuriate joy of the fierce multitude,
The flowing blood, and limbs that writhe in flame,
Thou seest what thou preparest for thyself.
Now what Olybius' love prepares for thee,
Fairest, behold * * * * Behold
Yon throne, whereon the Asiarch holds his state,
Circled by kings, and more than kingly Romans;
There by his side shall Margarita sit,
Olybius' bride; with all the adoring city,
And every province of the sumptuous East,
Casting its lavish homage at her feet;
Her life one luxury of love, her state
One scene of peerless pomp and pride; her will
The law of spacious kingdoms, and her lord
More glorious for the beauty of his bride,
Than for three triumphs. Now, my soul's beloved!
Make thou thy choice.

Margarita. 'Tis made—the funeral pyre.

The Prefect determines, notwithstanding, at all events to save the maiden's life, and although she is brought with the other victims to the place of execution, it is only with the view of shaking her constancy, by making her an eye-witness of the various tortures under which they expire. Before they are led out to death, the spirit of the beautiful martyr rises high within

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in her, and breaks forth in a strain of inspiration.

Olybius. Beautiful! what mean'st thou?
Why dost thou look to yon bright heaven? What
seest
That makes thy full eyes kindle as they gaze,
Undazzled, on the fiery sky? Give place—
Strike off those misplaced fetters from her limbs;
The sunshine falls around her like a mantle,
The robes of saffron flame like gold. Give place.
Maxor. Great Phœbus conquers! See, she strikes
the lyre
With his ecstatic fervour.
Callias. Peace—oh peace!
And I shall hear once more before I die
That voice on which I've lived these long, long
years.
Hark, even the winds are mute to hear her. Peace!
Marg. What means yon blaze on high?
The empyrean sky
Like the rich veil of some proud fane is rending,
I see the star-paved land,
Where all the angels stand,
Even to the highest height in burning rows ascending;
Some with their wings dispread,
And bow'd the stately head,
As on some mission of God's love departing,
Like flames from midnight conflagrations starting;
Behold! the appointed messengers are they,
And nearest earth they wait to waft our souls away.

Higher and higher still
More lofty statures fill
The jasper courts of the everlasting dwelling;
Cherub and Seraph pace
The illimitable space,
While sleep the folded plumes from their white
shoulders swelling.
From all the harping throng
Bursts the tumultuous song,
Like the unceasing sounds of cataracts pouring;
Hosanna o'er Hosanna louder roaring.
That faintly echoing down to earthly ears,
Hath seem'd the consort sweet of the harmonious
spheres.
* * * * * *
Beyond! ah, who is there
With the white snowy air?
'Tis he—'tis he, the Son of Man appearing!
At the right-hand of One,
The darkness of whose throne
That sun-eyed Seraph Host behold with awe and
fearing;
O'er him the rain-bow springs,
And spreads its emerald wings,
Down to the glassy sea his loftiest seat o'er-arching.
Hark!—thunders from his throne, like steel-clad
armies marching.
The Christ! the Christ commands us to his home,
Jesus, Redeemer, Lord, we come, we come, we
come!

The christians are then given into the hands of the torturers, and their various fates are related by officers who enter for that purpose. Olybius awaits in anxiety the effect which these scenes are to produce on Margarita, and seemingly aware that he has placed her in a very perilous predicament. His arrangements certainly appear to have been but loosely concerted, for a very simple circumstance disappoints his hopes, and plunges him into a state of distraction and remorse, under the influence of which he renounces his power and his ambition for ever. An officer enters amidst fearful shrieks, with an aspect of ill omen:

Olybius. Speak, and instantly,
Or I will dash thee down, and trample from thee
Thy hideous secret.
Officer. It is nothing hideous—
'Tis but the enemy of our faith. She died
Nobly in truth—but——
Callias. Dead! she is not dead!
Thou liest! I have his oath—the Prefect's oath;
I had forgot it in my fears, but now
I well remember, that she should not die.
Faugh! who will trust in Gods and men like these?
Olybius. Slave! slave! dost mock me? Better
'twere for thee
That this be false, than if thou'dst found a treasure
To purchase kingdoms.
Officer. Here me but a while.
She had beheld each sad and cruel death,
And if she shudder'd, 'twas as one that strives
With nature's soft infirmity of pity,
One look to heaven restoring all her calmness;
Save when that dastard did renounce his faith,
And she shed tears for him. Then led they forth
Old Fabius. When a quick and sudden cry
Of Callias, and a parting in the throng,
Proclaim'd her father's coming. Forth she sprang,
And clasp'd the frowning headsman's knees, and said,
"Thou know'st me, when thou laid'st on thy sick
bed,
Christ sent me there to wipe thy burning brow—
There was an infant play'd about thy chamber,
And my pale cheek would smile and weep at once,
Gazing upon that almost orphan'd child.
Oh! by its dear and precious memory,
I do beseech thee slay me first, and quickly:
'Tis that my father may not see my death."
—With that the headsman wip'd from his swarth
cheeks
A moisture like to tears. But she meanwhile,
On the cold block composed her head, and cross'd
Her hands upon her bosom, that scarce heav'd,
She was so tranquil; cautious, lest her garments
Should play the traitors to her modest care.
And as the cold wind touch'd her naked neck,
And fann'd away the few unbraided hairs,
Blushes o'erspread her face, and she look'd up
As softly to reproach his tardiness:
And some fell down upon their knees, some clasp'd
Their hands, enamour'd even to adoration
Of that half-smiling face and bending form.
Callias. But he—but he—the savage executioner.
Officer. He trembled.
Callias. Ha! God's blessing on his head!
And the axe slid from out his palsied hand?
Officer. He gave it to another.
Callias. And——
Officer. It fell.
Callias. I see it,
I see it like the lightning flash. I see it,
And the blood bursts—my blood—my daughter's
blood!
Off—let me loose.
Officer. Where goest thou?
Callias. To the Christian,
To learn the faith in which my daughter died,
And follow her as quickly as I may.

The death of the lovely martyr is represented as effecting a sudden change in the feelings of the people, who join the surviving christians in honouring her remains; and the volume closes with a triumphal hymn, conceived in a high and sustained spirit of enthusiasm.

Mr. Milman may assure himself of a considerable addition to his well-earned reputation from this performance. It is a stately, graceful, and vigorous production; the offspring of very considerable natural talents, refined and cultivated by industry and by art. With much of the powers, he has none of the eccentricities of genius; and possesses, in as much perfection as could be

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be desired, the qualities which ought to distinguish the occupant of that chair to which he has recently been appointed, and which he cannot fail to fill with honour. The poet may well profess to teach the theory of his art, who can put it so beautifully into practice; and his opinions of the works of others must deserve attention, when all voices unite to commend his own.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON a scrap of printed paper (apparently part of a leaf of some periodical publication.) which accidentally fell into my hands the other day, I found the following paragraph:—

"Botanists well know that a *rose-bud* is enclosed by *five* leaves, which shut it up close, until the flower blows. There is upon this subject an admired relict of *monkish Latin*, descriptive of the leaves which surround the rose, and which critically and classically states the differences that distinguish each leaf. It runs thus,

'Quinque sunt fratres,
Sub eodem tempore nati;
Duo barbati;
Ultimus è quinque;
Non est barbatus utrinque.'"

The editor of the work asks for an English translation, which, of course, I have not seen, nor have the means of tracing. If this amusing *jingle* be correctly given, it is evident that there are only *three* of the leaves described, and it is left to the ingenuity of the reader to find out the characteristics of the other two by comparing those that *are* particularized, and ascribing the *only* alternative between them to those which *are not*. Thus the common hedge-rose has a *calyx*, which incloses the bud, consisting of five leaves, long, lanceolate-narrow, two simple, two pinnate, ("*barbati*,") and a fifth pinnate only on one side, ("*non barbatus utrinque*.") The three leaves, then, described in the above lines, are the two which are pinnate, or bearded, and the one which is pinnate on one side only, or "*not* bearded on *both* sides," as the verse rather ambiguously expresses it; consequently the two leaves omitted in the description must be the two that are "simple," or without any beard at all. It is possible (perhaps not probable, since a paradox appears to have been intended,) that two lines may have been lost from this exquisite trifle. Be this as it may, it is beyond my skill to give a rhyming translation at once brief, spirited, and so complete as evidently to imply what is omitted, and furnish a cue to the reader to discover it himself. Should you deem the subject at all worthy of notice in your multifariously-useful Magazine, you are welcome to the foregoing communication, which you may employ as you think proper.

The following *imitation* of the lines is also at your service. If it have not the brief and terse simplicity of the original, it will not be more difficult to apprehend with the commentary already given. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to supply a better version.

Five brethren there are
Born at once of their mother;
Two bearded, two bare,
The fifth neither one nor the other,
But to each of his brethren *half*-brother.

Feb. 9, 1822. SUB ROSA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* LIFE *of* LORD RUSSELL, *by his* DESCENDANT.

THE life of the celebrated martyr to liberty, Lord Russell, which has recently appeared from the pen of his descendant, Lord John Russell, abounds with just and liberal sentiments on the subject of government, reflecting honour on his understanding as well as his rank. It is truly gratifying to see a young nobleman so well and worthily employed. Greatly indeed were it to be wished that an academy of history were to be instituted, which might awaken the attention of persons in the higher classes of life to a branch of study which would tend to intellectual improvement, to speak with moderation, almost as much as horticultural or agricultural pursuits. Such are the inexhaustible stores of knowledge and instruction arising from this source, that never need the votary of the historic muse, who sacrifices at her altar with true devotion, apprehend a vacant or a useless hour. History is justly and nobly defined to be philosophy teaching by example. But to render this study "of mankind" truly interesting, it must be combined with the real desire of *benefiting mankind;* and in this pursuit beyond all others, it will be found that knowledge increases the desire of knowledge.

In England compared with France, it is to be regretted that few writers in this department are to be met with who fill the first ranks of society, or who have been actually engaged in the walks of public life. But from the nature

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ture of our constitution, a vast fund of information is supplied from the papers officially laid before parliament; and to the liberality of private individuals we are indebted for the posthumous publication of many interesting manuscripts. Hume remarks upon the obligation which English history owes to the celebrated Chancellors Bacon and Clarendon; to whom he might have added two other great men of the same order, the Lord Keeper Whitlocke, and the Chancellor Somers. The Marquis of Halifax, the Lords Delamere, Molesworth, Bolingbroke, and many other noble writers might be enumerated; and of those who were actively engaged in affairs, we have likewise Winwood, Ludlow, Temple, the Walpoles, &c.

As the heart-rending story of Lord Russell's trial and execution has been so often repeated, it was natural to expect that a narrative imprinted on every mind, and now again related with such strong and just feeling, should, from so distinguished a quarter, have received fresh interest by some addition of original matter to the general mass of historical information; which, it must be acknowledged, does not seem to be the case. The noble author admits that the character of the Earl of Shaftesbury has been much misrepresented and defamed, yet he appears to adopt all the commonly-received, and injurious ideas of preceding writers, and more especially of Hume, respecting that nobleman, except, indeed, the vulgar and preposterous charges of shutting up the exchequer, and inventing the Popish Plot. Lord Shaftesbury, nevertheless, incurred the same hazards in the same cause with Lord Russell; and a more candid consideration was surely due to the constancy and courage of *him* who, in his advanced age was ready to sacrifice his life for the principles, in defence of which he had contended in his youth. Could the profligate monarch whom he long and faithfully served, have *purchased* his apostacy, it is certain that no price would have been thought too great. To the firm leader of the patriot band, to the eloquent and inflexible advocate of civil and religious liberty, to the beneficent statesman to whom the nation is indebted for that bulwark of freedom the Habeas Corpus Act, styled by King James in his Memoirs "a malicious trick of Shaftesbury to diminish the just power of the crown;" to such a man ought we to refuse the common justice of examining into the accusations adduced by his avowed and inveterate enemies, before we join in the sentence of condemnation?

As to Mr. Hume, the fashionable historian of the present age, after exerting every effort to exalt the character of the Earl of Strafford, who employed his great talents to enslave his country, the wish was natural in the same proportion to degrade the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, with at least equal ability, and the most imminent personal risk, exerted himself with unabated zeal to the end of life in the cause of liberty; and whose memory has since suffered under a load of unparalleled misrepresentation and falsehood.

In order that some judgment may be formed of the attention paid by Mr. Hume to *facts*, the most important and incontrovertible, a plain tale is only necessary.

1. Mr. H. asserts that the Earl of Shaftesbury suggested to Clifford the infamous advice of shutting up the exchequer. This flagrant calumny, of which he was above a century ago acquitted even by the historian North, is at last "*set at rest*," as Lord J. R. is pleased to allow, by the recent testimony of Mr. Evelyn!

2. Mr. H. asserts that the Lord Keeper, Sir Orlando Bridgman, refused to affix the great seal to the Declaration of Indulgence, and was *therefore* removed from his office, and Shaftesbury made Chancellor for that express purpose. Whereas the Lord Keeper held the great seal eight months subsequent to the Declaration, and then retired, as publicly notified, "from age and infirmity."

3. Mr. H. represents the Earl of Strafford as abandoning the court *because* the King, intimidated by the commons, had cancelled the Declaration. On the contrary, the King, though solicited by Ormond and Arlington as well as Shaftesbury, to give satisfaction to the Commons, had shewn no tokens of irresolution when Shaftesbury made his famous speech in reply to Clifford; and it was in *consequence of it* that the King who was present at the debate, broke the Seal of the Declaration with his own hand; and Shaftesbury continued in very high favour till the close of the year, and the commencement of the ensuing session; at which period the King, reverting to French and Popish

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counsels, prorogued parliament, after it had sat nine days only, and Shaftesbury finally broke with the court.

4. Mr. H. does not hesitate to brand this nobleman with treachery as well as apostacy. "On *entering*," says he, "into the cabals of the country party," so he chuses to designate the consultations of the patriots, "Shaftesbury *discovered* to them, perhaps *magnified* the arbitrary designs of the court, in which he himself had borne so deep a share." But did not the whole nation know that the King had entered into a fatal connection with France, having for its objects the subversion of Holland, and the enslavement of England? It was equally impossible to *discover* or to *magnify* guilt so great and notorious. Moreover in another passage, Mr. H. himself allows "that Shaftesbury maintained the character of *never* betraying those friends whom he deserted." The names of "those friends" thus mysteriously alluded to by Mr. H. he has not thought proper to disclose. To pursue the subject would extend this discussion too far.

Of College, who fell one of the first victims of the court after the dissolution of the Oxford parliament, it cannot but excite our regret to hear the noble author of the Life of Lord Russell, contemptuously say "This man was a carpenter, who by his *noisy zeal* and the *notice he had received* from the Duke of Monmouth, and other men of rank, had acquired the name of the Protestant Joiner." "College," says the biographical historian Granger, "was an excellent mechanic; and for his superior talents much respected by persons of rank." This was to their honour much more than to his. "But all our praises why should Lords engross?" It is remarkable that Hume does far more justice to this extraordinary man than the noble descendant of Lord Russell; and the entire passage relative to College, evinces in common with many others in the course of his work, that this admired historian, who has beyond any writer of the past century administered "sweet poison to the age's tooth," could occasionally feel as forcible emotions of indignation against cruelty and oppression as the most ardent patriot. After enumerating the infamous arts practised against College, he proceeds to say, "Though beset with so many toils, and oppressed with so many iniquities, he defended himself with spirit, courage, capacity, and presence of mind; and he invalidated the evidence of the crown by convincing arguments and undoubted testimony. The inhuman spectators *received the verdict with a shout of applause*; but the prisoner was in no way dismayed. At his execution he maintained the same manly fortitude, and still denied the crime imputed to him. His whole conduct and demeanor prove him to have been a man led astray only by the fury of the times; *and to have been governed by an honest though indiscreet zeal for his country and religion.*" The last clause contains an excuse which the candour of Mr. Hume, would, *no doubt*, extend to every man imprudent enough to risk his life, and all that he holds dear in this world, either for the one or the other.

THE ORIENTAL GLEANER.

No. V.

THE following papers are translated from the splendid German journal called "the MINES of the EAST," published at Vienna, from which we have already submitted to our readers some extracts, relative to the ruins of Babylon, and whose interesting contents we shall continue to lay before them, as space and opportunity occur.*

COURTS *of* JUSTICE *in* CHINA.

The officers of the Chinese courts of justice possess many of the advantages on which fortune throws a lustre, and certainly lead a very comfortable life. The value of their labours, and the ability with which they are executed, seem as duly estimated as under the meridians of Paris and London. Deference is paid to their attainments, as

* Our diligence in availing ourselves of the interesting contents of all foreign journals has long been experienced by our readers, and we were lately led to employ a person to translate some articles from the *Mines of the East*, when to our astonishment, he dishonestly sold them to a *mock* magazine, the editor of which is as unable to suggest an original idea or new source of information, as he is, or ever was to affix a title to his works without parodying from others. The articles in question, were, however, set forth as a most important literary discovery of this imitator, and the Mines of the East, so well known to the literati of Europe, were announced as a *discovery* of singular importance, although during the last ten years, we have from time to time enriched our pages from their contents.

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in Europe to the gentlemanly manners and superior abilities of privileged juris-consults. This observation will derive strength from the instances and detailed particulars annexed, which claim attention, and are entitled to the fullest examination.

Entering on their diurnal career in the courts, pipes, tea, and coffee are brought them by the clerks, and all the papers they may want are fetched from the repositories. All who hold situations in the colleges, except the judges, who arrive after dinner, dine at the college house, between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning. The table expences are defrayed from the fund *Jun-fei*. On the pretext of making the officers industrious in the performance of their duty, terms are fixed for the performance of every business with which they may be charged.

When, for example, a question is referred to the tribunals or colleges, by a special order of the emperor, for their consideration and determination, their report upon it must be made within ten days. But if the business is sent from other colleges or tribunals, the time allowed is twenty days; after which, if necessary, they report to the emperor. In matters of importance, concerning the finances, or on any points which require long investigation, and cannot be terminated in the appointed time, the true cause of the delay must be reported at an early period.

If a magistrate is charged with any business in the provinces, from three to seven months time is allowed him, according to circumstances; but should this prove insufficient, the governors or vice-governors must transmit to the emperor a report of the cause of delay, and requesting additional time to finish the matter. If the reports and accounts to be sent to Pekin are not dispatched at the fixed period, they are demanded, and if the answer is still delayed, the magistrates in fault are fined by a deduction of salary at certain rates. For one month, they lose two months' salary, for two moths, six, for three months, nine, and for four or five months, the salary for a whole year. If they still continue to neglect their duty, they are degraded, and if they allow two years to pass, they forfeit all claim to their dignity. In the same manner, the officers in Pekin are punished, if they neglect laying before the emperor such matters as are to be referred to him at a fixed time.

If any one desires to resign his office, he must give, in his petition, a detailed explanation of the causes, accompanied by vouchers from his superiors, as to the truth of the statements. But if he wishes to exchange his place or situation, this can only be obtained by ballot. If by this means, no place suitable occurs, he receives his dismissal, and must wait till the next month for any other appointment that may be consigned to him by ballot.

All the chief commanders of provinces are to repair to Pekin once every three years, and present themselves before the emperor, when their conduct is investigated by the tribunal of mandarins and college of justice, and reported to the monarch. The governors are then introduced to the emperor, and certain salutary rules are read to them in his name, of which they receive copies. If in the investigation they are found blameless, they are rewarded according to their merits; otherwise they are punished.

The Chinese laws are, no doubt, excellent, and well adapted to the country; but in the courts they are as liable to be perverted as in other countries, and generally the rich and powerful obtain the ends of justice, *versus*, the humble and poor. There are, however, persons appointed to keep a vigilant eye upon such abuses, but they generally act in concert with the judges, and seldom perform their office with integrity, unless when at variance with them, or combining to overthrow them. That government feels the necessity of keeping such a rigid controul over the magistrates, is shewn by the fact, that a censor is not punished, even though his accusation against a venal judge should prove unfounded.

No law-suits are more rare in China than such as concern debts; both parties knowing that in a legal process above one half of the sum at stake will be expended in court. If any one is commencing a law-suit of importance, the party invites to his house the clerks of the court and other officers, and lays his case before them. If they find that there is a chance for him (right or wrong) to gain it, they inform their superiors, who fix the sum which the plaintiff is to pay. They undertake then to insure his cause, and they invariably fulfil their promise, for fear of losing future confidence. But if the plaintiff, without any such preparation, presents his suit to the court, they will take

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take the part of the defendant, and settle with him what the plaintiff ought to have settled. For this reason the Chinese never enter on a lawsuit unless they are sure of gaining it; that is, they must either have so many witnesses that the cause cannot be perverted, or must have secured the support of the court itself, by presents.

VERSES *by* MIRSA MOHAMMED, *Secretary to the Persian Legation, on the* DEATH *of the* PRINCESS CLEMENTINE *of* METTERNICH.

Oh! thou cedar of beauty, elate with mental dignity, and of gentle mien; why, like a star of richly blended fire, hast thou departed?

Behold! thou hast departed to regions bright with celestial beams. Thou didst depart, and hast left us behind in grief.

Accomplished Clementina, we hail thy merits with melodious homage—we blazon thy memory with affection's fire, for still thy spirit charmed us.

In Paradise thou wilt dwell; on Eden's lotos thou wilt feed: thou hast departed from this place of dust; a sincere offering this, to a name so entitled to praise.

Roses are changed to thorns, since thou, Clementina, no more spreadest thy beauties to view; since thou hast taught us to weep for thee, sunk in the sleep of death.

On the SPRING, *by* WASSAF.

With half-closed eyes the Narcissus, brief progeny of earth, stands slumbering with a stooping neck and a submissive nod.

Like the slumbering youth Anemones of the field, rioting in a thousand beauties, are maidens with swelling bosoms, clothed in the robes which the saffron dyed.

With fixed gaze descry yon scene of Lilies; they stand assembled in the vallies; nurses they are, and pregnant too.

Then turn to yonder Larkspurs, and view their majestic forms, sitting on horseback, as awful guards of the border.

When light shines from the top of the head, the crowns sparkle in our eyes.

Willows have a certain degree of importance; in the distance, they stretch out their rods, as fingers; fingers which want joints to bend them among the flowers of the field.

Luminous phenomena are produced from several, and thy fancy will paint lanterns which brighten in the night, but they want the power of burners. Intoxicated by the ether wine of the clouds, they stagger as the drunken man, happy from intoxication.

Camomiles, too, are deserving of notice; they form a gratifying scene, and shew their teeth, in lovely smiles; while on the edge of the Rose sparkles the drop of dew.

Verses of ALGUKAAN, *Emperor of the Moguls, on the death of* HERGANA.

Still the fields with thy breath are perfumed; of thy delicate colour jessamine is tinged, and bears many flowing traces.

I feel a realizing anxiety to see thee again, which keeps me alive; yet, alas! who knows whether and when this will be?

On the same, by WASSAF.

The bright moon ceased to shed her light, concealed in the cloud; and the drooping cypress lies in the dust of the ponderous grave.

No longer the curled hyacinth's richly tufted hairs present beauties peculiarly conspicuous;

Confused in the stormy day of death, alas! she whose body a rose-leaf would have burdened, now sustains the great load of the grave-hill, alas!

Complaint of WASSAF, *on the Death of the Princess* IBISCH ATABEG.

For years in the garden will the myrobalan weep; solitary I stand, since the gardener has fled;

I view the scene, but with no sensations of pleasure.

Many mornings and evenings will the wailing bard utter his griefs on the mountains, and among the flowers; in plains no longer beautiful.

With many roses and rich flowers, will the East decorate the meadows, before he draw from the dust, or can procure in his forests, such a rose, such flowers as resemble *her*.

Many waves the stream rolls down as tears, and on the branches sighs the nightingale, in plaintive strains.

Thou who didst rival the new leaves, in beauty and softness, hast fled to the dust, as fly before us the winds.

While but enjoying the bright presages of felicity, thou hast sunk too early in the grave.

Ah! where art thou now, when nature is forming her gayest ornaments, when the shrubs are covering with blossoms; when the heavens are showering their gifts on us, and the breath of the wind scatters amber perfumes; when

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when pinks, exquisitely red, sparkle like wine, and tulips like cups, and the mouth of the stained bud drinks a juice expressed from the clouds.

Happy the deserving person who gives, therein richer than he who receives; happy who enjoys his sweet meals, in a splendid dress or in meaner apparel.

But not so he who is left alone, to labour in vain, while his companions go to gain the sweet reward of their labours.

O, sensible man, parley with thy reason, and know that the world is vanity.

Shall its trivial vanities give an insinuating interest to thy sensibilities?

Whether we expect much or little of the world, its whole existence, in its weightiest circumstances, lasts but while one drinks.

Take the world as a glass, and us men as drinkers; with the cheerful glass spend in pleasure thy time; it will accord with knowledge, with philosophy, and morality.

Spend, and give, when moved to sympathy, and let nothing further concern thee; that the Creator may take pleasure in the ebullitions of thy sensibility, and delight in thee.

Are people obliged, continually, to depend on, and are they subject to thee?

Assist where thou canst assist, if thou wouldst expect kindness from the Celestial Being.

VERSES *from the* ARABIC.

Science, sweet science! and virtue, which ennobles the character, nought avail even he who has them, though he charms, and enchants with their beauties, to nought will turn.

Lockman became the prey of death; he and his son are mute in the dust.

O world! death will make an important distinction and separation between thee and us.

Death is the place of return, the long home for man.

Wealth and dominion, value in the estimation of others; useful and judicious industry avail not.

Death treats all men as his enemies; he forms his attacks, and as, by the rights of war, victims stained with blood are sacrificed: yet death falls more painfully on youth.

The sun, which had risen red with pleasure, sinks in the west; and the myrtle branch lies, weighed down by the storm.

Locks that scented like amber, deprived of the vitality which enveloped them, are dipped in the dust.

The young branch, saturated with juice, and fully prepared for growth, is broken off. Green leaves are spared.

To honour our lost darling, we salute heaven with sighs: Lord have mercy! We spread the mausoleum, and rear monuments of grief to the varied virtues of her whom we deplore.

We weep our lost friend, and lament the sweet queen of charms, whose penetrating glance pierced to the soul;

The fair who graced, improved each earthly scene; banished from our sight, she has taken away our peace.

TURKISH EPITAPH.

Ah! my daughter, whose early radiance I joyed in, I fondly greeted with praise;

No more in mortal shape, thou art fled to Paradise.

I own thy merits, which belong to high Heaven; to thy mother and me, the pain of separation is left.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I was lately reading Woodfall's edition of Junius' Letters, the writer, I observed, in a private letter says "there are those about me who would rather see Junius improperly in print than not at all;" this shows at once "that he was not the keeper of his own secret," as he asserted. The expression "we soldiers" was likewise meant to deceive the public. His compliment to the great orator shews his knowledge of him when only a youth, "Charles Fox is yet but in blossom." The defaulter of unaccounted millions passes unnoticed by Junius. I, therefore, say that Junius was a friend of Lord Holland, and that friend the Rev. Dr. Francis, father of Sir Phillip Francis, and translater of Demosthenes and Horace. He was chaplain to Lord Holland and the Earl of Chesterfield. The preface to Demosthenes shows he was as great an admirer of civil liberty as the great orator; and in his preface to Horace of twenty-two pages there are as bold assertions and rounded periods as any in Junius: all the writers say he was an Irishman—so was Dr. Francis. The last note of Junius to Woodfall was dated in January, 1773, and Dr. Francis died in March next, in Bath. Junius was anxious that Mr. Garrick should not see his hand-writing, as Mr. G. knew it well, having brought out his tragedy of Eugenia at Drury Lane Theatre.

A. O. M.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONSIDER the Vocal Library by far the best compilation of songs and ballads in the English language, as it contains in a small volume almost all that is excellent in that species of poetry, without any admixture of those pieces that would be detrimental to religion and good morals. The motto prefixed is a saying of the late Mr. Sheridan, who declared he would rather have written Glover's Song of Hosier's Ghost than the Annals of Tacitus. You will not, I hope, charge me with pedantry for suspecting that that eminent dramatist and orator had never read or at least never relished the great historian of antiquity, whose masterly delineation of men and manners, and glowing description of passing events, justly place him at the head of all the Latin classics: the comparison had been more appropriate if applied to the Leonidas of the same author, a poem of great merit, but now hastening fast into oblivion; Hosier's Ghost will, however, probably, render the name of Glover coeval with the English language, a boast of no mean estimation to those who pant after fame.

It would seem then that it is not the higher or lower degree of poetical aim that ought to guide our judgment in estimating talents and merit, but the intrinsic worth and excellence of the production itself. Our modern bards would do well to consider this, for I think I can venture to assure them that fifty years hence not one of them will be remembered, unless they can bring better claims to immortality than any they have put forth. The cumbersome ponderosity of Wordsworth, and the unvarying mediocrity of Southey, Wilson, &c. will soon consign them to the shop of the huckster "*vendentem thus et odores*" if they do not hit upon something that will float so large a mass; not that I would by any means infer that they are capable of much better things. For it seems impossible to suppose that every age will not produce writers of equal merit with those above-mentioned, and personal knowledge, present fashion, and the tasteless search after novelty so much fostered by book clubs, constitute their principal if not sole attractions.

It is not a little curious to consider how many writers and composers owe their immortality to what during life they regarded as poetical trifles: the days of the late Scotch Episcopalian Skinner were spent in laborious theological study, and he published three volumes of lucubrations, which it is impossible to wade through: but a few excellent songs, such as Tullochgorum, John of Badenyon, &c. subjoined to these heavy tomes, will be sufficient to transmit his memory to after ages. Nor is this sort of immortality like that of the horses of Achilles, *vox et præterea nihil*, to be despised: it is well known how curious Burns was in the investigation of the authors of Scotch ballads, who have by their efforts in that species of poetry done so much honour to their country, and contributed so largely to one of the main sources of harmless pleasure. The passion of love has never been treated with such genuine feeling, nature, and simplicity as in the pastoral songs of this country, witness the Gentle Shepherd of Ramsay, the ballads of Ferguson, Gall, and above all the inimitable Burns, whom Lord Byron, the first poetical genius of his day, places in the first rank of his order.

It is also remarkable that Petrarch laboured his Latin compositions with the utmost care, all of which are forgotten, while his sonnets continue to be read with admiration and delight. Mallet's Eurydice has perhaps never been seen by any one born within the last thirty years, while Margaret's Ghost has thrilled every heart of taste and feeling: and I cannot but regard the Despairing Shepherd of Rowe as a finer effort of genius than the Fair Penitent itself. The Dialogue of Horace and Lydia, of which Joseph Scaliger (the only critic to whom Bentley applies the epithet of "great,") has, in the enthusiasm of his admiration, said he would rather have been the author than king of Arragon, is merely a ballad; which has, however, exercised the skill and defied the talent of every translator in all the modern languages; Mrs. Brooke's song in Rossina, "I've kissed and I've prattled with fifty fair maids," is thought to come the nearest to it. It is, however, endless to multiply instances of this sort; all I would infer is, that more talent is required for this species of composition than is commonly imagined. It is, indeed, mere pedantry to prefer a dull and ponderous epic to an exquisite light production; and to talk of "the sublime imagination of Wordsworth," a phrase that occurs among the gossip of "Peter's Letters,"

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ters," can only be the result of ignorance and prejudice. The "Vocal Library" contains in its small compass very many gems of imperishable duration; and however low it may be the fashion with some to rate these productions, it has always struck me that the superlative arrogance of a writer in the Edinburgh Review, in styling Shenstone an "inconsiderable author," can injure nobody but himself; for if he disdain poetry, it may safely be asserted that the Latin prose inscription to the memory of Maria Dolman shews far more genius than the elaborate article where the observation occurs.

MUSIS AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE mention of the legend employed in the *Rapt de Seduction* of Miss Loveday, led me to peruse the story of the MIRACULOUS HOST, lately published. The statement of the miracles, and account of the saints, which accompany the legend, are certainly very striking; and I should have been of opinion, had not facts contradicted, that they were too glaring in absurdity, to have been for a moment seriously regarded by any English person, of even very low attainments and contracted capacity, existing in the nineteenth century.

I have read different accounts of miracles performed by the saints of the papist Calendar; and some of them have had so much absurdity in connexion, that even other saints have expressed a doubt of their authenticity; as for instance in this of *St. Antony*, (from his life by St. Athanasius): "This holy man was attacked by a numerous company of devils, who transformed themselves into the shapes of all sorts of beasts; lions, bears, leopards, wolves, bulls, serpents, scorpions, vipers, &c. each moving and acting *in propria persona* agreeably to the characters they represented; so that Antony was by them most grievously tortured and mangled. But on Antony looking upward, a beam of light shot down upon him, which struck the devils speechless, (we were not here told that lions, bears, &c. spoke to him): and removed all his pain. That trial rendered him capable of knowing persons' thoughts and intentions, though several leagues distant; of curing diseases, casting out devils," and of acting so preposterously, that St. Augustin, (lib. viii. confess. cap. vi.) says, himself and *Aliptius* "were astonished to hear such marvellous things, so fresh in memory, and which happened almost in our own times." St. Jerome tells us, that as this same St. Antony was travelling through the deserts of Egypt he met a Centaur, from whom he demanded the right way to the residence of Paul, the hermit he sought; at the same time *arming himself with the sign of the cross;* on which the Centaur very civilly pointed his right hand towards the place. St. Antony soon after met a Satyr, (there fully described,) who in token of peace offered him some fruit of the palm tree; and being asked by Antony what he was, answered, he was one of the inhabitants of the desert, worshipped by the deluded Gentiles; but was the deputed ambassador to entreat Antony's intercession in their behalf with their common Lord and Master.

Gregory Nyssen tells that "his namesake, the wonder-worker, on a journey slept one night in a temple famed for an oracle and divination, where the demons were frequently visible to the priests; but the holy father, by invoking the name of Jesus, put them all to flight, and by making the sign of the cross purified the air, polluted by the steam of their sacrifices. Next morning, the priest attempting his usual incantations, the devils appeared, and told him, that a stranger, who had been there in the night, had driven them out, and they could not re-enter to assist the priest. The latter in great wrath, (the characteristic of many priests,) followed Gregory, and on overtaking him, threatened him with the most terrible vengeance. Gregory, despising his threats, informed him that he possessed a power superior to that of devils, whom he could drive whither he pleased. The amazed priest then begged the proof of his power, by his fetching them back again into the temple; and the kind father obliged the priest, and wrote this billet —*Gregory to Satan*, enter!!!—The priest returned, laid the note on the altar, and immediately the devils returned to their old seats.

Spyridon, bishop of Cyprus, is mentioned as performing miracles, (by Sozomen, lib. i. c. xi. and Socrates Scholast. lib. i. c. xii.) in these instances:—"A certain person having deposited something very valuable with Irene, this bishop's daughter, for security

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rity she hid it under the ground, but soon after died without mentioning the place of concealment. The depositor demanding his property, Spyridon in vain searched the house for it; whereon he went to the grave of his daughter, and in a loud voice demanded where she had deposited her trust; she immediately informed him where it lay hidden, and he on returning to his house, found it as she had said, and restored it to the owner." This same Spyridon gave part of his yearly produce to the poor, and lent to others without taking interest. When a person came to borrow, he shewed him the store-house, and bid him supply his wants; and when a borrower returned his loan, he desired him to take it whence he had it. A man coming one day pretending to return his loan, Spyridon bid him place it in the store-house; but the person, instead of so doing, carried it back with him. Awhile after, the same person came again to borrow some corn; and was told, as usual, by the bishop, to go and take what he needed; he went accordingly, but could not see any, on which he came and informed the bishop. The holy man said, how is it that you only of all persons find the store-house empty? Reflect with yourself whether you have not neglected to restore what you borrowed; and have faith that if you had not failed, this would not have been, and you will find what you want. The man was astonished at the bishop knowing his deception, and solicited pardon.

Evagrius mentions this miracle of *Zosimus* (lib. iv. c. vii.) "This holy man going to Cesarea, with his baggage on an ass, was met by a lion, which seized the ass, and devoured him in a forest, whither Zosimus followed, and expostulated with the lion, that as the saint was neither sufficiently young nor strong to bear his baggage, the lion should for a time become tractable, and carry it for him. On this the lion fawned on him, allowed the baggage to be placed on his back, and accompanied Zosimus to the gates of Cesarea."

The same writer tells (c. xxxvi.) that when Epiphanius was bishop of Constantinople, the custom had long been, when much bread remained after serving the communicants, to send for some of the children from the schools to eat it. Among these boys there was one whose father was a Jew, a maker of glass; and he going home one day later than usual, was asked by his father what had detained him. The boy said he had been at church with the other children, and had been eating some bread. The father conjecturing what it was, in a violent rage instantly threw his son into the furnace of melted glass. The boy's mother not finding him, sought him in the streets, which resounded with her lamentations: but after three days, as she was bewailing her son nigh the door of the glass-house, she heard him address her from within; and forcing her way, she found him standing upright in the midst of the furnace, altogether uninjured by the fire, and the melted glass. She then inquired of him, how he had been preserved in the flames, and he said, he had been several times visited by a lady dressed in purple robes, who extinguished the fire, and gave him food."

Along with the legend of the *Miraculous Host*, is also published an account of *St. Catharine of Sienna*, whose name I find mentioned as a companion of *St. Mary Magdalene*, of Pazzi, in her life, (edit. Paris, 1670) and who appears to be very little, if any, inferior to St. Catharine. I submit a few instances to your notice. The writer says: "Soon after she became a nun, in her seventeenth year, she was on the ground in an ecstacy, out of which being recovered, after many discourses most highly spiritual, she untied her shoes and stockings before all the nuns, and threw them on the ground, and with great fierceness ran into her chamber, and got up all the furniture, except a crucifix, two boards to lie upon, with a coverlet and pillow; she then put on the oldest and worst habit in the convent, and went into the church and sang aloud, *Te Deum Laudamus*. A year afterwards there was represented to her a *horrible and dreadful place*, full of devils of monstrous shapes. For five years she was abandoned to the fury of those infernal monsters, and suffered the most extreme agonies and pains. *Five furious devils* attacked her; the first tempted her with blasphemy and infidelity; the second with pride and presumption; the third with gluttony; the fourth with lasciviousness; and the fifth with despair. Sometimes she continued whole weeks without any other nourishment than that received from the holy eucharist. She girt herself with a large girdle, pointed with sharp iron; she used sharp whips, with

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chains of iron, even to effusion of blood. Once when assaulted by the *devil Asmodeus*, she rolled herself, all naked, upon faggots of thorn. At the end of the five years, she got out of this gulf, and then her divine husband (*Jesus Christ*) *gave her his own heart* in the presence of *St. Angel*, a martyr of her order, and of *St. Catharine, of Sienna*. He also placed a crown of thorns upon her head, and imprinted the sacred *stigmati* (or wounds) on her feet, hands, and side.

In another ecstacy, of twenty-six hours continuance, she felt in her body a lively image of all our Saviour's passion, imitating it, as if she had followed him step by step. She seemed first to enter into the garden of Olives, where she felt the agonies of his death-like sorrow, and bloody sweat; thence, as if loaded with irons, and bound with cords, she passed through the cloisters, as he passed through the streets of Jerusalem. She was tied to a pillar and cruelly whipped, crowned with thorns, shewn to the people, and then loaded with a cross; and thus going to the oratory, and there lying down with her back on the ground, she stretched out her hands and feet to be nailed to the cross; and half an hour after, raising herself (all stiff as she was) upon her feet, without bending arms or legs, and throwing herself against the wall, she distinctly pronounced the seven words uttered by Jesus on the cross. In fine, pronouncing the words—having bowed his head he gave up the ghost—she was about to fall with great impetuosity to the ground; but the nuns present received her in their arms. Upon coming out of this ecstacy, she appeared *beautiful as an angel of Heaven*, and seemed to participate of the resurrection of her Saviour, as well as of his cross. She had also good share of the lights of his glory, and of the splendours of *his eternal generation*. Three nights successively she was admitted to the cabinet of the most holy trinity, and saw things which may be tasted by the favour of the gift of wisdom, but cannot be explained by words. In the year 1592, she had private and familiar entertainment with the first person of the most holy Trinity. All these graces and divine communications kindled in her breast the fire of love, so ardent and vigourous, that she oftentimes cried out "O love, I can no longer support thy flames! O love, re-

enter into thyself, my heart is not able to contain and support thee." And it was needful that she fetched a basin of cold water to put her arms in, and to pour it upon her breast, in order to cool herself."

Now, one of two things is certain: the writers of these statements, either believed these miraculous stories or disbelieved them. If they believed them, must we not regard them as some of the most credulous and pusillanimous men that have ever existed: and if they disbelieved them, yet reported them as facts, the appellation they deserve presents itself to every reader. Hence Mosheim and Dr. Middleton express their opinions, that they were biassed by a false zeal or interest, to propagate *a known lie*. (Inquiry, p. 130.)

What ailed these noted creatures is sufficiently apparent; their miserable condition is one of the blessed effects of confining poor girls in convents. However, it will not be disputed, that when persons are educated to teach, and others to believe, profess, and by every possible means, propagate a nonsensical, fanatical, deceitful and persecuting religion, they cannot be more effectually prepared, than by reading the romantic lives and lying legends of these saints, with much devotion, believing the absurdities and miracles pretended to be wrought by them.

S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As your useful pages admit facts in preference to falsehoods, I beg to submit an useful one in reference to apple trees.

Your correspondents, H. S. Mitchell and S. W. are respectfully informed that a gentleman at Littlebury, in Essex, having in his orchard many old supposed worn-out apple trees, which produced fruit scarcely larger than a wall-nut, he last winter took fresh made lime from the kiln, slaked it with water, and well dressed them with a brush, and the result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off, and a new smooth, clear, healthy one formed, and the trees, although some twenty years old, have now a most healthy appearance.

The gentleman who has favoured me with this fact, has dressed many of his old moss-eaten trees in his orchard at

 Granchester,

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Granchester, near this town, this season, being satisfied with the beneficial effects that will arise from it.

Cambridge, N. JUSTITIA.
March 9, 1822.

LYCEUM OF ANTIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXXV.

MUSÆUS.

IN treating of the amatory poetry of antiquity, it would be palpable injustice to omit the name of this writer, who, though he has not, like the celebrated elegiac trio of the Augustan age, made his own loves the theme of his lay, has devoted the principal effort of his muse to perpetuating the celebrity of one of the most striking examples of the tender passion that tradition has handed down to us. The Loves of Hero and Leander, which form the subject of the only poem of this author which has reached to our time, contain the story of an attachment so tender and fervent in its nature, so romantic in its commencement, so singular in its progress, and so melancholy in its conclusion, that the "plain unvarnished tale," the simple detail of the circumstances could not fail to be greatly interesting and affecting. But, embellished as these are in the strains of Musæus, with all the graces of diction, and all the warmth of poetical imagery and feeling, his production may, indeed, be regarded as a pathetic narrative, superior to any other, either ancient or modern, of the same kind, and as constituting one of the brightest gems in the immortal crown of poesy.

The story on which this poem is founded is so well known, that even to give an outline of it appears almost superfluous. Leander was a noble youth of Abydos, a city of Asia, situated at the very narrowest part of the Hellespont, and on which the muse of Byron, in our own day, has conferred an additional celebrity to that which it had already obtained. Opposite to this city, in Thrace, on the European side of the strait, stood Sestos,* where was a celebrated temple of Venus, of which Hero, a virgin of exquisite beauty, was priestess. At a solemn festival, in honour of the goddess, in which Hero, in the discharge of her sacred functions, presided, Leander, who was present at the ceremony, saw and became desperately enamoured of her. His passion was returned with equal warmth by the object of it; and, in order to evade the vigilance of their families, from whom the lovers had reason to anticipate opposition to their wishes, it was arranged between them that Leander should swim across the Hellespont, while his mistress in Sestos directed his course by means of a light on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderness, Leander, in attempting his accustomed voyage on a very tempestuous night, perished. His dead body floated to the foot of the watch tower, and Hero, in despair at the sight of the corpse, threw herself from the summit into the sea, and was drowned.

Such is the traditional history, exaggerated in its circumstances it will readily be supposed, but probably not without foundation, of this ill-fated pair. Virgil has alluded to it in his Georgics,* and Ovid has made it the subject of two elegies.† The poem of Musæus, however, is the only one we have, containing a full and circumstantial account of their unhappy attachment. Being, as we have already remarked, the sole production of this author extant, his poetical merits and reputation depend wholly upon it, and these may, perhaps, be best estimated from a brief analysis of the poem itself, with observations on what appear to us its most striking beauties.

The writer, judiciously avoiding the too common error of raising undue expectations by lofty beginnings, sets out with professing to celebrate only the torch that guided Leander on his perilous way, of which he beautifully observes that Jupiter should afterwards have assigned it a place among the Constellations, in consideration of its services in the cause of love:

Αύχνον ἔρωτος ἄγαλμα, τὸν ὤφελεν ἀθρήσας Ζεὺς
Ἐντύχιον μεῖζον ἄστρον ἄγειν ἐς δμήγυριν ἄστρων,
Ὅππι πίλνε ξυνίουσος ἐρωμανέων ὀδυνάων,
Ἀγγελίην τ' ἐφύλαξεν ἀκοιμήτοιων ὑμεναίων.

He then introduces the mention of the lover collaterally with much spirit and elegance.

Νηχόμενον τε Δίανδρον ὁμοῦ, καὶ λύχνον ἀκάμω,
Δύχνον ἀπαγγέλλοισα διακλοπίην Ἀφροδίτης.

* It was across this part of the Hellespont, from Abydos to Sestos, that Xerxes built his famous bridge of boats, for transporting his army, in his invasion of Greece.

* Geo. 3. v. 258.
† Heroid. 17 and 18.

E'en

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E'en now methinks I hear Leander cleave,
With vig'rous arm, the darkly heaving wave;
And see the torch, bright beaming from above,
Venus' glad signal, and the light of love.*

After describing the situation of the cities in which the lovers respectively resided, the poet addresses his reader in the following strains:

——— Σὺ, ἤ ποτε κεῖθι παρήσεις,
Δίζεο μοι τινὰ πύργον, ὅπῃ ποτὲ Σηστὶὰς Ἡρὼ
Ἰσταο λύχνον ἔχουσα καὶ ἠγεμόνευε Λεάνδρῳ.
Δίζεο δ' ἀρχαίης αλιηχέα πορθμὸν Ἀβύδου,
Ἔις ἅλα ποῦ κλαίουσα μόρον καὶ ἔρωτα Λεάνδρου.

Then, if by chance thy footsteps should explore
The paths of that love-consecrated shore,
Go, seek the tow'r, where Sestian Hero stood
To guide her lover o'er the swelling flood;
Go, seek Abydos' straits, Leander's tomb,
Whose weeping surges yet deplore his doom.

He then goes on to speak of the festival of Venus at Sestos, and the crowd of congregated youths who flocked to it from all parts of Greece and Asia Minor, for the purpose of seeing the numerous females collected at the solemnity. Hero makes her appearance in the temple, and we have the following equisite description of her beauty:

Ἡ δὲ θεὸς ἀνὰ νηὸν ἐπώχετο παρθένος Ἡρὼ,
Μαρμαρυγὴν χαρίεντος ἀπαρράπτουσα προσώπου,
Ὁππόσα λ' λευκοπάρηος ἐπαντέλλουσα Σελήνη.
Ἀκρα δὲ χιονέων φοινίσσετο κύκλα παρειῶν,
Ὡς ῥόδον ἐκ παλύνων διευμόρχρουν. Τί τάχα φαίης
Ἠοῦς ἐν μαλίεσσι ῥόδων λευκὼνα φανῆναι.
Χρυσὴν γὰρ μελέων ἐρυθαίνετο. νισσομένης δὲ
Καὶ ῥόδα λευκοχίωνος ὑπὸ σφυρὰ λάμπετο κέυρης.
Πολλαὶ δ' ἐκ μελέων Κάριτες ῥέον· οἱ δὲ παλαιοὶ
Τρεῖς χάριτας ἐφύσαντο παφυκίναι· εἷς δὲ τις Ἡροῦς
Ὀφθαλμὸς γελόων ἑκαὸν Χαρίτεσσι τεθήλει.

But now the virgin priestess with her train,
Majestic moves through Venus' sacred fane.
Her lovely cheek displays the purest white,
Like rising Dian's silvery beams of light;
While in the midst a ruby circle glows,
So mingling colours deck the varied rose.
He who survey'd her motion might have said,
Her limbs of roses were one beauteous bed,
Which her white robe but ill conceal'd from view,
As, from beneath, blush'd deep their roseate hue:
False were the fables of antiquity,
That made the number of the Graces three,
For he that gaz'd on Hero's face could spy
A hundred graces laugh in either eye.

The effect produced upon the youths of the assembly by the sight of such superior attractions, and their various exclamations of surprise and admiration are well narrated. The impression, however, made upon the mind of Leander is very different from that experienced by the others; and while they are content to admire, he instantly loves. At the first view of the beauteous priestess,

Συν θλιφάρων ἀκτῖσιν ἀίξετο πυρὸς ἐρώτων,
Καὶ κραδίη πάφλαζεν ἀνικήτου πυρὸς ὁρμῇ.

The light of love beams sparkling from his eyes,
And in his bosom quenchless flames arise.

Passion inspires him with confidence; he approaches Hero, finds means to fix her attention, and has the gratification of perceiving that her looks and gestures indicate both her knowledge of his wishes, and her approbation of them. Emboldened by these symptoms, so favourable to his hopes, when the day begins to decline, and the assembly to disperse, he comes behind her, and, uttering a sigh, takes hold of her hand. This freedom she affects to resent, and with assumed indignation rebukes his presumption in aspiring to the possession of a priestess of Venus. Leander penetrates through her feigned anger, and replies to her reproof by a declaration of his love, which the poet has conceived in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence. The rhetoric of the youth is not lost upon his mistress, who imbibes deeply the "γλυκύπικρον" the "bitter sweet" poison of love, as the author expresses it. In an altered tone she now remonstrates with him principally upon the almost invincible obstacles to their wishes, the nature of her functions, the opposition of her parents, and more particularly her lonely habitation, separated from his place of residence by the intervening sea. To these objections the lover answers with the fervour of ardent affection.

Παρθένε, σὸν δὲ ἔρωτα καὶ ἄγριον δίδμα παρήσω,
Εἰ πυρὶ παφλάζοιμι, καὶ ἄπλοον ἔσσεται ὕδωρ·
Οὐ τρομέω θαρσῶ χεῖμα τεὴν μετανιόμενος ἐυκτήν,
Οὐ θρόμον ἠχήεντα βρεμηδόνοιουν θαλάσσης·
Ἀλλ ἀεὶ κατὰ νύκτα φορεύμενος ὑγρὸς ἀκοίτης,
Νήξομαι Ἑλλήσποντον ἀγαίρεον.

For thy dear sake I'll cross the threat'ning sea,
Though

* The want of any tolerably executed English version of Musæus, has obliged the writer of the present article to translate himself, the passages he has extracted, to the best of his imperfect ability.

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Though lightnings flash, and storms obstruct my way;
Nor fear the swelling wave thy bed to gain,
Nor the hoarse thunder of the roaring main;
But, Hellespontus' straits by swimming cross'd,
A sea-borne spouse, I'll nightly seek thy coast.

Having thus announced his intentions, he requests her to have a light burning at the top of the tower to serve him as a guide in his perilous enterprise. She promises to do so, and the lovers part for the present. Leander's first visit to Hero, the darkness of the night, and the gloomy aspect of the waves, his appeal for protection to Venus, as being herself the goddess of love and sprung from the sea, are all admirable, but too long for extracting. The enamoured youth fearlessly defies all danger, plunges into the sea, and,

Δαμπομένου δ' ἴσπευδεν ἀεὶ καλὸν αὐλὶς λύχνου
Αὐλὸς ἰὼν ἱρίτης, αὐτοκέλευς, αὐτο ματος ναῦς·

He hastens tow'rds the light by Hero shewn,
The vessel, pilot, rower, all in one.

He reaches her abode, is received with the cordial welcome of affection, and obtains the consummation of his desires. There is something truly pathetic and affecting in the poet's picture of their clandestine union.

Ἦν γάμος, ἀλλ ἀχόρευτος· ἦν λίχος ἀλλ ἄταρ ὑμέων.
Οὐ ζυγίην ἱερὴν τις ἐπευφήμησεν ἀοιδός·
Οὐ ξεῖδων ἥρατε σέλας δαλαμηπόλον ἑστήν·
Οὐδὲ πολυσκάρθμωτὶ ἐκεσκέστησε χορείη,
Οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἄεισε πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ·
Ἀλλὰ λίχος χορίσασα τελεσσιγάμοισιν ἐν ὥραις
Σιγὴ παγὸν ἔπηξεν, ἐνυμφοκόμησε δ' ὁμίχλη,
Καὶ γάμος ἦν ἀπάνευθεν ἀειδομένων ὑμεναίων.
Νὺξ μεν ἦν κείνοισι γαμοκόλος· οὐδέποτ' ἠὼς
Νυμφίον ἶδε Λέανδρον ἀριγνώτοις ἐνὶ λίκτροις.

Such were the nuptials of the youthful pair,
Nor festive choir, nor holy hymn were there;
No torches o'er the couch diffus'd their light,
Nor poet's lay proclaim'd the bridal rite;
There were no nimble dancers' sportive train,
Nor parents sung the Hymeneal strain;
But silence brooded o'er the marriage bed,
In love's congenial hours of darkness spread,
Night only deck'd their couch;—by break of day,
He from the well-known spot was far away.

The detail of Leander's last fatal attempt, and his melancholy end, is one of the most powerful passages to be found in the whole range of poetry. The agitation of the tempest-stirred sea is depicted with awful minuteness, and the fruitless efforts of the unfortunate lover to struggle against its violence, are described with a touching fidelity. The conclusion of the poem is marked by that exquisite simplicity which appears almost unattainable in modern languages, but which constitutes one of the greatest charms of ancient poetry.

Καὶδὸ Ἡρὼ τὸν Ἥρηα σὺν ἀλλυμένῳ παρακοίτῃ·
Ἀλλήλων δ' ἀπόναντο καὶ ἐν πυμάτῳ πίρ ὀλέθρῳ.

Thus a like fate with his did Hero prove,
Nor death itself could disunite their love.

From the concise synopsis of this production of Musæus, which we have here submitted to the reader, it will soon be perceived how judiciously that writer has availed himself of the slender materials afforded him by tradition, with what art he has connected and embellished the incidents of the story, and how much dramatic interest he has found means to impart to it. Some idea, too, may be formed from the specimens here given, of the nature of his style, which, in point of purity, may be considered faultless, and is characterised alike by pathos and energy. The Ionic dialect predominates throughout the poem; and in the strength and harmony of his versification he has been pronounced by some of the best judges little inferior to Homer. It is much to be regretted, that of an author to whom we are so much indebted, nothing certain is known, except that he flourished in or about the fourth century. The Musæus of whom Virgil makes such honourable mention in his Eneid.* where he describes him as attended in the Elysian fields by a crowd of poets, over whom he rises taller by the head, is a different person from the author of the loves of Hero and Leander. The former was a son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus; he flourished more than a thousand years before the birth of Christ, and none of his compositions have come down to us.

The poetical reader who delights to compare the efforts of kindred genius in different ages, will not be displeased at our subjoining a specimen of the manner in which a great poet of our own day has alluded to the pathetic story which Musæus selected for the subject of his poem.

The winds are high on Helle's wave,
As on that night of stormy water,

* En. 6. v. 677.

When

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When Love—who sent—forgot to save
The young, the beautiful, the brave,
The lonely hope of Sestos' daughter.
Oh! when alone along the sky
Her turret-torch was blazing high,
Though rising gale, and breaking foam,
And shrieking sea-birds warn'd him home,
He could not see, he would not hear
Or sound or sign foreboding fear.
His eye but saw that light of love
The only star it hail'd above,
His ear but rang with Hero's song,
"Ye waves divide not lovers long!"
That tale is old, but love anew
May nerve young hearts to prove as true.*

The best editions of Musæus are those of Schroder, Leovard, 1743; and of Rover, L. Bat. 1727. There is likewise a very good copy of his text with a Latin interpretation among the Poetæ Minores Græci, Cantab. 1671.

* Byron's Bride of Abydos, Canto 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said respecting the consumption of smoke in London, but no efficient plan has yet been adapted to private use. It is well known that smoke only requires sufficient heat and it will combust; for if you let the smoke of coal pass through a coke fire placed above, the heat will be sufficient to consume it; therefore as the present mode of building is to make one stack of chimneys suffice for a whole dwelling, it perhaps would not be any difficult matter to let the smoke pass through a coke fire placed in some convenient manner at the top; but as I am not very well acquainted with this subject, I should feel obliged if you would lay it before your correspondents, with a hope that some of them will take up the idea. H.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* DR. D. TORIBIO NUNEZ, JURIS-CONSULT, DEPUTY *from the* PROVINCE *of* SALAMANCA *to the* SPANISH CORTES, *the Sittings of which commenced March* 1, 1822; *communicated by himself in a* LETTER *to* JEREMY BENTHAM, *Esq.*

My Revered Master,

OCCUPIED successively by political affairs, and by the consideration of the Penal Code submitted to our extraordinary Cortes, and lately referred to a commission of this literary university, of which commission I am a member, I have been unable sooner to answer your valuable letter. You are, however, assured of my gratitude by your correspondent who transmitted it to me from Vittoria, and with whom I hope to have further intercourse at Madrid. In that letter you ask me to give you some account of my past life, and of the accident which brought me acquainted with your works; the praises which you bestow upon me are due rather to your principles and analyses than to the new arrangement in which I have presented them in the "Ciencia Social."* In the concluding part of the letter you relate to me some particulars concerning the course of your studies, and concerning the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and you desire to know what were my studies at that of Salamanca.

Respect and gratitude compel me to oblige you in every thing; and the pleasure I feel at finding myself in familiar conversation with my adored master, of whose existence I doubted, makes my own satisfaction inseparable from the fulfilment of my duty towards you.

My early studies at Arevola were without doubt more fortunate than yours, as you represent them to me. At the time when my parents devoted me to the study of the Latin tongue (by which it is here usual to begin the operation of confounding the reason,) by a chance very rare among us there fell to my lot a tutor who had an accurate perception of the points of resemblance and those of difference between that language and the Spanish, and who presented to me his comparisons with the greatest assiduity and clearness. His noble and amiable character and deportment inspired me first with respect, then with reflection, and lastly with confidence; my disposition and my application pleased him, and at the conclusion of this course of study at the age of fourteen, I loved the wisdom of Socrates, of Cebes, and of Plato, with which, through the medium of the Latin

* A work, intituled *Espirito de Bentham Sistema de la Ciencia Social. Ideado por el Jurisconsulto Ingles Jeremias Bentham, y puesto en execution conforme a los principios del Autor original, por el Dr. D. ToribioNuñez, Jurisconsulto Español. Salamanca: Imprenta Nueva: Por D. Bernardo Martin*, 1820, 8vo. *pages* 140.

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tin language, he had made me acquainted. At this time I lost a tender, enlightened, and beneficent father, and I remained at home with a brother three years younger than myself, and an infirm mother. In obedience to the last counsels of my father, I came to Salamanca, in order to study medicine. Chance threw immediately into my hands the Logic of Condillac, translated into Spanish. This, and a bad translation of Telemachus, inspired me with a desire of learning French, a task which I speedily accomplished.

At this period I became an inmate of the family with which D. Juan Melendez Valdez had recently connected himself by marriage. He was esteemed one of the learned men of the nation, and restored our poetry to the lustre it possessed in the sixteenth century. His counsels, his amiable character, and his books impressed me with a taste for the belles lettres, and for the moral and political sciences. I resisted with difficulty the enchantments of the former, which were cultivated by several friends* of my own age, in order that I might give to the latter all the attention which I thought likely to procure for me an honourable and peaceful destiny in civil life. The professor or master of the university confirmed me in this design, and at the termination of my career of study at the university, I obtained a canon's chair. This was snatched from me by the tyranny of him who is the favoured author of the disasters which have been endured, and will for some time longer be endured by a nation which he was never worthy to govern.

The injustice with which government treated me appeared so intolerable to the Duchess of Alba (a name among us for beneficence personified,) that she confided to me the management of her estates and house in Seville. There I lived with my family in great comfort and happiness. My greatest enjoyments, however, were those which I tasted as dispenser of the bounties which she scattered with liberal hand among her vassals. By her premature death (felt as a general misfortune throughout the kingdom,) the best pleasures of life I thought were terminated for me, and, indeed, there were none to which I could return with any relish, except reading, for which I always preserved my early inclination.

The appearance of your works published in the French language at Paris coincides with this epoch; but as I had retired from Seville with the profits of the trade I had carried on there since the death of the Duchess, and was living amidst relations and friends in the mountains of Castille, I heard nothing of them until the passage of the French army through Salamanca to Portugal, in 1807, when your Principles of Civil and Penal Legislation were brought among other books for sale. To describe to you their effect upon me is impossible. Suffice it to say, that in spite of the inconsistencies which I found in them, and which I have always attributed to your editor, I saw so much light that I hailed as a favourable prognostic for the prosperity of my country the perfidy of the monster who, by irritating our national honour, set in motion our enthusiasm.

The delight I had formerly tasted in dispensing benefits gave place to the anticipation of that which I should derive from seeing diffused through my country those principles which teach the science of governing, and of introducing useful reforms without injury to actual rights. In your works I saw the causes of the failure and of the evils of the French revolution, which had excited our youthful attention. I began immediately to inform myself of the means by which my country might be freed from the horrors which afflicted it. I found all easy by the operation of your principles, but unfortunately they were unknown in Spain. Even now an acquaintance with them is by no means general. Yet, notwithstanding our inveterate prejudices on the one side, and notions *a la Française* on the other, a knowledge of them is extending itself; and among the Deputies elected for the next Cortes I am convinced there are many initiated in your precious mysteries. I hope you will not find it inconvenient to transmit to your disciple, Nunez, the Code which I am assured by our amiable friend Bowring you have prepared expressly for Spain. Do not doubt that the talents you have diffused will be of great service to us; that the number of your appreciators will be great among the new deputies; and

* D. Manuel José Quintana, D. José Luis Munarriz, D. Francisco Sanchez Barbero, and D. Nicasio Alvarez Cienfuegos: the two first are now in office, and have distinguished themselves in the general Direction of Education; the two last have been the unfortunate victims of their enlightened patriotism.

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and that among them will be found many lawyers who revere you, and many learned physicians who have studied your luminous system.

The learned no less than honourable Agustin Arguelles ranks himself in the number of your admirers; so does our liberator Riego; who, if he did not already enjoy the public esteem by that glorious title, would obtain it now by his pacific and affectionate letter to the two Arguelles, in which he submits himself to their direction as skilful and well-informed guides. You ought, indeed, to have no doubt that we shall all contribute to place the science of moral and physical man on one and the same basis, and that its form will be the form of the Social Science. This is the science, from the progress of which (as you so confidently pronounce,) the united powers of tyranny and error already foresee their total overthrow.

I accept the promise of your works, and wait with anxiety for its fulfilment. As an acknowledgment, (for it cannot be called a recompence) I send you a plan of the course of studies for this university, which was presented to the Cortes of 1814, in which I am much interested.

The amplification of the sketch of our literary history, and the preliminary discourse to the same project, are by me. You will perceive that the principles are yours, accommodated to the actual state of our knowledge and manners: that many of them coincide exactly with those of your Chrestomathia, and that your elements of jurisprudence and legislation, are therein proposed for the instruction of our youth. You will, in short, see in it our ardent desire to substitute for the "enemy of the understanding," as you call it, the fundamental truths of knowledge.

I send you also, as a fruit of your principles, the communication which the literary institute of this place has lately remitted to the Cortes concerning the preliminary title of the code which is under discussion, and to which the future Cortes will only have to put the finishing touch. The existing Cortes have not now time to decide upon it, nor to compare it with the civil (Qy. law?) nor with the proceedings or judicial digest which the respective commissioners are now printing; much less to form out of all a connected and uniformly exact whole.

I request and hope that you will give me your opinion as well upon these opusculi as upon the volume of your works which I have sent you in Spanish, and which is called here by some the Manual of Deputies to Cortes; we are indebted for it to your tactic of political assemblies.

I hope also that you will undeceive yourself from the idea that the advice which I have given the governors of my country, enjoins a sacrifice which, to use your expression, "no man has yet been able to bring himself to make." I trust you will confess that it is not superior to those which my countrymen have made and are making every day, in order to secure their liberty and independence.

No: We cannot address to our rulers the words of St. Luke, "*Væ vobis legisperitis quia tulistis clavem scientiæ: ipsi non introistis, et eos qui introibant, prohibistis.*"*

No: in the actual discussion of the penal code, you will find daily proofs that this text cannot be applied to them.

Whenever the civil (code, Qy.) falls into your hands, with what satisfaction will you see the gates of legal knowledge opened by your keys, and the clouds which have hidden from our view civil rights and obligations dissipated by your luminous theories. From the little I have read of the first part, I should adjudge to the members of the commission which has composed it, a civic crown, did I not fear that this judgment of mine might prevent your telling me, (as I beg you will do) whatever necessary to its amelioration you may think practicable and agreeable to our usages, and to our form of government.

And since, as you assure me, your sympathy extends to all the Spanish people, I entreat you in their name to write to your fortunate disciples, whatever reflections for our good may have occurred to you.

You confess that in this country there are not the same obstacles which in yours present themselves to the adoption of any means conducive to that political equality which is recognized by our constitutions, nor to the triumph of reason and justice which is now imperiously demanded by the progress of information.

* Luke xi. 52. "Woe unto you lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye enter not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered."

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This confession binds you to contribute your share to the establishment of truth and of law.

For my studies in this university, I refer you to what may be collected from my writings, my sentiments, and my zeal for the prosperity of my country, which are sufficiently well known. I will only add, that the period of my education there was the same which produced many of the young men who have since contributed so largely to the organization of the government which now smiles upon us, and from whose character and talents, we may entertain the best hopes of its prosperity.

Among the public tutors of that epoch, to whom I owed the most, and by whom the greater number of the young men of reputation in the university were formed, was Dr. D. José Domingo Mintegui, a man equally conspicuous for learning and modesty. He has in vain endeavoured to retire from the situations to which this city has called him whenever it has needed a man of intelligence and virtue. He alone in Salamanca possessed a copy of your works, when in the year 1813, during his absence as deputy to the Cortes, I made them known in the university. Government has lately appointed him to a situation in the general direction of education, with the hearty concurrence of your disciples and of all good men.

When the constitution was prescribed, I was separated from this university and from its library, which had been entrusted to me in 1812; as were also two other professors,* who did honour to it by their works, and by their learning, for no other cause than the holding of opinions opposed to the new direction sought to be given to the course of study.

This reverse, however, we all bore with resignation, studying in the school of adversity, which alone discovers the resources of courage, until the new order of political affairs restored us to the bosom of our university. I am now about to carry to the congress of the nation the information I have derived from my instructors here and from you, the experience of its utility in human affairs, and the opinions which I have formed from the perusal of all your productions. I wish you to understand that I refer whatever knowledge I have been able to collect from books and the study of men, to this literary institution, to which I owe the cure of the cataracts with which upon our eyes we all come into the world; until at length, the light of your principles broke upon the obscure path, which conducted me in my enquiry into the origin of our moral ideas, and in my search for that touch-stone of them, for which this same institution has always been celebrated. You may perceive by the dates to which I refer, that I am not so young as you appear to have imagined from the preliminary discourse to your works which I published, wherein I announced the glory that awaited you: if the warmth with which it is written has excited in you this idea, it has deceived you; I go to the Cortes with many grey hairs, yet with the same ardour for the welfare of my country and for the good cause of the human race, which is manifested in that sketch. May heaven grant that my knowledge, corrected by yours, my integrity, and my prudence may correspond with my good intentions, as with your aid, I hope they will; and if with this disposition I implore whatever instruction my enlightened master can still give me, I am persuaded he will not refuse to assist with his advice his "beloved" disciple, and the nation, already enriched by so many proofs of his affection, to which that disciple has the honour to belong. At about the same time that you complete your seventy-fourth year, I shall complete my fifty-sixth; but from what you tell me of your strength and spirits, I must be as far advanced in the decline of life, through weakness of constitution as you through age; this, however gives me no anxiety, nor do I desire to live longer than will enable me to accomplish what depends upon me, and to assist my children with my counsels. My fortune has indeed never been large, but I have acquired it by my own exertions, without sacrificing my own independence or injuring others; and it has been sufficient to maintain my family with decency. I have never desired nor solicited public employments, and if after serving my country with fidelity, and obtaining some benefits for this city which I love, and for the people of this province, who have honoured me with their confidence, I can pass some years in the library of this university, in so forming the reason of the amiable youth around me, that it may hereafter

* D. Juan Justo Garcia, and D. Miguel Martel, now deputies in Cortes.

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hereafter serve the nation and mankind with more utility than I have done, I shall descend contented with myself, to the mansions of the dead. There, my dear Bentham, we shall meet, and if we can present our titles of benefactors of our brethren, we may expect that we shall not be ill-received. Our names, united by our zeal in the same cause, will be preserved in the grateful remembrance of our survivors, and this glorious portion of life is best enjoyed when death has blunted all the darts of envy: let us labour then to acquire those titles. Let me entreat you not to lose the favourable opportunity which is offered to you by the gratitude of your faithful admirer and disciple,

TORIBIO NUNEZ.

Salamanca, Dec. 20, 1821.

P.S. There is no want of light in Spain, though at the distance from which you view us, you cannot perceive the extent of the circle to which it radiates. Meanwhile you may take my assurance that much virtue is to be found among us, and that our clergy and our people are docile and obedient to the voice of the law, especially when it is dictated by their representatives, and administered with dignity. Of the army I need say nothing; its enthusiastic attachment to the constitution is sufficiently known, and as I include in that body the national militia, by whom it is adored, you will admit that a very considerable moral force is formed in its favour. Do not imagine that it is in any serious danger from the divisions among us, (of which you will doubtless hear,) of *exoltados* and *moderados*, or from the distinctions of the *anillo** *verde*, of the *gorros colorados*,* of the *comuneros*,† &c. &c.

All these associations are produced by the different leanings which must necessarily originate from the different degrees of sensibility and intelligence among constitutional individuals. It is certainly right to endeavour to destroy them, but as impossible as to assimilate the characters of all those individuals. Neither must you believe that they will lead to any change in the form of our government. "The Constitution or Death!" is the general cry. "The Constitution; neither more nor less!" reply all the provinces and all the armed force. Whoever gives you a different representation, did not witness the inspiration which was manifested at the establishment of our sacred code; he knows not the number of those pledged to defend it; nor the decision and tenacity of character of Spaniards. If the threats of a foreign power, or if any internal accident should unfortunately endanger the liberty of my country, you would see all these slightly diversified opinions and wishes directed at once to a common centre; you would see all parties so strictly united, that they would instantly forget the names which designate them; you would see the national hatred against whoever should attempt to snatch from us this valued possession, become at once general and implacable.

Adieu.—May you live long for the benefit of the human race, and for the enjoyment of that glory which it has been given to no other mortal to acquire.

* Green ring.

* Coloured caps.
† Levellers.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE 28th Number of the North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal, contains the following abstract and observations on a German work entitled "*Der Deutsche in Nord Amerika—The German in North America*," published at Stuttgard and Tubingen.

This work is avowed in the preface to be the production of a German of rank, M. Von Fürstenwärther. He was sent to America by his half-brother, the Baron Von Gagern, representative of the German possessions of the king of the Netherlands, at the German Diet. M. de Gagern declares that the extent to which emigration from Germany had reached, and the belief that in the present state of things this relief of the country, labouring under a crowded population, was rather a benefit than an evil, united with a desire of rescuing the poor emigrants from the sufferings and oppressions they had hitherto endured, were the motives for sending out an ambassador to the United States.

M. de Fürstenwärther's first letter is dated Amsterdam, July 3, 1817. He thus expresses himself with regard to

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the condition of the emigrants in the Dutch ports:

I have found the misery of the greater part of the emigrants greater, and the condition of all more forlorn and helpless, than I could have imagined. If our governments do not feel their obligation to do any thing to relieve it, humanity and the honour of the German name call upon you to do something forthwith to relieve the present distress; and if further emigration is permitted in future, to devise some measures for its better regulation. On my journey hither, I encountered whole troops of returning families, who, deprived of every thing, were begging their way back. At Cologne, the government (the Prussian) had made provision that a great number should be stopped, taken care of, and sent back to their homes. Inconceivably great, however, is the number of those unhappy persons in Holland, where all the towns are overflowing with them.

The Swiss emigrants in general are best off. Their government concerns itself more for them. They do not lose their citizenship at home, as the Würtembergers do; who are obliged to make a formal renunciation of it in the passport which they receive, to leave the kingdom. The Swiss, on the contrary, receive what is called a certificate of home, and if they find themselves deceived in their expectations, and choose to return, are welcomed back with paternal kindness. Nay, in such a case, each one receives two Louis-d'ors for his expences back, from the Swiss consul, with an addition of three florins a week to the sick. The same indulgencies are also enjoyed by the emigrants from the French provinces of Lorraine and Alsace.

From the sketch of the contract for the passage to America, we extract the following articles:

Such as are in a condition to do it, pay their passage in Amsterdam, a man or a woman 170 florins, or 68 dollars.

Children under four years are free.

From four to fourteen years, 85 florins, or 34 dollars.

From fourteen years and onward, 170 florins, or 68 dollars.

Those who are unable to pay in Amsterdam, and are to pay in America, are charged, a man or woman 190 florins, or 76 dollars, and under fourteen and over four years, half that sum.

Every one, thus contracting to pay his passage in America, is bound to do it within ten days after his arrival. In case of death, if it happen when the voyage is more than half made, the surviving friends are holden to pay the passage of the deceased; if before the passage be half made, no passage-money is to be paid.

The provisions stipulated are dealt out on the principle of full portions to those who pay full fare, half portions to the half fares, and children nothing, as follows:

Sundays, a pound of beef, with barley, two cups to five fares, (in soup, we suppose.)

Mondays, a pound of flour and a pound of butter, for the whole week.

Tuesdays, half a pound of fat boiled with pease, three cups for five fares.

Wednesdays, a pound of flour.

Thursdays, a pound of beef, with potatoes, a quarter of a peck (Fass) to five fares.

Fridays, half a pound of rice.

Saturdays, half a pound of fat, with pease, three cups for five fares, a pound of cheese, and six pounds of bread for the week.

A jug of beer and another of water per day: instead of the beer, which sours, water is given for a part of the voyage. Moreover half the water assigned is for cooking.

The following extract from a letter dated at the Helder, July 7, 1817, will give our readers an idea of the extent of this sort of business.

I was this morning on board of a vessel, formerly a Russian ship of the line, which a Dutchman had bought on account of the Rudolfi, whom I mentioned in a former letter, for the sake of carrying German emigrants to Philadelphia. There are already four or five hundred souls on board, and the vessel will not sail till she has her complement of passengers.

The following facts are contained in a letter dated Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1817:

As soon as a vessel arrives with such passengers, it is immediately advertised by the captains in the papers. Mechanics and farmers, sometimes from a distance, repair to the vessel, select such persons as they wish, and pay their fare to the captain; and a particular contract is made, by which they are bound to service for a term of years. Commonly also the vessels are visited by some members of the German society, under whose inspection these transactions take place. They also inform themselves as to the treatment of the passengers on the passage, and institute a strict investigation, if circumstances seem to require it; but it stops here, except it be in the case of American ships. Not a year since, arrived a Prussian ship with passengers, whose captain had been guilty of the most shameful abuses, particularly of the females, on board. The affair excited universal indignation in the city. An account of it reached Germany, and was inserted in the Gazette of Cologne, and orders were accordingly given to the Prussian consul, who arrived here a few days

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days ago, to investigate the affair with the greatest severity, and report thereon. This summer also the treatment on board the brig Hope, Captain Klein, of Amsterdam, was highly reprehensible. I send you the protocol of the investigation.

The German society proposes only to relieve and assist, as much as possible, the destitute emigrants. They have done much for their German brethren. But the number of emigrants this year was out of proportion to the means of the society. Their number is estimated at six thousand, and many more are still expected.

I am just beginning to be known, and am obliged to put up with taking many a fruitless step. For you are not to imagine that a very great interest is felt here in my mission. This does not lie in the American character.

This is truly edifying: we have been so used to being complimented with these courteous salutations by our English brethren, that we had begun really to put on a little sad and sober diffidence, and doubt whether we were not, after all, a degenerate race. But to hear the deputy of the plenipotentiary of the Dutch king, at the German Diet, because, in seventeen days after he had arrived in Philadelphia from Amsterdam, without speaking a word of the language, his mission had excited little interest—to hear this worthy gentleman talking of what does or does not dwell in the American character, has cheered us up a little, and gives us courage to encounter the flattering notice which our brethren at Edinburgh or London may take of the calumnies of the next shop-keeper sent out to explore us.

The following circumstance strikes us quite unexpected and curious. It is from a letter dated Baltimore, 26 Nov. 1817:

There arrived this summer a ship from Amsterdam, addressed to Mr. Graff, one of the richest merchants in this place. A greater part of the passengers had not paid their freight. *Two families were bought by free negroes*, of which there is a large number in Maryland. This disgusted the Germans in Baltimore to the degree, that they, (and among them Mr. Graff himself, the consignee of the ship, without whose knowledge the thing had taken place,) immediately re-bought them, and formed an association to prevent the recurrence of any such degrading abuse.

We add, from the same letter, the following fact, in regard to which we apprehend our author to labour under a mistake; the result of misinformation from the sugar boiler:

I have accidentally made the acquaintance of a German, who has been long an inhabitant of the state of Kentucky, and has established a sugar manufactory there. He has travelled through all the western states, and I am indebted to him for many notices. He assures me that this summer Germans had been engaged by speculators, and publicly sold at auction to the highest bidder, and, according to him, *Dutch* or *white slaves* is there a common expression.

We are the more inclined to doubt a part of this anecdote, as we have observed our southern and western brethren to be very sparing of the word *slave*, even when applied to the blacks.

The following extract will give our readers some idea of the views entertained by the American government, on the subject of encouraging emigration. It is from a letter dated Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1817:

I have been presented in Washington by Tenkate (?) to Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State. I should have gladly avoided these formalities, but could not well excuse myself. Tenkate had forewarned me that I should find in the Secretary of State a dry and extremely cold man. On the contrary I found him extremely polite and friendly towards me. He heard me, at first, with great attention, and interrupted me afterwards frequently in the course of my remarks. I gave him your pamphlet. On my second visit he asked me if I had instructions? I felt myself obliged, in truth, to answer in the affirmative, and professed myself ready to show them. His reply in substance was as follows: That it had hitherto been the supposition of the government, that the European states, and particularly the German powers, were not pleased with emigration: and that therefore, from motives of policy, and not to disturb the friendly understanding with such powers, it had not directly encouraged the emigration, or, at any rate, had avoided the appearance of wishing to encourage it. If, however, it could be made certain, that the German princes would throw no obstacle in the way of emigration, there might perhaps arise a greater inclination on the part of the American government, to conspire with them in aiding it: though, added the secretary, rather out of kindness towards the emigrants themselves. For, (this is the judicious remark of M. de Fürstenwärther) either from principle and conviction, or national pride, they have, or affect to have, throughout America, a great indifference towards foreign emigration, and appear to be of opinion that, even without this aid, the population of the United States increases rapidly enough.

It is usually Dutch, but occasionally also American, Swedish, Russian, and English vessels,

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vessels, which transport the emigrants to America. The ships made use of in this service are commonly of the worst quality, old, and unseaworthy, and the commanders sent in them, ignorant, inexperienced, and brutal characters. *The American ships are the best, and deserve the preference before the others. They sail quicker, the treatment is better, and the responsibility of the captains is greater.*

Several laws have been passed in the state of Pennsylvania for the protection of the redemptioners, and M. de Furstenwärther expresses his opinion that the provisions of these laws are adequate. He complains, however, that they are scarce pretended to be put in execution against foreign ships, and that they are but imperfectly executed against the American captains. Among these laws is one, which obliges the captain of the vessel to susport the redemptioners *gratis* for thirty days after their arrival; after this period he is allowed to charge their board. In case the captain is compelled to bind out his redemptioners for a less sum than the amount of the passage, then the persons so bound out are obliged to enter into a farther bond, to pay the remainder of the debt after the expiration of the first indenture. These indentures are made under the inspection of an officer appointed for that purpose by the government of the state, who keeps a list of all the emigrants, with a note of the place where they are bound. The extreme terms of service in ordinary cases for adults is four years, and two years the shortest term. Children, under four years old, are not bound, but follow their parents, and are at liberty when the parents are. Males, over four years, are bound to serve till they are twenty-one, and females till they are eighteen years old. Six weeks' schooling annually is stipulated for the children, and two suits of clothes, one of which is to be new, at the expiration of their term of service. It is also provided by the law, that no redemptioner shall be bound out of the state of Pennsylvania without his consent; that man and wife shall not be separated but by mutual consent, nor children taken from their parents but in extreme cases. The efforts of the German societies are confined to pecuniary relief of the emigrants, who are wholly destitute, and their activity has been checked for want of funds. There are two of these societies in Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in Baltimore.

From the 12th of July, the day of the arrival of the first ship with redemptioners in 1817, up to the beginning of 1818, there arrived nineteen vessels, bringing passengers of this class to the number of more than 6000.

So far from looking upon this indenture as a hardship, our author expresses his opinion that it is a benefit to the needy emigrant, and says, that many even of those who pay their passage in Holland, bind themselves, in like manner, on their arrival here, for the sake of being immediately provided for in a strange land,—learning the language by going of necessity into an American family, and laying up in the purchase money a little capital for future support. Our author adds, that the treatment of the emigrants while in service is so kind and good, that just complaints are oftener made by the masters that their servants run away, than by the servants that they are ill treated. Among the classes of emigrants most likely to be employed, our author enumerates masons, carpenters, cabinet-makers, waggoners, coopers, smiths, shoe-makers, tailors, and bakers; and as least likely to find employment, all those whose trades are connected with the arts of luxury. Persons of both sexes, from fourteen to twenty years of age, are most sought for, 'and it is a great folly,' says our judicious author, 'when women of eighty years old wander over, as happened in one instance last summer.' The greater part of the German emigrants remain in Pennsylvania, from which, without their consent, they cannot be carried. Our author however informs us, that he saw a letter from forty such persons, who had entered into indentures in Ohio, and who were contented with their treatment and condition. The following observation will show the correct and discriminating character of our author's observations.

A great part of the population of the United States consists of blacks, *especially* in the southern states. The German agrees but poorly with them. He is regarded by them with envy and jealousy. It is degrading to the German name and character to have the German stand on a similar footing with them. *The natural cunning of the Negro*, his superior *dexterity* and *fluency* in English, give him too great an advantage over the simple, good-natured German peasant. He consider himself (the Negro) as of a higer nature, and looks down upon the poor German. The latter

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is confounded in treatment with the blacks, nay is often treated worse.

The following pretty tender question in our author's instructions—'Are the Germans esteemed in America?' is answered in a calm, impartial way, which we are sure will please our readers.

Is the German esteemed in America? Personally he is esteemed, like others, without reference to their descent or nation, when he is rich or distinguished for public services. Schneider (Snyder,) the last governor of Pennsylvania, was of German origin. The path to offices and posts of honour is open to every German. He is in general esteemed for his industry, frugality, love of home, for his honesty, and his peaceable temper; qualities which still characterise the German and his descendants in America, particularly the farmers. Pennsylvania owes to the German her universally acknowledged superiority over all the other states in respect to agriculture. The German emigrant is more welcome than the Irishman or the Frenchman. The last particularly are no favourites with the Americans. Personally they are disliked, notwithstanding the public sympathy once felt in the fortunes and principles of the French nation.

But notwithstanding this, a great undervaluing of the German name and nation is evident in America. The Americans, themselves too young to deserve the name of a nation, possess nevertheless a national pride beyond that of any people in the old world, and look down with disdain on those (?) from whom the first germ of their improvement came. Of none however have the Americans a poorer opinion than of the Germans. The main reason of this is perhaps the political insignificance of the German nation, and the consequent want of conscious importance and of arrogance of its individuals; to which cause also it is to be ascribed that so little justice is done to the Germans by the other European nations. With no land have the Americans had so few important relations, as with Germany. For want of other means of information, they judged of her from the degree of improvement, from the character, and the external appearance of the individuals, whom they were accustomed to see landing on their shores, of whom the mass certainly was not calculated to give them a favourable opinion of their country. The number of Germans of education who have visited this country or settled in it was always very small. It is finally undeniable, that the irregularities and abuses in the emigration of the last years, the wretched condition of the greater part of those who arrived here, and their still more wretched moral condition, tended highly to strengthen these unfavourable impressions.

The emigration from Germany to Pennsylvania began very early. In the time of Penn, Germantown was founded by a colony of emigrants from Griesheim in the Palatinate. In 1717 the emigration was so great, that the governor of the province expressed his apprehensions of the evil consequences which might result from having too many foreigners contiguous to each other; or, on the other hand, too many scattered separately among the Indians. In 1754, there landed 5000 emigrants in Philadelphia; but we apprehend our author to have been misled by his authorities, when he supposes that half the population of Pennsylvania is German or of German descent.

The German language is fast disappearing, particularly in the large towns, and no person is allowed to sit on a jury in Pennsylvania, who cannot understand English. According to our author, the children of German parents are commonly ashamed of the country and language of their fathers, so that in the third generation, at the present day, the traces of their origin disappear. This disinclination is greater in the higher than in the lower orders of society, and in this respect, says M. de Fürstenwärther, the German society at Philadelphia is unworthy at least of its name, as a greater part of its members are desirous of having their transactions in English.

Our author complains that the German language is not kept up in its purity in America, but is fast passing over into a corrupted English dialect. We doubt not this remark is just; but we take the liberty to observe that it comes with no very good grace from M. de Fürstenwärther, whose own pages teem with words unacknowledged by the present standards of his native language. In the very sentence, in which he announces the transition of the German into a corrupt English dialect, he uses a barbarous word himself, and his pages are full of such terms as *details*, *prekær*, *supponirt*, *disponibel*, *progressive* and *nivellirend*, none of which ought to find admittance into the works of a correct writer of the German language. There are nineteen German newspapers in Pennsylvania, and two in Ohio and Maryland.

Under the head of religion, M. de Fürstenwärther informs us, that there are eight hundred German churches in America. He complains of the gradual encroachments

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encroachments of the English language upon the pulpit. The Germans in America, according to this statement, evince much piety and religious zeal. The preachers complain that the brethren from their native country, who have arrived within the last thirty years, are deficient in this respect, *and set their faces against preaching three times a day.* His remark that there is no theological faculty at the American universities, is singularly unfortunate, since it has been perhaps the fault of these establishments, a fault, if it be one, growing out of the nature of things, to have given a disproportionate share of attention to theological education.

M. de Fürstenwärther, whom we have observed in a contemporary German paper, the Deutscher Freund, published by Dr. Schæffer of New York, to be charged with a little aristocratical feeling, seems to hint with no great complacency at the political notions of his countrymen in America.

The German in America, particularly in the country, distinguishes himself by a trait of character not known at home, and for which he is there not thought calculated, I mean as a zealous democrat, though still as a quiet citizen. I cannot but add, that this new trait in his character, by being associated with certain other old and permanent features, is far from rendering him more amiable. The Hessians who, in the war of the revolution, served in the English army, and of whom the greater part remained in America, are said, in this respect, to distinguish themselves in a peculiar manner by their strong democratic politics, rudeness, coarseness and obstinacy.

M. de Fürstenwärther, after a residence of four months in America, to which he probably came unacquainted with the language, as we infer from the delight with which he scatters about his English words when his own tongue affords those which are perfectly synonymous, and after having travelled throughout the whole of America from Philadelphia to Washington, a distance of full one hundred and fifty geographical miles, closes his report in the following highly pungent and philosophical strain.

With such advantages, on the part of the United States, which every impartial man will recognize with me, and with all the facility, particularly of the material life, I cannot conceal some defects and dark sides. In this country there is no idea, nay not a distant suspicion, of a higher and finer existence, at least on this earth. There is a want of every thing which can adorn and ennoble it, of every variety of better enjoyment and entertainment. Coarse materialism and interest are the character and leading principal of the inhabitants:—A want of sociality, contemptible pride, reserve, and coarseness, discover themselves in the multitude, and repel the European of education and feeling. Such an one will of course feel himself at first extremely unhappy and solitary in this country; it cannot please him. Although there be much in Europe, that he cannot and ought not to praise, comparisons, which he will have daily occasion to make, will force from him the silent or open confession, that still much is better there. If the Americans are justly proud of their civil freedom, and of their freedom in thinking, speaking, and printing, and in the social life, they still know not that higher freedom of the soul, which is to be found only in Europe, *and I say it boldly, most abundantly in Germany.* With all their freedom, they are still slaves of their narrow views, of their ignorance of every thing but what is local and practical, and of their national prejudices.

Such are the impressions of all on their arrival in this country, such are the coinciding feelings and judgments of all, even long after their arrival. By degrees only do they get used to the country, after they have formed to themselves a sphere of their own, or after their gradually awakening pride as free citizens extinguishes the recollections of the advantages of their native land.

On the first perusal of these spirited remarks, we were, to use an expressive vulgarism, at a loss to know what the author would be at. We felt, to be sure, a becoming sympathy with M. de Fürstenwärther, in the distressing necessity in which we supposed he found himself of making a flourish, and softening to himself the bitter pill of 'freedom in thinking, speaking, printing, and social life,' which must have been so oppressive to a native of the Palatinate. Still, however, we did not exactly understand why America should pay so heavily the penalty of his annoyance; when it would have been quite as eloquent and sentimental to abuse the French or the English.

Did we not fear that our comment had already outrun the importance of the text, we should hint at the state of things in Germany, disclosed by this prodigious emigration. We passed, not a year ago, through the kingdom of Würtemberg, and along the banks of the

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the Rhine, the countries from which the great march of emigration proceeds. All Europe does not afford a finer and more lovely land: the highest cultivation, the finest forests, the richest products, the best roads, every thing which would seem to belong to a happy country; all those advantages which we suppose M. de Fürstenwärther means by his 'material existence,' and in which we really wish we were as well off as he describes us. Yet, it is from these delightful regions that every one, who can ride or walk away, from children at the breast to women eighty years old, is flying as from a pestilence, not tempted to stay by that fine freedom of the soul, of which our author will have it there is so much in Germany. Now we apprehend that it is precisely those fine moral comforts which are wanting 'in Europe, nay we say it boldly, in Germany most of all.' In some parts of Europe there is more wealth, in most there is more artificial refinement, and more learning, than in America; but in none is there much freedom either of soul or body; most in England, but not enough there. The tyranny is of a different kind in different places. In one it is the disproportionate wealth of the aristocracy, as in England; and in one it is the unbalanced despotism of the government, as in Germany: but in all it is freedom, liberty, confidence, equality of rights, when there is equality of merit, which are wanted: a want which is poorly supplied by pictures and statues, by fleets and armies, nay by fine poetry and prose;—though these are all excellent in their way.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the Cultivation of Figs on the back Walls of Vineries; by JOSEPH SABINE, *Esq. F.R.S. &c. Secretary.*

IN the common method of cultivating grapes under glass, it may always be observed, says Mr. Sabine, that the vines trained to the back wall of the house seldom yield either an abundant or well-flavoured crop: this is caused by the plants being too far removed from the glass, and too much shaded by the vines trained under the rafters. I have always considered fig-trees as better suited to the back wall in a grape-house than vines, and have lately seen them succeed so well in the garden of a friend in Norfolk, that I cannot better describe the plan I recommend, than by detailing the practice I there observed.

The house I allude to is forty-four feet long, by twelve and a half wide, in the clear; the back wall is fourteen, and the front wall rather more than four feet high: there is no upright glass in front: the vines are planted on the outside, on a border raised against the front wall, and are brought into the house under the wall plate; the flue is in front only, returning upon itself, the chimney being over the fire-place, which is at one end of the house, the door being at the other end, so that there is no dip in the flue; a paved walk goes along the house, near the flue, leaving a border between the pavement and the back wall. Two fig-trees are planted against the back wall; one is a brown, the other a white fig, kinds which are common in Italy, and the South of France, and both bearing fruit of a short and flattened form. These trees have been planted fifteen years, and entirely cover the wall: the border in which they were planted was originally made very rich, and they have grown well in it; the branches are trained to a trellis against the wall, but they are also suffered to project from the wall. The trees are pruned in the autumn, after their wood is well hardened, where it is necessary to prevent them from incumbering the house; but as the object is to get the trees to the largest possible size, in which state they will produce more of the short fruit-bearing shoots, they are cut but little, except it be occasionally necessary to thin them, by taking out a strong limb. It is the practice to begin forcing when the grapes break in the middle of April; the first crop of figs ripens in June, and the second crop in August. The grapes begin to ripen in September, and continue fresh until near Christmas.

Account of a Method of conveying Water to Plants in Houses; by the same.

The plan I am about to describe, says Mr. S. is most simple in its operation, and not only supplies water to the plants,

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plants, without labour, but in a way that must be more beneficial than the usual one, by a watering-pot. A leaden pipe of half an inch bore, is introduced into one end of the house, in such a situation that the stop-cock, which is fixed in it, and which is used for turning on the supply of water, may be within reach; it is then carried either to the upper part or the back of the house, or to the inside of the ridge of the glass frame-work, being continued horizontally, and in a straight direction the whole extent of the house, and fastened to the wall, or rafters, by iron staples, at convenient distances. From the point where the pipe commences its horizontal direction, it is perforated with minute holes, through each of which the water, when turned on, issues in a fine stream, and, in descending, is broken, and falls on the plants, in a manner resembling a gentle summer shower. The holes are perforated in the pipe with a needle, fixed into a handle like that of an awl; it being impossible to have the holes too fine, very small needles are necessarily used for the purpose, and in the operation great numbers are of course broken. The situation of the holes in the pipe must be such as to disperse the water in every direction that may be required, and in this particular the relative position of the pipe, and of the stations of the plants to be watered must be considered, in making the perforations. The holes are made, on an average, at about two inches distant from each other, horizontally, but are somewhat more distant near the commencement, and rather closer towards the termination of the pipe, allowing thereby for the relative excess and diminution of pressure, to give an equal supply of water to each end of the house. A single pipe is sufficient for a house of moderate length. One house of Messrs. Loddiges, which is thus watered, is sixty feet long, and the only difference to be made in adapting the plan to a longer range, is to have the pipe larger. The reservoir to supply the pipe must of course be so much above the level as to exert a sufficient force on the water in the pipe, to make it flow with rapidity, as it will otherwise escape only in drops; and as too strong a power may be readily controlled by the stop-cock, the essential point to be attended to in this particular is to secure force enough.

On the Propagation of Varieties of the Walnut-Tree by Budding; by THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, *Esq. President.*

The ill-success of many attempts to *propagate* the *walnut-tree* by grafts or buds, led me, says Mr. Knight, in a former communication, to discourage all attempts to *increase* it, except by seeds, or by grafting by approach. The advantages of propagating varieties of the walnut-tree by budding, will, I think, be found considerable, provided the buds be taken from young, or even middle-aged healthy trees; for, exclusive of the advantage of obtaining fruit from very young trees, the planter will be enabled to select not only such varieties as afford the best fruit, but also such as endure best, as timber-trees, the vicissitudes of our climate. In this respect some degree of difference is almost always observable in the constitution of each individual seedling-tree; and this is invariably transferred with the graft or bud.

The walnut, it is true, as a fruit, contains but little nutriment, and perhaps constitutes, at best, only an unwholesome luxury; but the tree affords timber of much greater strength and elasticity, comparatively with its very low specific gravity, than any other of British growth, and it is consequently applicable to purposes for which no good substitute has hitherto been found; the stocks of the musket of the soldier, and of the gun of the sportsman.

The buds of trees, of almost every species, succeed with most certainty when inverted in the shoots of the same year's growth, but the walnut tree appears to afford an exception; possibly in some measure because its buds contain, within themselves, in the spring, all the leaves which the tree bears in the following summer; whence its annual shoots wholly cease to elongate soon after its buds unfold. All its buds of each season are also, consequently, very nearly of the same age: and long before any have acquired the proper degree of maturity for being removed, the annual branches have ceased to grow longer, or to produce new foilage.

To obviate the disadvantages arising from the preceding circumstances, I adopted means of retarding the period of the vegetation of the stocks, comparatively with that of the bearing tree; and

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and by these means I became partially successful. There are at the base of the annual shoots of the walnut, and other trees, where those join the year-old wood, many minute buds, which are almost concealed in the bark; and which rarely, or never, vegetate, but in the event of the destruction of the large prominent buds, which occupy the middle, and opposite end of the annual wood. By inserting in each stock one of these minute buds, and one of the large and prominent kind, I had the pleasure to find that the minute buds took freely, whilst the large all failed, without a single exception. This experiment was repeated in the summer of 1815, upon two yearling stocks which grow in pots, and had been placed, during the spring and early part of the summer, in a shady situation under a north wall, whence they were removed late in July to a forcing house, which I devote to experiments, and instantly budded. These being suffered to remain in the house during the following summer, produced from the small buds shoots nearly three feet long, terminating in large and perfect female blossoms, which necessarily proved abortive, as no male blossoms were procurable at the early period in which the female blossoms appeared; but the early formation of such blossoms sufficiently proves that the habits of a bearing branch of the walnut tree may be tranferred to a young tree by budding, as well as by grafting by approach.

The most eligible situation for the insertion of buds of this species of tree (and probably of others of similar habits) is near the summit of the wood of the preceding year, and of course, very near the base of the annual shoot; and if buds of the small kind abovementioned be skilfully inserted in such parts of branches of rapid growth, they will be found to succeed with nearly as much certainty as those of other fruit-trees, provided such buds be in a more mature state than those of the stocks into which they are inserted.

On the Cultivation of the Under-ground and some other Onions; by JOHN WEDGWOOD, *Esq.*

I never use the hoe to the plant, except for clearing the ground from weeds, when the onions have shot out their leaves to their full size, and when they begin to get a little brown at the top. I clear away all the soil from the bulb down to the ring, from whence proceed the fibres of the roots, and thus form a basin round each bulb, which catches the rain, and serves as a receptacle for the water from the watering-pot. I find that the old bulbs then immediately begin to form new ones, and if they are kept properly moist, and the soil is good, the cluster will be very large and numerous. This is not the only advantage of this mode of treatment, as the bulbs thus grown above ground are much sounder than those formed beneath the surface, and will keep much better; indeed I find them to keep quite as well as any other sort; but this was not the case until I adopted the plan I have described.

Having said thus much on under-ground onions, I am tempted to give the result of three different trials of growing common onions, which I made this year for my own satisfaction:—My *first* mode was with the small bulbs of Portugal onions, sown in May, 1818, and which were of the size of small nuts; the ground was trenched two spades, graft-deep, but no dung was put in, and the bulbs were planted on the 10th of March last, six inches apart, and the rows were at the same distance asunder: they have produced a very good crop of fine onions. The *second* mode was with onions sown in September, 1818, and transplanted into rows, the same as in the preceding case, into the same ground, and at the same time. They did not produce bulbs so large as the first. The *third* mode was sowing the seed in drills, six inches asunder, and thinning the plants to about four inches distance. These were sown in the same soil, and on the same day that the others were planted, and produced a very good crop; but not to be compared to the first, which had also the advantage of ripening at least a fortnight sooner.

I planted also some small bulbs, of the sowing of the early part of the spring of 1818, but they almost all went to seed, and when the flower-bud was pinched off, the bulb produced two new ones. My own conviction of the value of Mr. Knight's method of sowing the seed in May, to form bulbs for the next year's stock, is so great, that I shall for the future adhere to it, and only sow a little seed in the spring, to supply green onions. The kinds of onions I have sown are, the Portugal,

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the James's-keeping, and the two-bladed onion.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

The *Second Part* of the Philosophical Transactions for 1821, among others, contains the following papers:

An Account of the Skeletons of the Dugong, Two-horned Rhinoceros, and a Tapir of Sumatra; by Sir EVERARD HOME, *bart.*—It appears that he has inspected the horns of the double-horned rhinoceros, brought from the interior of Africa, by Mr. Campbell, and as far as it respects the appearance of the horns Sir E. considers it entirely a new species. The lowest horn stands upon a projection, at the end of the nasal bones, with its base nearly horizontal, pointing forwards, and a little upwards. It is a yard long, very small at the point, and two feet in circumference at the base. The small horn is close to it, and stands perpendicularly behind the base of the long one; this is only twelve inches high, while the circumference of its base is equal to the larger horn. There can be no doubt of this being the animal that has given rise to the various reports of the extinct unicorn having been lately discovered in Africa.

On the Effects produced in the Rates of Chronometers, by the Proximity of Masses of Iron; by PETER BARLOW, *Esq.* — The *first* general conclusion which Mr. Barlow draws from them is, that the rate of a chronometer is undoubtedly altered by its proximity to iron bodies, but that it is by no means a general case, that iron necessarily accelerates the rate of a chronometer. As a practical conclusion, it is obvious, that on ship-board, great care ought to be taken to keep the chronometers out of the immediate vicinity of any considerable mass or surface of iron; on which account they ought not to be kept in the cabins of the gun-room-officers, which are on the sides of the vessel; and, probably, a strong iron knee, or even a gun, will be found, at a very inconsiderable distance from the spot, where the watch is most likely, in this case, to be deposited. In short, it appears that a chronometer ought to be kept as carefully at a distance from masses of iron, as the compass itself. Of course as iron by the new philosophy obstructs the circulations which cause *direction* in the traversing needle, the re-action of those circulations will affect all moving or moveable bodies near the iron.

Further Researches on the Magnetic Phœnomena, produced by Electricity; with some new Experiments on the properties of electrified Bodies, in their relations to conducting Power and Temperature, by the President.— Sir Humphry ascertains by these researches that the conducting power of metallic bodies varies with the temperature, and is lower in some inverse ratio, as the temperature is higher. Thus, a wire of platinum $\frac{1}{10}$ and three inches in length, when kept cool by oil, discharged the electricity of two batteries, or of twenty double plates; but when suffered to be heated, by exposure in the air, it barely discharged one battery. Whether the heat was occasioned by the electricity, or applied to it from some other source, the effect was the same. But this result might have been anticipated *à priori* from the principles of the new philosophy, which teach that *conducting* power is nothing *more* than atomic continuity, which is destroyed or impaired by the atomic action called heat. The members of the Royal Society, however, by pertinaciously continuing to recognize the occult and metaphysical properties of matter invented in the thirteenth and fourteenth, and illustrated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are at this time a century behind the real state of philosophical knowledge. Some of their facts, however, are amusing and curious.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOHN MOORE, *of Castle-street, Bristol, for a certain Machine or Machinery, or Apparatus, which may be worked by Steam, by Water, or by Gas, as a moving Power.*

THIS invention consists of "a certain machine or machinery, or apparatus, which may be worked by steam, by water, or by gas, as a moving power," consists in a new arrangement and combination of parts, and apparatus already known and in use (in those machines usually denominated rotary steam-engines, or steam-wheels,) without claiming any of the parts of the apparatus individually; but only the general

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general combination thereof, as constituting a machine or apparatus capable of being employed with advantage as a moving power to actuate machinery in general by the power of steam or water, or gas.

To Mr. JOHN BARTON, *of Silver-street, in the City of London, Civil Engineer; for certain Improvements in Pistons.*

This invention is intended to diminish friction, and secure durability; and is applicable to all kinds of pistons, to prevent the escape of steam, air, water, or any other fluid, and likewise to prevent its escape by the piston-rod.

The improved metallic pistons will be found, says the Patentee, inestimable in all concerns where it is an object to avoid delay, mines, water-works, breweries, steam-vessels, draining land, and in all engines and pumps where hard and constant work is required. In mines the saving of time and expense will be one-third, as it will be a double advantage, not only in the engine, but in the buckets in the shafts, and will not require a tenth of the stoppages for repairs, as on the present system. In steam-vessels above a fourth of fuel will be saved, with much greater safety to the vessels; and where there are two engines, above a mile an hour will be gained in speed, and the fatal consequences attending explosion in a great measure obviated.

To JOSEPH MAIN, *esq. of Bagnio-court, Newgate-street, London, for certain Improvements on Wheeled Carriages.*

Mr. Main's invention consists of a new method of attaching the body of a coach, chariot, gig, or other vehicle to its frame or carriage, by means of levers springs, straps, and other appendages, so disposed in form and position, as to throw the whole weight of the load into the centre; that is, if the vehicle be constructed to go upon two wheels, the weight of the body is thrown exactly into the centre between the wheels, and directly over the axle-tree; if the carriage have four or more wheels, the weight is thrown into the central point between the several wheels; or else equally divided between the central points between the several pairs of wheels. By this contrivance the erect and horizontal position of the body is, at all times, preserved, and its motions kept parallel to the position in which it was first suspended, so that, whether the load be placed in the centre, or on either side, the body cannot hang uneven.

To keep the body from rising to an inconvenient height, by sudden jolts, and to prevent too much strain upon the springs, by the load being placed too forward, or too backward, the lower part of the body is braced to the axle-tree, by straps from the four extreme corners of the under-side of the body; these straps being sufficiently loose to admit of the several parts having their proper play.

When this invention is applied to carriages already built, with wheels in the ordinary situation, and the introduction of the swivel-bar may not be convenient, its place is to be supplied by a strong spring, crossing the carriage in the same direction as the swivel-bar; upon the middle of this spring is to be placed a long spring, with its bearing-bar, and all the other apparatus; or the long spring may be fixed upon the ordinary axletree; but, in this case, lever carriages may be attached to the shafts, or otherwise, as most convenient.

The description above given, relates only to the application of this invention to a gig or one-horse chaise; it will, however, be readily perceived, that the same contrivance is applicable to other vehicles: for, supposing the figures represented to be carriages running upon four wheels instead of two, the whole operative part of the apparatus, viz. the levers, with their supports, the swivel-bar, the bearing-bar, &c. as described, would need no alteration, excepting as to strength.

If the load is required to be disposed over the centres of several pairs of wheels, it is proposed to apply distinct sets of the above apparatus to each pair, still adhering to the principle of throwing the weight into the centre-line, between the wheels of the carriage, by which the springs will be equally acted upon, whether the wheels are all upon level ground, or any one of them elevated or depressed; by thus keeping the centres of gravity in the centres between the wheels, the risk of overturning is evidently removed; and the capability of traversing roads, which, by reason of ruts, are nearly impassable to ordinary carriages, is, by means of the close situation of the wheels, upon the improved principle, effected.

The patentee, in his specification observes, "in all vehicles, with two or more wheels, it is desirable to throw the load, as much as possible, into the centre,

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centre, between those wheels; and therefore, in the above description, I have endeavoured to shew how effectually this may be done by my aforesaid invention. But, in some cases, it may be necessary to bring the pressure of the load as low down as possible, and to equalize it between the two sides of the carriage, so as to cause one to balance the other. This is particularly the case in the attempts which have been made to construct vehicles with one wheel only, in which there is nothing to maintain the erect position of the vehicle, but the attachment of the shafts to the horse's body, and preserving as correct an equilibrium as possible on either side of the wheel. My invention of cross levers is particularly applicable to this purpose."—*London Journal.*

To Mr. JOHN REEDHEAD, *of Heyworth, Durham, and* WM. PARRY, *of East Lane, Walworth, Surrey, for certain Improvements in Propelling Vessels.*

These improvements consist of two parts, first in the employment of several pairs of paddle-wheels for the purpose of propelling ships, boats, barges, &c.; and secondly, in a mode of enclosing or shutting up the said paddle-wheels in tempestuous weather; by which the ship, boat, or barge may be converted into an ordinary vessel to be then propelled by canvas sails to be acted upon by the wind.

The wheels are made to revolve by means of a steam-engine or other first mover: by the paddles dipping into the stream which flows freely through the channel, the resistance of the water propels the vessel forward. It will be seen that the channels are open fore and aft, for the purpose of giving free ingress and egress to the water. But, in the event of stormy weather, or a high and rolling sea, these apertures are to be closed by sluice-gates, or sliding shutters; and, if necessary, the water is pumped out of the channels; by which means the wheels are closed in and put out of operation. The vessel then becomes, externally, the same as a sailing packet, and which, by setting canvass, may be propelled by the power of the wind upon its sails: under these circumstances it will be found as perfectly safe at sea in stormy weather as any other sailing vessel of the ordinary construction.

The specification concludes thus: "we have described the said water channels as passing through the hull of the vessel; but, under some circumstances, it may be found desirable to form trunks on the outside of the vessel, open at both ends, for the purpose of working the paddle-wheels therein, as above described. As we employ several pairs of propellers, we connect all the wheels on one side together by means of rods and cranks upon their axles; and all the wheels on the other side by the same means, so as to communicate the motion of the first pair to all the rest. We do not, however, confine ourselves to this or any other mode of connecting the wheels together so as to put them all in action, but employ geer, or a train of wheels, or any other means, none of which we claim as new or forming part of our invention."—*London Journal.*

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

To John Hague, of Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, engineer; for a method of making metallic pipes, tubes, or cylinders, by the application and arrangement in the apparatus of certain machinery and mechanical powers.—Jan. 29, 1822.

To Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand, for certain improved methods of multiplying fac-simile impressions to any extent. Jan. 29.

To Peter Ewart, of Manchester, civil engineer, for a new method of making cofferdams.—Jan. 29.

To Robert Bill, of Newman-street, Saint Mary-le-bone, for an improved method of manufacturing metallic tubes, cylinders, cones or of other forms, adapted to the construction, and for the construction of the masts, yards, booms, bowsprits, or casks, or for any other purposes to which they may be applicable.—Feb. 5.

To Frederick Lewis Tatton, of New Bond-street, watchmaker, for an astronomical instrument or watch, by which the time of the day, the progress of the celestial bodies, as well as carriages, horses, or other animals, may be correctly ascertained. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—Feb. 9.

To Thomas Brunton, of the Commercial Road, Chain-cable and Anchor manufacturer, for an improvement or improvements upon the anchor.—Feb. 12.

To John Frederick Smith, of Dunston-hall, Chesterfield, esq. for improvements in dressing of piece goods made from silk or worsted, or of both these materials.—Feb. 12.

To Elisha Peck, of Liverpool, merchant, for certain machinery to be worked by water, applicable to the moving of mills, and other machinery, of various descriptions, or for forcing or pumping water. Communicated to him by Ralph Bulkley, of New York.—Feb. 22.

VARIETIES,

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VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

SEVERAL remains of *Egyptian statuary, sarcophagi, altars, columns, friezes,* &c. have been recently brought to the British Museum, from Thebes, Memphis, and other parts of the Egyptian empire. They are at present dispersed in the Museum, till a receptacle is formed, for their classification and better disposition, worthy of their merit, and adequate to the taste displayed in their selection.

There are in a Room beneath the Building,

A *Typhonic* statue, imperfect, in as much, as the right elbow and both the feet are wanting, holds the *lotus* stem in full blossom: remains of an elliptical globe crown the head.

A piece of rough Egyptian, or Ethiopian marble, apparently part of a frieze, covered over on one surface with *hieroglyphics* in the *running-hand* of that character.

A portion of a frieze of a temple, (red granite,) its interior or projecting underside with figures in high relief, among which a vessel brim full of water, dropping its contents, being super-charged with abundance; exterior surface covered with linear symbols.

Remains of a colossal female statue, in white lime stone or marble, including the bust, to middle of waist. A leaf of *lotus*, ornaments her forehead; beautiful workmanship, and finely expressive of Ethiopian beauty.

A figure in Egyptian lime-stone, or white coarse marble, representing a body swathed for *rest* or for a *funeral.*

A lower portion, containing the legs of a red granite statue.

A piece of yellow marble, apparently from age, which seems to have constituted one of the sides of a *votive altar*, with a portion of three diminutive naked figures, in basso relievo, carved in a square on its surface, imperfect, from being broken. Some Coptic characters inscribed.

Remains of a male colossal statue from the head down to the bottom of thorax. The root of *lotus* ornaments the forehead.

A remnant of pedestal of a statue, with remains of left foot, finely executed in red marble, or a very fine silicious stone: border inscribed with hieroglyphics.

A head of a finely carved female statue of large proportion.

The trunk of a female figure, delicately proportioned, apparently the produce of a *Greek* chisel.

In a small Court behind the chief Building, and by the side of the Athenian Gallery, there are

Fifteen remnants of female Typhonic statues, all charged with stems of the blowing *lotus*, in the one hand, and having in the other hand the *Tau* or *nilo meter*, of nearly as many different proportions, and quite dissimilar as to remaining portions of the figure.

Two Egyptian or Ethiopic graces, *(charities)* with either of them, alternately having thrown their hands and arms behind the shoulders of its fellows, (in red granite.)

A red granite head of an Egyptian youth.

Remnant of a very large colossal head, perhaps a portion of a statue; the face is about four feet long by three broad, and its members proportionate, and delicately beautiful.

Another colossal head of same material.

Four remnants of clustered columns, each formed of eight smaller ditto, like the pipes of an organ, ensculptured with hieroglyphics. And various other remnants too numerous to describe.

In the Entrance Hall there are

Two statues of male Typhons, sitting on thrones, with *Tau* in left hand, which their knees support; heads crowned with elliptical globes, (black granite.)

An immense colossal head of nearly the same proportion with that already described, of singular beauty, (red granite.)

A female statue of ordinary proportion, with the head of a Jupiter Ammon upon her knees, her throne has many hieroglyphics, (lime stone apparently is the material of which it is made.)

An Ethiopian head of large proportion, beautiful countenance (white marble.)

An Egyptian sorceress, in a crouching attitude, sitting upon her heels; her mantle covered with symbols, or hieroglyphical figures, (Bysall.)

A considerable circular vessel, about three inches deep, border inscribed with symbolical characters.

A considerable sized Egyptian (red granite,)

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granite,) coffin, with its usual lid, having a carved resemblance of the person whom it contained, covered with hieroglyphics, very imperfect from the effect of weather.

Towards the end of April, or early in May, will be published in royal 4to, (illustrated by twenty-four engravings) *The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex.* By GIDEON MANTELL, F.L.S. member of the Geological Society, &c. This work will contain interesting particulars of the course, position, and geological relations of the plastic and London clay, chalk, blue marl, or galt, green sand, weald clay, Sussex marble, and iron sand; and a minute description of a very extensive series of organic remains, many of which have not been previously noticed. The researches of Mr. Mantell have brought to light an important group of strata, which in its physical characters resembles the Purbeck beds, but in the nature of the organic remains is more nearly related to the Stonesfield slate. These strata contain the bones, teeth, and scales of a *monitor* of gigantic magnitude; the bones and plates of several species of tortoise, or turtle; the stems, &c. of vegetables of the palm tribe; the remains of shell-fish, and of several unknown animals. The fossils of the Sussex chalk, hitherto but little known, have also received considerable elucidation. Mr. Mantell has been able to identify the remains of eighteen different kinds of fishes; fifty species of shells; a delicate and beautiful species of crustaceous animal (which he has named *Astacus Leachii,*) and numerous genera and species of zoophytes.

That ingenious mechanist, Mr. APPLEGATH, is about to apply one of those inventions by which he proposed to improve Bank notes, to book printing. His first experiment will be made on a work of general circulation, *Mitchell's Universal Catechist.* As a book in question and answer, the monotonous effect of the page will be relieved by the questions being in *red* and the answers in *black;* and it merits notice that both colours are produced at the same instant by one machine. The volume will, therefore, be a curiosity in typography independent of its superiority as a book of general instruction.

Sacred Lyrics; by JAMES EDMESTON, vol 3, will shortly appear.

In our last Number we noticed Mr. Thelwall's recent publication "The Poetical Recreations of the Champion." From the manner in which we felt ourselves called upon to speak of that work, it will be readily believed that we rejoice to find that he has once more resolved to cultivate the Muses. At the end of that volume a brief sketch is presented, accompanied by some specimens of a national poem, which, he there informs us, has been thirty years in meditation, and to which it seems he is now assiduously devoting whatever portions of his time can be spared from his professional engagements. We are promised a specimen of this Epic, which we hope to introduce in our next Number.

Mr. CHARLES DUBOIS, of King-street, Covent Garden, will have to submit by auction in the course of the present season an unpublished collection of poems by the author of the Seasons, in his own hand writing. Amongst them is a version of the 104th Psalm, so much commended by his divinity tutor, Mr. Hamilton; a curious elegy in the Scottish dialect, the only known specimen of Thomson's writing in that style, and a Poetical epistle to Sir William Bennet of Chester, his early friend and patron. The manuscript was presented by Thomson to Mallet, who was at that time tutor to Lord George Graham, shortly after the poet's arrival in London, to whom he had a letter of introduction. The Earl of Buchan has verified the hand writing by a comparison with those pieces in his possession, and has kindly sent a fac-simile of the song, beginning with "*For ever fortune wilt thou prove, &c.*"

The Account is printing of a Journey, undertaken in the year 1820, into the Oasis of Siwah, with maps, plans, and views of all the most interesting objects that are found in that district, principally with a view to ascertaining the Site of the Temple of Ammon; by A. LINANT. To this will be added views and particulars collected in the Desert of Mount Sinai; including details of some considerable Egyptian remains found there, and many hieroglyphical inscriptions, now brought thence for the first time, being the result of a journey made through that country, by the same traveller.

The Life and Correspondence of BISHOP HORSLEY is preparing for publication, by his Son, in an octavo volume.

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The long announced biography of *Public Men of all Nations Living in* 1822, will appear in April, and be embellished with 150 spirited engraved portraits. It will form three volumes somewhat larger than Debrett's Peerage, and may be regarded as the peerage of talents and genius in every walk of life.

The proposed editions of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books, with 300 engravings, may be expected about May 1. The small price of 1s. 6d. 2s. 6d. and 5s. which will be charged for such extensive embellishments, will, of course, occasion these editions to supersede all others.

The northern Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, established in Leeds, have announced their intention of opening their rooms, for the exhibition of pictures and other works of art, on Wednesday, the first of May. Pictures, &c. intended for the exhibition will be received from the eighth to the fifteenth of April. In order to promote the objects of the society to their fullest extent, it is their intention to erect a building particularly adapted to the purposes of exhibition.

Mr. O'CONNOR'S Chronicles of Eri, of which we gave an interesting prospectus in our last, will appear in April. We hope in our next to be able to introduce to our readers a fac simile of the roll of the laws, for the general gratification of the literati of all Europe.

The next Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels will contain POUQUEVILLE'S Travels in the present Theatre of War in Greece, with a map. The last Number gave the Wreck of the Sophia on the Coast of Africa, one of the most interesting narratives of its kind that has been published. This Journal has now advanced to six volumes, containing forty several works of recent voyages and travels no where else to be met with.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a new edition of Mr. HALL'S Apology for the Freedom of the Press.

Speedily will be published, an Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, with etchings, by JOHN HUGHES, Esq. A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford.

Dr. CAREY has in the press a small edition of *Quintilian, de Institutione Oratoriâ*, as a part of the Regent's Pocket Classics.

A work on the Statute and Criminal Law of England, is preparing, by JOHN MILLER, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 8vo.

Cataline; a Tragedy, in five acts; with other Poems, will be published in a few days, by the Rev. G. CROBY, A. M. author of Paris in 1815, Angel of the World, &c. &c.

Mr. JOHN WAINWRIGHT, of Sheffield, is preparing for publication, in two quarto volumes, an Historical and Topographical View of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

JOHN GAGE, Esq. is preparing the History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk, in a royal quarto volume, with portraits and other engravings.

Mr. DAWSON TURNER is preparing a splendid work, containing fac-similes of the hand-writing of one thousand of the most eminent characters in England, from an early period, with short biographical notices, and some portraits.

The first part of the Memoirs of the ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY of LONDON will appear in a few weeks.

WM. WORDSWORTH, Esq. has two poetical works in the press; the Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, and Ecclesiastical Sketches.

The Rev. I. TAYLOR will soon publish, in a duodecimo volume, Scenes in England, illustrated by 84 engravings.

Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces by the Rev. ROBT. WYNELL MAYOW, with a memoir, will soon appear.

A translation of Abbe de Pradt's work on Europe and America in 1821, will be published in a few weeks.

A new edition will speedily be published of the Christian's Duty, collected entirely from the Scriptures.

Mr. FARMER has in the press, a new edition of his work on Head-aches and Indigestion, with considerable additions and improvements.

WILLIAM LILLY'S Memoirs of his own Life and Times, illustrated with numerous portraits of eminent Astrologers, &c. are reprinting.

A work, called Revolutionary Causes, with a brief notice of some late publications, and a Postscript containing Strictures on Cain, will soon appear.

Mr. THOMAS TREDGOLD, the author of a most useful treatise on carpentry, timber, the dry rot, &c. &c. has now in the press a small work, intended to supply to engineers, mechanics, and builders, a great *desideratum*, viz. easy rules and tables, for computing the requisite dimensions, and the strength of cast-iron, when applied in beams, columns, pipes, &c. &c. as is every day becoming more common, and more useful to the public.

Shortly

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Shortly will be published, in two volumes octavo, a Poetical translation of Voltaire's Maid of Orleans, being the first time it has appeared in English metre. This arduous undertaking is illustrated by copious Notes of the translator, Mr. W. H. IRELAND, Member of the Atheneum at Paris.

In the press, the fifth, being the concluding part of a series of Views in Savoy and Switzerland, and on the Rhine; engraved in mezzotinta, from drawings made on the spot, by JOHN DENNIS, and accompanied with letter-press.

Messrs. T. KEYWORTH and D. JONES, are preparing a second edition of *Principia Hebraica*, in two pocket volumes, to be sold separately. One volume to contain the grammar revised —the other volume to comprise a grammatical analysis of three hundred verses, taken from the Psalms, together with a selection of single words, classed according to their forms, and containing every common root not in the three hundred verses. Suggestions for the improvement of the work are respectfully solicited, and may be sent post paid to the publishers.

The Rev. N. J. HOLLINGSWORTH, will speedily publish a new and enlarged edition of his Defence of the Doctrine and Worship of the Church of England, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Rev. John Lingard.

The Rev. R. W. BAMFORD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late superintendent of the Blue-coat Hospital, at Liverpool, has in the press a work, entitled Essays on the Discipline of Children, particularly as regards their educations.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS is printing an enlarged edition of his Speeches, in one volume, octavo; and also a new edition of his Recollections of Curran, and some of his contemporaries.

Proposals have been circulated in London for publishing by subscription, an Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas, containing Maps of North and South America, with all their divisions into states, kingdoms, &c., on the plan of Le Sage; intended as a companion to Lavoisne's Atlas. It will contain fifty-three maps, all of which will be well executed from the best and most recent authorities.

Shortly will be published, Popery the Mystery of Babylon, or the Abomination of the Church of Rome, by a beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England and a graduate of Cambridge.

Collections towards a History of ancient Institutions, Customs, discoveries in Science, and Mechanical inventions, selected and abridged from the Beytrage zur Geschichte der Erfindungen of Professor Beckmann, of the university of Göttingen, with various important additions, are printing in London.

New editions of the following works will speedily appear:—The Farmer's Directory, and Guide to the Farrier, Grazier, and Planter, including valuable directions in domestic economy; with suitable plates.—The Panorama of Science and Art, by JAMES SMITH, 2 vols. octavo.—Also, by the same Author, the Mechanic, or Compendium of Practical Inventions.

In a few days will be published, the Pharmaceutical Guide, containing a Latin Grammar, in which all the rules are illustrated by examples, selected from the London Pharmacopœia; and an interlineary translation of such formulæ in the Pharmacopœia as have been found difficult to be comprehended by some young medical students: to which is affixed a collection of words and phrases most frequently employed in prescriptions.

The Spy; a tale of the Neutral Ground, by the author of "Precaution," in three volumes, will soon appear.

Charles and Eugenia, or the Paternal Benediction, translated from the French of Madame de Renneville, will shortly be published.

On the 19th of February, 1818, a party of gentlemen made an excursion in the mine of Hudgilburn, in Cumberland, to view a cavern in the limestone rock there, discovered a short time previously. The length of the main chasm is three hundred and twenty yards. Evident signs would seem to prove that this cavern and all its communicating fissures have been filled at no very distant period, with water, and the probability is, it has been drained off by the adits in the mine, in which there runs a constant stream from some contiguous part of the works.

Captain Vetch and Mr. Drummond, the engineer officers intrusted with the conduct of the Trigonometrical Survey in the north of Scotland, have finished their task in Orkney and Zetland, by establishing in those clusters of islands the several positions which serve to connect them with the main land of Scotland.

Shortly will be published in three volumes, Pargas: a Tale of Spain.

An

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Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade, a Poem, in sixteen Books, by Miss ELEANOR ANNE PORDEN, author of the Veils, the Arctic Expeditions, &c. is in the press.

The Scripture Character of God; or, Discourses on the Divine Attributes; by H. F. BURDER, M.A. is in the press.

An experiment was lately made this year to try the difference between *the spade and the plough*. A field was taken, which was in beans last year, and oats the year before; two ridges were dug and two ploughed alternately, and the whole was sown on the same day; a part both on the ploughed and dug being drilled with the garden hoe; the whole was reaped the same day; and being thrashed out, the result was, that the dug sown broadcast was to the ploughed sown broadcast as fifty-five to forty-two. The dug and drilled was as twenty and a quarter to twelve and a quarter, upon the ploughed and drilled. The additional grain is not the only beneficial result gained by digging, as in this instance there was also a great deal more straw, and the land was free from weeds.

FRANCE.

M. Gamba, banker of Paris, has terminated his journeys through the provinces of Caucasus and Georgia, undertaken by order of the French government in 1820 and 21. The numerous documents and articles which he has collected, are valuable in their relation to science, as well as to commercial and manufacturing interests. He was constantly attended in his travels by his son, M. J. Gamba, lieutenant of dragoons, who has just arrived in Paris from St. Petersburgh.

The first public opening of the Conservatory of the Arts and Sciences, took place on the 8th of January, and the sitting was terminated by M. J. B. Say, who spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen*,—Be not deceived, industry and civilization are one and the same thing. What places us above the barbarous hordes that traverse the desert wilds of Africa and America? We have occasion to consume productions, and we have the talent to produce them. The arts derive their birth from our wants, and it is the arts which lay the foundation of social order. United, they give a relish for labour; teach us to respect justice; and if they do not entirely repress the vices and natural ferocity of man, they always diminish them in a great degree, and correct their pernicious effects.

"If it is evident that the arts render us better, it is still more so that they make us happier. Next to the satisfaction which man derives from the consciousness that he has done to his family, to his country, to all men, that good which in his situation depended on him, his happiness in this world springs from the sentiment of his existence, and the greatest possible developement of his faculties; and this existence is the more complete—these faculties are the more fully exercised, the more he produces and consumes. It is generally overlooked that in setting bounds to our desires, we voluntarily reduce man nearer to the level of the brute. True it is, that animals enjoy those gifts which heaven sends them, and are content without those which heaven refuses. The Creator has done more for man; in making him capable of increasing the number of his necessities and his pleasures, he has permitted him to extend the circle of his enjoyments. Hence, we but concur in the great end of our creation, and raise the dignity of our nature, when we seek rather to multiply our productions than to limit our desires.

"You have, doubtless, heard it deplored, that coffee, chocolate, and a thousand other superfluities have been introduced, which, say many, our forefathers could do very well without. They also did without shirts; yet we are better for having contracted the want of them, although it has laid us under the necessity of making them; especially, when we consider that the weaver, by manufacturing the linen, gains wherewith to procure himself other enjoyments of the same kind. I have never been able to understand for what reasonable end we should forbid ourselves those enjoyments, which so far from injuring other men, are beneficial to them: and what can be the merit of privations from which no good results?

"But do not imagine that the products of industry limit their effects to the supplying of corporeal wants. If we are enabled to enlighten our minds by scientific resources; if we can traverse the earth and measure the heavens; if we can communicate our thoughts in spite of distance or time; if the imaginative arts attract our admiration to their masterpieces; if poetry and the stage offer us pleasing recreations—it is to a flourishing industry that we owe all these advantages. A thousand such examples pass before your eyes. You will, perhaps, learn better than you have hitherto done, how far we have advanced in civilization, and how much farther we are yet capable of advancing.

"We meet in the world with men attacked by a species of hydrophobia against every kind of progress—men, who, being themselves incapable of contributing to the advancement of the human mind, think that nothing has been done, nothing discovered, nothing cleared up. Admirers of the past, they are blind to the merits of the present, and would fain ravish from us our hopes of the future. Let us learn to despise their objections, which, in the words of Montesquieu, have no foundation

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but in their *facility of talking and incapacity for examining.* Let us march forward; let us advance in the presence of those who exclaim against advancement; this is the only answer worthy of them and of us."

GERMANY.

MM. Spix and Martius, who have lately returned from a voyage to the Brazils, are preparing a detailed account of their observations, which will be published at the expense of the King of Bavaria, with charts, plans, &c. The plants which these naturalists have collected in Brazil and sent to Munich, form already a section of the grand Botanical Garden. The king has been pleased to confer on both of them the decoration of the order of the Bavarian Crown.

ITALY.

M. Scamarella, a Venetian geometrician, announces in the Gazette of Venice of 23d November, that he has solved the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and that he is ready to demonstrate it incontrovertibly to all the mathematicians in the world. According to M. Scamarella, the superficies of a circle is equal to the square of the proportional between the diameter of the circle and a line equal to three-fourths of the same diameter. It is also equal to the square of the circumference multiplied by half the radius, estimating their ratio as seven to twenty-one, and not as seven to twenty-two.

SWITZERLAND.

In spite of its detractors, and the hostile insinuations made against it, the system of mutual instruction is constantly making fresh progress. In the course of the last year, Lancasterian schools have been established in the towns of Carouge and Versoix, and in the communes of Lancy, Perly, Certoux, Menier, and Cholec. The government, ever ready to favour useful undertakings, has liberally supplied the wants of these new institutions, the benefit of which it designs to extend successively to every part of the canton. The extensive building recently erected in the court of the college of Geneva, is capable of holding from three to four hundred scholars.

GREECE.

The city of Agwadi or Kydoniais, destroyed by the Turks, in July, 1821, in consequence of an insurrection excited by the Hydriot Flotilla, was founded only about fifty years ago, by a Greek ecclesiastic, named Johannes Oikonomos. It was then a poor village with four or five hundred inhabitants. Oikonomos, a protegée of the famous banker, Petraski, obtained a firman from the Porte, which appointed him waywode of the village, with a power to prohibit any Turk of distinction from residing there. He was allowed also to organize a municipal administration, with a proviso that the Porte should send a Cadi or Turkish Judge. Oikonomos introduced a number of Greeks from the Archipelago, and with order and good management, commerce and the arts flourished. The city contained nearly 30,000 inhabitants, not including many thousand strangers, domiciliated for a short period, and all Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, were not admitted. Within the city were 3000 houses, built of stone. There was a college or school for 300 young persons, with twenty-four soap manufactories, thirty-six oil mills, and a number of other trading establishments. The people elected three *Gerontes* or senators, nine *Proesti,* or principal citizens, and two Grammatikoi, or secretaries, who formed the *Koinos,* or municipal council. But the inhabitants growing rich, plunged into vice and extravagance, and were so basely ungrateful as to denounce to the Porte, the generous Oikonomos, as acting the despot. That extraordinary character died in 1791, of grief, or, as some say, of poison. Such was this little Greek republic, flourishing and considerable, till in a premature attempt to be independent of the Porte, it was involved in complete destruction.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

A LATE examination by Mr. FAREY, of the north-western slope of the Snowdonian range of mountains in the vicinity of Bangor, enables us to state, that there is here none of that *mantle-shape* to the superficial strata, or lapping of the rocks round a projecting central mass, which too sanguine theorists have assumed to be almost almost universal. The valuable strata of *roofing-slate,* for which Carnarvonshire has long been famous, have been the object of Mr. Farey's particular research, whence it appears, that these rocks constitute a series of at least a dozen thick rocks of *slate* properly so called, from

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from their familiar character, interlaid by various other thick rocks of a massive and stony character, most of them not at all laminated, and which latter rock have therefore, along with very numerous others composing the bulk of Wales, been often improperly denominated *slate-rocks*; grey-wacke slate rocks, some would now call them, but Mr. Farey, though disapproving the use of the term slate in this case, still adheres to the name given by him in 1811 to rocks of a similar character in Charnwood Forest, viz. coarse slate. The breadth of surface made by the slate series is not less than two miles; the bridge over the Ogwen at Ogwen Bank, near the great Penrhyn Slate Quarries, at five miles SE. by S. of Bangor, stands upon or near to the south-eastern limit of this series, near where this limit crosses the new parliamentary road from London to Holyhead; and a new bridge on this road, over the Ogwen, at two miles and a half SE. from Bangor, stands on the most north-western rock of this series.

The *range* of this series of strata northward from the Ogwen, is nearly N.NE.; but in the contrary direction this range is near SW. by S. owing to a slight curvature of the strata, amounting to about 13°, where they cross the vale of Ogwen. The *dip* is very rapid or steep, appearing almost upright in some places near the south-eastern part of this series, but in proceeding thence northwestward, there appears a general tendency to a decrease of the dip, which continues to the coast, near to which the dip does not in places exceed 1 in 1, or 45°, and the direction of this dip, seems invariably *to the southeastward*, whereby these strata appear to pass in under the Snowdonian mountains.

This same direction in the dip of the coarse slate rocks, seems, with a very few local exceptions, to continue from Ogwen Bank, along the line of the parliamentary road, past Corwen and Llangollen, to where this vast coarse slate series passes under the *unconformable rocks* of the coal series, near to the great Pont-y-Cysyllte aqueduct. In like manner, from near Bangor north-westward, the same direction of dip of the coarse slate series to the south-eastward continues, perhaps with some trifling local exceptions, across Anglesea, having on its surface, two lengthened hollows in a NE. and SW. direction nearly: one of which hollows or troughs, on the coarse slate, nearly coincides with the Menai, and the other with the Cefni river, in which hollows, unconformable portions of the coal series are seen, underlaid by the limestones of that important series. The *Anti-Smithian Subscription Map*, published in May, 1820, is, as to these points, pronounced by Mr. Farey to be *exceedingly erroneous*, and in nowise answering the high expectations which were previously raised concerning it, or justifying the encomiums which some of its reverend partizans are in the habit of bestowing upon it. The colours of the slate in the Carnarvonshire, slate series are very various; usually they are distinguished into *blue, purple, green* and *red*: the former is in fact a grey purple, others are blueish and reddish purple, grey light green, and bright or cherry red. Nearly all the slate here raised, seems very durable; but that from the *blue* or highest rock of the series, is in the greatest repute, not merely for its colour, but the flatness and thinness of its lamina, which yet are not apt to separate spontaneously on exposure to the weather.

M. Bizio of Venice, says, "In repeating the beautiful experiment of Brugnatelli on the colouring matter of coffee, I observed that when a drop of the infusion or decoction of the grain fell upon a piece of cloth, it formed a yellow spot surrounded with a beautiful green border. I attributed this green colour to the oxidation of the oil of coffee. In order to fix that colour I boiled a hectogramme of coffee powder and reduced the decoction to eight hectogrammes. I added an equal quantity of sulphate of copper dissolved in water, and used as a precipitate a solution of caustic soda. A deposit was formed weighing 105 grammes, which, on drying in the air, took a green colour; the more it was exposed to the air while it remained humid, the brighter the colour became. Water, ether, alcohol and the alkaline subcarbonates had no effect on the colour. Ammonia indicated the presence of copper; caustic potash changed it to sky blue, and took itself a green colour; caustic soda did not alter it, and received but a slight tinge of the green. The deposit, which is a true lac, resists acids sufficiently well, and, with the exception of the sulphuric and oxalic, no others destroy the colour totally. Acetic acid in dissolving this lac produces a solution of a much finer green.

Mr. John Murray has published some curious observations on the temperature of a room indicated by two thermometers at different altitudes. Two thermometers being placed one on the floor, and the other suspended 6½ feet above it, between the 5th and 24th of November, indicated differences of from 1¼ to 5°, the greater heat being in that 6½ feet above the floor. He says that Breguet's *Thermomètre Métallique*, in a still room without a fire, in the summer months, readily communicated the difference in temperature between the floor and a chair, and between this last and the table.

Captain Basil Hall, states that occultations of the stars by the moon are *easily discernible at sea;* and that he himself has made several observations of this kind. This mode of determining the longitude would be much preferable to that by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

Dr. Seebeck has communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in three different sittings, a discovery on the magnetic phœnomena inherent in all metals and many earths, according to the difference of the degrees of heat.

BRITISH

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BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CX. *For repealing the Duties imposed on Husbandry Horses, and to make perpetual several Acts for reducing the Duties on certain Horses and Mules.*

CAP. CXI. *To empower the Commissioners in Great Britain for the Execution of several Acts for authorizing the Issue of Exchequer Bills for carrying on of Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor, to extend the Time for the Payment of certain Advances under the said Acts.*

CAP. CXII. *To grant, for the Term of Five Years, additional Stamp Duties on certain Proceedings in the Courts of Law, and to repeal certain other Stamp Duties in Ireland.*

CAP CXIII.—*To continue several Acts for the Relief of Persons compounding for Assessed Taxes from an annual Assessment, for a further Term; and to amend the Acts relating to Assessments and Compositions of Assessed Taxes.*

I. Assessments for the Year ending 5th April, 1822, to remain to the same Amount if compounded for, in respect of Windows and Houses for Six Years, and in respect of the other Assessed Taxes for Five Years.

IV. No Composition shall be entered into or renewed under this Act, for any Duty or Duties of Assessed Taxes, other than the Duties on Dwelling Houses mentioned in the Schedules of an Act passed in the Forty-eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, marked (A. and B.;) and the other Duties of Assessed Taxes on the following Articles, forming the Establishments of the Persons or Person so compounding, and retained, employed, kept, and used for their, his, or her own Use, and not for or to the Use, Benefit, or Profit of any other Person or Persons, or to be lent or let to hire: viz. the Duties on Servants mentioned in the Schedule of the said Act, and in the Schedule of another Act, passed in the Fifty-second Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, marked (C.) No. 1 and No. 2; on Carriages mentioned in the Schedules of the said Acts respectively, marked (D.) No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4; on Horses, Mares, and Geldings, mentioned in the Schedules of the said Acts respectively, marked (E.) No. 1 and No. 3, and (F.) No. 1, whether such Horses, Mares, or Geldings are subject to the Rates mentioned in the said Acts, or to any reduced Duty by any subsequent Act or Acts; on Dogs mentioned in the Schedule of the said Acts, marked (G.;) on Persons in respect of using or wearing Hair Powder, mentioned in the Schedule of the said Act, passed in the Forty-eighth Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, marked (I;) and on Persons in respect of using or wearing Armorial Bearings or Ensigns, mentioned in the Schedule of the said last mentioned Act, marked (K.;) and every such Composition which shall comprise any other Duty or Duties than the Duties enumerated, shall be void and of no Effect in respect of such other Duties, and for which the Party shall be subject to Assessment as if no such Composition had been entered into, according to the Laws in force relating to such Assessments.

V. Persons assessed to the Duties on Houses for the Year ending the 5th April, 1822, may compound on the Amount assessed in that Year, paying an additional Duty of 5*l.* per Cent.

VI. Exception as to Taxes in respect of Articles kept for Trade, &c.

VII. Compositions on Dwelling Houses to be renewed on the same Terms.

VIII. Compounders on the other Assessed Taxes may renew the same on the Amount charged thereby, together with a further Duty of 5*l.* per Cent.

IX. Persons desirous of continuing their former Compositions to deliver their Contract or Copy with Notice before the 5th April, 1822.

X. Persons having Compounded and reduced their Establishments may Compound *de novo*, on the Assessment of 1822, on Notice within Three Months, and a Return.

XI. Persons who, since Compounding have succeeded to Estates and kept larger Establishments, excepted from the Benefit of Renewal, but may contract *de novo* on the next Year's Assessment. Persons having Compounded on a less Amount of Duty than ought to have been included, excepted from the Benefit of Renewal, but may contract *de novo* on the next Year's Assessment.

XVII. Compounders entitled to the like Privileges of opening Windows, increasing Establishment, &c. as under former Acts.

XVIII. Compositions on Houses and on the other Assessed Taxes although in the same Contract, to be deemed distinct Compositions. Compositions on the other Assessed Taxes to include the whole Assessed. Persons Assessed in Two or more Places to deliver Certificates of the Amount;

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Amount; also those who have Compounded in a different Division than where they are entitled to Renew. Compositions on Houses may be Compounded for without including the other Taxes, and *vice versâ*.

XIX. Compounders not liable to Penalty of Assessed Tax Acts, except Penalty for Concealment to evade Assessment of any Duty for the Year ending 5th April, 1822, or other Concealment to evade the Amount of Composition.

XX Persons occupying Houses, or keeping Articles Compounded for by other Persons, or set up by other Persons under Colour of the Composition, to be liable to Duty. Intent to defraud, Treble the Amount of Duty.

XXI. Persons procuring a Contract to be entered into to a less Amount than ought to be included, the Contract to be void, and the Offender to forfeit 50*l*.

XXII. Persons having diminished their Establishment during their Residence out of Great Britain, or residing out of Great Britain, not entitled to Compound.

[We do not know what amount of revenue has been anticipated by this complicated statute, but its provisions are, in truth, so complicated, that we should imagine very few persons could or would entangle themselves with it.]

CAP. CXIV. *For the Conveyance, Surrender, and Assignment of Estates in Fee, for Lives, or Terms of Years, which shall be vested in Trust, or by way of Mortgage, in Idiots and Lunatics, not having been found such by Inquisition.*

CAP. CXV. *To repeal so much of an Act, of the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, relating to Bankrupts, as requires the Meetings under Commissions of Bankrupt to be holden in the Guild-hall of the City of London; and for building Offices in the said City for the Meetings of the Commissioners; and for the more regular Transaction of Business in Bankruptcy.*

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH,

With an HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

IT is singular that, whilst our geographers are exploring and defining the most remote and inaccessible regions of the globe, so great a portion of the Continent of Africa should still present a blank upon our maps. The work of enquiry and civilization is, however, advancing from several opposite points; and in no part do the steps of our intrepid travellers seem to be pushed further, or with more flattering success, than in the southern latitudes of this immense continent. Our curiosity has been particularly gratified by the perusal of Mr. W. I. BURCHELL'S *Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa*. This gentleman, attended by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kramer, two missionaries, and by a number of Hottentots, never exceeding ten, penetrated more than five hundred miles into the interior, and found his labours amply repaid, not only by the acquisition of local knowledge, but by the discovery of many new specimens in natural history and botany. Commencing his journey in the autumn of 1810, and continuing it through the two following years, Mr. Burchell proceeded from Cape Town to Klaarwater, the residence of the missionaries, whence he made successive excursions into the surrounding country. He continued there a considerable time, and proceeded in a northern direction as far as 26 degrees south latitude, advancing ultimately to the Maadjé Mountains, which are far north of Klaarwater. Mr. Burchell's highly interesting adventures and discoveries, narrated in the form of a journal, are illustrated by many coloured plates and wood cuts, sketched, for the most part, on the spot, with his own hand.

A rich fund of political and personal anecdote is presented to the public in the *Memoirs of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George the Second, by* HORACE WALPOLE, Earl of Orford, from the original manuscript. We are not surprised at the clamour which is raised against the posthumous discoveries of the noble author. The follies and vices of the great can never be so fully disclosed as by one of their own order; and, whatever might be the motives of the author, we thank him for admitting us, so far as he has done, behind the scenes. At the same time, Lord Orford is by no means to be regarded as an impartial or very sagacious historian. His personal piques and political animosities were as strong as his powers of satire and sarcasm. After making proper allowances for these disqualifying prejudices, enough of truth, and an infinite variety of entertainment, will remain, for the edification of the readers

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readers of this very original and curious production.

We have found much to interest and amuse us in the *Illustrations of Japan, &c.* by M. TITSINGH, translated from the French, and forming a large quarto volume, ornamented with plates, from original Japanese designs. The author was, for a long period, the chief Dutch agent in Japan, and availed himself, with great diligence, of the uncommon facilities which presented themselves to him, of acquiring a knowledge of the history and customs of that singular nation. Under the history of the sovereigns of that country, we find a great mass of very curious and characteristic anecdote. This is the most attractive portion of the work. The remainder consists of a very minute description of the marriage and funeral ceremonies. There are also many particulars relative to the literature, science, and traditions of Japan, which are highly curious. We understand that the collections made by M. Titsingh furnish abundant materials for further works, which will extend our information on this subject as far as the suspicious policy of the Japanese government would permit foreign enquiries to proceed.

We think it our duty to advert to the important results communicated in *A Letter to C. H. Parry, M.D. on the Influence of Artificial Eruptions, by* EDWD. JENNER, Esq. M.D. &c. This expedient has been employed by the author in a long list of cases, with decided benefit; and with particular success in the treatment of maniacal patients. Dr. Jenner does not seem to us to exaggerate his facts, or inclined to push his conclusions further than those facts fairly warrant; and if his observations should be confirmed, as we think they will be, by future experiments, he will have conferred an essential service on his species by pointing out another mode, at once simple and efficacious, of combating so dreadful and obstinate a distemper.

Among the various educational works with which the press now abounds, we have had occasion to remark *Munusculum Juventuti seu Phædri Fabulæ, versibus hexametris concinnatæ*, by DANIEL FRENCH, Esq. barrister at Law. This work is not so much intended to explain the sense of the original fables, as to illustrate the rules of Latin composition. We always thought Phædrus a book very well calculated, in its original form, for the younger classes of Latin scholars; and we should, therefore, have been better pleased, if Mr. French had confined himself to his own able translations of Addison's Spectators, which form a considerable part of the book. We must add, however, that Mr. French's verse presents a very respectable specimen of modern Latin, and that the volume proves him to be a scholar of the first rank.

The admirers of Cowper will be much gratified by a little volume, descriptive of that Poet's *Rural Walks*, displayed in a series of views near Olney. The plates, fifteen in number, are very neatly executed, and represent the scenery exemplified in his principal poems, the beauties of which appear to be of that mild and tranquil character best suited to his retired and gentle disposition. As the scenes of Cowper's lonely meditations, and sketched by his pen, these landscapes possess an interest, to which, aided by all the skill of the artist, they could otherwise make no pretension. A short memoir of the poet's life is prefixed to the volume; and the views are accompanied by clever descriptive sketches, which, taken altogether, convey a very complete idea of this part of the country.

Some interest in the events of the rebellion in 1745, has been excited by the Memoirs of the Chevalier de Johnstone; and this circumstance has, we presume, given birth to the reprint of the *History of the Rebellion in Scotland in* 1745, by JOHN HOME, Esq. author of "Douglas," a tragedy, &c. There is much attraction in the dramatic celebrity of this name; and to this, we think, Mr. Home's reputation must be confined. The work in question met with a very cold reception at the time of its original publication, when the public mind was much more alive to its subject; and it has slumbered, without interruption, to the present period. We cannot say that its fate was unmerited; it is written in a heavy and awkward style, and many of the details, particularly of incidents in which the author was personally engaged, are exceedingly trifling and tedious. The chief merit of Mr. Home consists in the pains which he bestowed in collecting information on the spot, and the fidelity, if not the judgment, with which he has recorded it.

The Revenge of Taran, a dramatic poem, by EDWARD BALL, has, we observe, reached a second edition; the first, as we are informed by the author, having met with a flattering reception, and excited lively concern in the minds of several distinguished literary characters. Of what nature was the concern thus excited we are not told, and we are unwilling to put an ill-natured construction on the word; but if left to form an opinion of this volume, unbiassed by the judgment of others, we should certainly differ widely from the authorities above alluded to. It appears to us to be a very crude and indifferent composition, and we look into it in vain for any gleam of genius which might afford the promise of something better hereafter.

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The Spirit of the Lakes, or Mucruss Abbey, by Miss LUBY, is a poem in three cantos, descriptive of the beauties of the Lake of Killarney, on which is engrafted the tragical catastrophe of a maiden crossed in love. These are very pretty materials for a lady's pen, and they are worked up with some degree of talent. The verse is easy and melodious, and with the exception of a little tinge of affectation, we find nothing that we are disposed to find fault with. There are some interesting notes annexed; and the volume is, on the whole, creditable to Miss Luby's abilities and likely to please her readers.

We have long been acquainted with some of the ballads and lighter pieces of Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, and admired their simple and natural beauties, in which they so closely resemble the old Scotch lyrics, as to have deceived very good judges. To a collection of these songs Mr. Cunningham has now added a dramatic poem, called *Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*, the story of which is founded on tradition, and is expanded by the fine imagination of Mr. C. into a very beautiful and interesting drama. It was not written, nor is it calculated, in its present form, for representation, but from the poetry with which it teems, it cannot fail to please in the closet. Amongst the smaller pieces the Mermaid of Galloway is a fine specimen of the romantic ballad. There is a genuine spirit of poetry in this volume, which throws all defects into the shade, and which must add considerably to the reputation which the author already enjoys.

Retrospection, by ARTHUR BROOKE, (the poetical name of a gentleman residing in Canterbury,) is a poem in blank verse, in which the author, from a review of past ages, infers the encreasing knowledge and happiness, and the ultimate perfection of mankind. The sentiments are distinguished by a bold and free spirit of inquiry, and evidently proceed from an original and powerful mind. We do not find many of the flowers of poetry in his composition, which owes its principal attraction to the force of thought and feeling which pervades it. There is more fancy displayed in the minor poems, some of which, formed on the model of Lord Byron's lyrical pieces, and expressive of the author's personal feelings, are written with much energy and passion. In truth, the volume proves that the author possesses all the qualities necessary to the true poetical character.

Spare Minutes; or, Resolved Meditations and Premeditated Resolutions, by ARTHUR WARWICK, 1637, reprinted 1822. This excellent little manual is one of the most elegant reprints we have ever seen. The size and form is perfectly novel, and the typographical execution peculiarly elegant. It consists of maxims, religious, practical and moral: the style is lively, but quaint, and abounding in antitheses: the similitudes are striking, and the brevity, which was the author's continued study, gives a peculiar appearance of strength to his thoughts, while it detracts from their real grace. His athletic form appears bursting through its scanty apparel. He cannot argue without a reason, and cannot reason without a maxim. His work is a string of proverbial meditations and meditated proverbs, and his life appears to have been as full of worth as his thoughts, and as brief as his book. There are two curious emblematical frontispieces, with explanations in verse by George Withers and Francis Quarles, &c. For a fuller account of the work we refer our readers to the second volume of the *Retrospective Review*.

The rage for Anecdotes, and the universal gratification which this species of reading affords, have led to the production of an *Anecdote Library*, printed in an economical form. It contains above two thousand articles, many of them original, and others selected from the most authentic sources. As a book combining entertainment and instruction, it will be found to have no superior in the language; and from its nature and just pretensions will in due time be found in situations where there is no other book. At the same time as the language is good, and the morals pure, it is as well adapted to the library of a young lady as to the tables of a coffee house, or the cabinet of a man of fashion.

To those who are about to pay a visit to the watering places in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, we recommend as a very pleasant travelling companion, a small volume which has been lately published under the title of *An Excursion to Brighton, with an account of the Royal Pavilion; a Visit to Tunbridge Wells, and a Trip to Southend;* in a series of letters to a pupil in Wales, with an alphabetical list of all the watering places in the kingdom, by JOHN EVANS, LL.D. There is certainly in this volume a more than usual quantity of entertaining anecdote and information, collected together by the ingenious author.

Dinan, a Romance, is a clever little work. The author professes to have beguiled in its composition, an hour of indisposition or idleness, and its perusal may, with the same view, be safely recommended to his readers. The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the Severn in the time of the Plantagenets, and the plot turns upon the feuds between the families of the Barons Dinan and Mortimer. There is not much diversity of incident, but what there is, is well imagined and narrated with spirit, and

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and the catastrophe of the younger Dinan is very striking. We regret that the ingenious author has prescribed such narrow limits to his pen, and could be well content to accompany him over a wider range on some future occasion.

We have before us No. XXXVIII of the *Pamphleteer*. It contains nine distinct articles, two of which are original; but our allotted space will only allow us to notice a limited number. *Vindiciæ Britannicæ, a vindication of the people from the charge of blasphemy, &c.* forms the fifth article, and is a powerful appeal to every reasonable and unprejudiced mind, on the conduct of ministers with regard to the suppression of blasphemous and seditious works; on the little danger to the church from their circulation; and on the liberty of the press in matters of religion. The author has displayed great ability as well in the style of the work, as in the force and distribution of his arguments. His letter on the freedom of the press, we think peculiarly excellent. Another article which deserves notice, is from the pen of the late Dr. Vicesimus Knox, and consists of *Remarks on Grammar Schools*. It is distinguished by that flowing and eloquent style, which is so deservedly appreciated in the other treatises of this author; and will be read with interest even by those who, like ourselves, are inclined to differ from him in their estimate of the importance and consequences of public schools.

The pressure of more important matter, has compelled us to postpone noticing *The hand of Providence manifested*; but we hardly need to apologize for the delay. It is a common-place tale, but not uninteresting; written in a hard familiar style, which is, however, at times, both natural and expressive. The object of the story is to illustrate the punishment of vice and the reward of virtue, in the opposite conduct and success of two brothers. It is interspersed with some copper-plate engravings, which ought to have been omitted.

The Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL has published an account of his *Travels in South Africa*, undertaken at the request of the London Missionary Society, being his second journey into the interior of that country. His former tour was made in the year 1813, and published two years afterwards. The boundary of his progress on that occasion was the settlement of Lattakoo; but he has now carried his researches at least one hundred and sixty miles beyond that place. His whole journey occupied about ten months, during which time he visited various missions, which appear, by his account, to be in a prosperous condition. Although not so replete with original matter as his former work, we think Mr. Campbell's present publication is equally meritorious and entertaining.

We are glad to see a translation of DUPIN'S *View of the History and actual State of the Military*, by an Officer. In this elaborate work the learned author has not only treated of the strength and management of our armies, but takes a general view of the civil administration connected with them, and the manner in which the war department is conducted in the various government offices. It is not easy for a foreigner, and particularly a Frenchman, to divest himself of prejudices; and whilst we admit, that very high encomium is due to M. Dupin for the liberality he has shewn in stating the result of his enquiries, we cannot shut our eyes to various errors, arising partly from feelings of partiality, and partly from incorrect or deficient information. We feel, however, so well pleased with the original work, that we differ from the translator in thinking that the abridgements he has made were necessary, at least to the great extent to which he has carried them.

Epigrams, and other short Poems on various subjects, by EDWARD TRAPP PILGRIM, esq. if not entirely without ingenuity, certainly do not display any great originality of wit. They consist, as the title denotes, of a collection of poetical witticisms, most of which, we believe, have been long current, and have merely been versified for this book. We have attempted to find something new, which we might extract as a specimen of the rest, for the amusement of our readers, but we refrain from doing so, in the belief that the omission will be equally to their advantage and that of Mr. Pilgrim.

We have perused, with much satisfaction, a collection of tales, for the most part, if not altogether original, called *Stories after Nature*. They exhibit much tenderness of feeling, and many of them may claim considerable merit, both in the construction of the story and the style of execution. The model which the author has chosen, seems to be the graver class of Boccaccio's novels, and he has thrown an air of antiquity over his narratives, by adopting, more, perhaps, than we can approve of, the phraseology and grammatical structure of our earlier prose writers. We cannot now expect to bring our language back to the standard of the age of Elizabeth, and any attempt to do so savours strongly of affectation. This is the great fault of the volume in question, to which, as the novelist has not thought proper to affix his name, we shall not ascribe an author; but we think his name is written legibly in every page of the book, where we recognize the same beauties and blemishes,

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blemishes, which offer themselves to notice in his poetry. He has given, in the pages before us, another honourable proof of his talents and attainments; to which, while we point out his defects, we do not hesitate to do justice.

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This is a sonata of the higher class. The movements (three in number) are elaborate in their construction, and brilliant in their effect. The first, in common time, is very spirited throughout; the second, an adagio in three quavers, is elegant and tender; and the third, a polonaise in three crotchets, is novel and animated. To hear them, is to feel that the piece is the production of a mind superiorly gifted, and that considerable as is the effort, still greater things may be hereafter expected from the same source.

Number 1 *of National Rondos, arranged by D. Sartini.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Considering that nothing more was aimed at in the production of this little piece, than the furnishing an agreeable and useful exercise for young practitioners, we feel disposed to give the composer credit for more ability than here meets the eye. The passages flow with so remarkable an ease and freedom, as to indicate that the composition was an impromptu, rather than a studied production; and that it is to be considered as the sportive emanation of unexerted talent.

DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—So little of variety has occurred at either of the patent theatres since our last, that this month, we have, comparatively, but a small field for observation. At Covent Garden, *Montrose* and *Mother Bunch*, have so far continued to keep the stage, as only to admit of the occasional relief afforded by the performance of *The Exile*, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Rob Roy*, *The School for Scandal*, *A Rowland for an Oliver*, *The Critic*, *The Libertine*, *No Song no Supper*, and a few others pieces, of no particular consequence or distinction, either in themselves, or on account of opportunities they afforded for the display of the great and various talent they employed. The circumstance most worthy our notice, and the attention of the public, is the resignation of Mr. Harris, as manager of this theatre, and the supply of his place, by Mr. C. Kemble.

DRURY LANE.—At this house, *The Veteran*, *The Beggar's Opera*, and *The Duenna*, have furnished the most successful exercise of Miss Ford's vocal powers. Her *Rosa*, *Polly* and *Clara*, have served to display to advantage all her different pretensions as one of the most captivating, if not one of the most finished singers of the day. Mr. Elliston's *Belcour* in the *West Indian*; Mr. Harley's *Marplot*, in *The Busy Body*, and Mr. Kean's completely successful representation of *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*, in *The Man of the World*, have combined their attractions, and have drawn to Old Drury many splendid and profitable audiences.

MEDICAL

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MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

IT has always been a feeling with the author of these essays that to foster a precocious indication of superior intellect on the part of offspring, is to exercise parental power with worse than no effect. Very young children ought to be mere existences; and it were much better that at the age of six years they should be ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet than that they should be puffed out into the swell of Lilliputian learning—be made the wonder of the drawing-room, and the admiration, or more properly, perhaps, speaking, the annoyance of all mamma's visitors. Intellectual, like animal and vegetable growth, must have its seasons, and every thing that is preternaturally forced becomes ultimately feeble. The writer has just been present at the dissection of a child whose faculties of understanding had far outstripped the number of her years—she died of disease in the brain; and it was curious to observe that all the parts of that organ were so inordinately developed as to present the phenomena of adult portions with an infantine whole; and what is further worthy of remark, the bony investments of the encephalic mass were so injected with blood, as to prove that the demand of this fluid from the frame was beyond the measure of supply that the frame could afford. Had this child survived the period of infancy, her youth would probably have been characterised by *Bettyan* forwardness, and her more mature years marked by indications of prematurely exhausted excitability, with little of animal and less of intellectual vigour. The fault and misfortune were here the works of nature, but the case is alluded to for the purpose of checking that disposition which some display to stretch out at once the young mind into more than due or durable extent. Dropsy of the brain is very often the disease of those children whose intellect runs before it can walk.

Between an actually organic injury of the brain and a merely sympathetic disturbance of its healthy functions, it is occasionally difficult to discriminate. A youth is at present under the reporter's care who has been afflicted with fits of a convulsive kind, who is for hours deprived of speech, and even of common comprehension, but who is still, it is hoped, not the subject of positive disease in the brain; since the disturbance of functions is not continuous, but by fits, since there is a freedom from febrile irritation, since a swollen upper lip, and a large pupil of the eye are present; and, finally, because the boy has been benefited by those medicines that have been administered under the impression of worms; true it is that none of these parasitic animals have as yet given demonstrative proof of their existence, but it is not seldom the case that vermifuge drugs do the good that is desired without their exhibition being followed by the immediate expulsion of worms. It is remarkable that the youth in question who had attempted in vain to speak during the whole of a day, very soon after swallowing a fluid ounce of the spirit of turpentine, exclaimed "Now you have hit it." He has had a second dose of this medicine; subsequently a tobacco enema,* and is, at length, apparently convalescent. The idea of deception on the part of the patient will perhaps present itself to the mind of the reader; but that must be a power of dissimulation indeed which would counterfeit the production and repetition of well-marked fits of epilepsy. In the next month's report the termination of this curious case shall be recorded.

Another instance has occurred of radical relief following the administration of small doses of tincture of lytta, where there was every reason to apprehend from the symptoms, an actual oppression upon the brain from an effused fluid,—where, in other words, hydrocephalus appeared completely marked.

It will be recollected that allusion has more than once been made in these papers to the utility of exciting pustular eruptions on the skin by the tartar-emetic ointment, as vicarious of, and critical to, several sorts of morbid irritation. Last evening the reporter took up a pamphlet just published by the celebrated Dr. Jenner, in which this remedial process is recommended in several maladies that are manifested especially through the sentient system—and the authority of Jenner's name is such as to command more attention than is ordinarily due to the laudatory accounts of enthusiasts respecting the efficacy of medicinal novelties.

Since penning the last report, the writer has also been fascinated (for it would be

* The virtues of tobacco as an anthelmintic, the writer thinks, are not appreciated equal to their deservings. Its external application in the way of poultice to the abdomen, will at times dislodge worms that have resisted the influence of internal vermifuges.

injustice

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injustice to use a fainter term,) with "the Confessions of an English Opium Eater." These essays absolutely abound both in medical and moral instruction—they are, besides, master-pieces of graphic style, and cannot, it is conceived, be perused by any individual of taste and feeling without exciting a most powerful interest—without producing a lasting impression.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, March 20, 1822.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE winter just closed, has been one of the mildest within memory or record, throughout Europe; as a necessary consequence, deformed by storms, tempests and floods. Our clay lands sodden with constant moisture, without the benefit of frost, have worked heavily; hence, in improved districts, the dibble has been much in use this season. Great breadths of wheat were sown last month, both in the south and in Scotland, on lands which could not be timely prepared in autumn, and on turnip land, where the plants were seeded and useless. Wheat, indeed, with some exceptions in the poor western districts, is a most extensive crop, more especially in the north. Taken generally, it perhaps never looked better at this season, and that which is thinnest of plant, may not be the least productive in harvest. The yellow edges of the wheat leaf remarked on cold and wet lands, some time since, was to be expected from the state of the soil, and the perpetual vicissitudes of the weather. The risk from winter frosts is now at an end; that very critical one from those cold easterly winds in the spring, which, in regular atmospheric order, succeed a mild winter, are yet in abeyance. There have been, however, fortunate exceptions; under one of these, from a great crop of wheat, will follow great effects. The appearance of the country, with respect to the lands and the crops, is universally favourable. Great evaporation has taken place, and the soil is every where getting into the finest state. The grass has a beautiful verdure, and all the spring crops are getting in with expedition, and without any hindrance from the weather. The fall of lambs has been generally successful, and the country is so abundantly, and equally replenished with both live and dead stock, that great and increasing as our population is, a riddance of the surplus, at any rate, cannot always be found in the markets. What say the disciples of Malthus, British or Continental, to a dispensation like this? Good corn-fed pork has been sold, in some distant country markets, at 3d. per pound. Spring prices lower than the autumnal: *a certain sign of the natural and gradual descent to the lowest level.* The shew for fruit is most luxuriant and beautiful. The farming interest, almost universally, is in a most deplorable and heart-breaking state. We are suffering the consequences of a most unjust, unnatural and UNSUCCESSFUL war. The causes of our distress lie in the smallest possible compass, and it is lamentable to see the public mind vacillating and led astray, by such loads of inapplicable sophistry and of fallacies, which are issuing from all quarters. Every projector—with the exception of those, who are obviously turning out a tub to amuse the great leviathan, and profit by the guidance of the huge and ductile monster—naturally attaches infallibility to his plan; but such do not consider we are actually under the influence of that dreadful dilemma, in which, the relief fondly hoped for, is not within the immediate ken or the reach of human wit. There are causes which are imperious, and must be left to work their legitimate effects. We would recommend to our countrymen, as a model, the noble and independent petitions from THORNEY in Ely. We lament the horrible dissolution of morals among the country labourers in these *religious* days. Our letters from the Principality, we regret to state, give fresh instances of the inhumanity and impolicy of landlords in their conduct towards their poor tenantry, who, on the contrary, have the most just title to the utmost kindness, forbearance and support.

The season altogether has been one of the mildest upon record, the prevailing winds have been chiefly west and south west, nevertheless there has been little or no rain, but for weeks together, clear sunny days. The thermometer, through the winter has ranged between 40° and 50°; and not more than once or twice has any ice been seen, while there has been no snow in Middlesex. Under these circumstances vegetation was never more forward and promising, and most articles have appeared in Covent Garden market a month earlier than usual.

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—Mutton 2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. (dairy) 5s. 0d—Bacon 3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.—Raw Fat 2s. 7d. to 3s. 4d.—Wheat 36s. to 60s. old 65s. to 70s.—Rye 0s. 0d. to 0s.—Barley 16s. to 30s.—Oats 14s. to 28s.—The quartern loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 50s. to 84s. 0d.—Clover do. 45s. to 100s.—Straw 27s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.—Rye Straw 42s.—Coals in the Pool 31s. 0d. to 41s.

Middlesex, March 25, 1822.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*Feb.* 27.			*March* 22.		
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 0 0 to 4 0 0			3 0 0 to 4 0 0		per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 6 0 .. 5 10 0			5 4 0 .. 5 7 0		ditto.
Coffee, ———, fine	5 16 0 .. 6 0 0			6 10 0 .. 6 18 0		ditto.
———, Mocha	13 0 0 .. 20 0 0			12 0 0 .. 18 0 0		per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8¼ .. 0 0 9¼			0 0 8½ .. 0 0 9½		per lb.
———, Demerara	0 0 9½ .. 0 1 0			0 0 9½ .. 0 1 0		ditto.
Currants	5 5 0 .. 5 15 0			5 10 0 .. 5 13 0		per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 3 0 .. 4 8 0			3 3 0 .. 4 8 0		ditto.
Flax, Riga	57 0 0 .. 58 0 0			55 0 0 .. 0 0 0		per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	53 0 0 .. 0 0 0			52 0 0 .. 53 0 0		ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 0 0 .. 4 10 0			3 0 0 .. 4 10 0		per cwt
———, Sussex, do.	3 5 0 .. 5 0 0			3 5 0 .. 5 0 0		ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	8 0 0 .. 8 10 0			8 0 0 .. 8 10 0		per ton
———, Pigs	5 0 0 .. 6 10 0			5 0 0 .. 6 10 0		ditto.
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0 .. 0 0 0			39 0 0 .. 0 0 0		per jar
———, Galipoli	66 0 0 .. 0 0 0			66 0 0 .. 0 0 0		per ton.
Rags	1 18 0 .. 0 0 0			1 18 0 .. 0 0 0		per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 16 0 .. 4 0 0			3 14 0 .. 4 0 0		ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0			0 14 0 .. 0 16 0		ditto.
———, East India	0 10 0 .. 0 12 0			0 10 0 .. 0 12 0		ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 0 1 .. 1 1 4			1 1 0 .. 1 1 4		per lb
———, Bengal, skein	0 13 1 .. 0 16 7			0 13 1 .. 0 16 7		ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 8 9 .. 0 9 0			0 8 9 .. 0 9 0		per lb
———, Cloves	0 3 9 .. 0 0 0			0 3 9 .. 0 0 0		ditto.
———, Nutmegs	0 3 9 .. 0 3 10			0 3 9 .. 0 3 10		ditto.
———, Pepper, black	0 0 7½ .. 0 0 7¾			0 0 7½ .. 0 0 0		ditto.
———, ———, white	0 1 4 .. 0 1 6			0 1 3 .. 0 1 6		ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3 6 .. 0 4 2			0 3 6 .. 0 4 2		per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0 1 3 .. 0 1 7			0 1 2 .. 0 1 7		ditto.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0 1 7 .. 0 1 8			0 1 11 .. 0 2 1		ditto.
Sugar, brown	0 0 0 .. 0 0 0			2 17 0 .. 3 0 0		per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	3 11 0 .. 3 15 0			3 12 0 .. 3 17 0		per cwt.
———, East India, brown	0 14 0 .. 0 16 0			0 12 0 .. 0 15 0		ditto.
———, lump, fine	4 15 0 .. 4 18 0			4 15 0 .. 5 0 0		per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	2 0 0 .. 2 1 0			2 6 6 .. 0 0 0		per cwt.
———, Russia, yellow	2 14 0 .. 2 18 0			2 3 0 .. 0 0 0		ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6½ .. 0 0 0			0 2 5½ .. 0 2 6		per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0 4 0 .. 0 0 0			0 3 1 .. 0 3 7		ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	22 0 0 .. 33 0 0			22 0 0 .. 33 0 0		per pipe
———, Port, old	24 0 0 .. 55 0 0			24 0 0 .. 55 0 0		ditto
———, Sherry	25 0 0 .. 60 0 0			25 0 0 .. 60 0 0		per butt

Premiums of Insurance...Guernsey or Jersey, 20s. 0d.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. 0d.—Belfast, 20s. 0d.—Hambro', 20s. 0d. — Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 6gs. to 12gs.

Course of Exchange, March 22.— Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 2.—Paris, 25 30.—Leghorn, 47¼.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 560l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Derby, 135l.—Ellesmere, 60l.—Grand Surrey 56l. 0s.—Grand Union, 21l 0s.—Grand Junction, 235l.—Grand Western, 3l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 350l.—Leicester, 290l.—Loughbro', 3400l.—Oxford, 670l. Trent and Mersey, 1900l.—Worcester, 25l.—East India Docks, 162l.—London, 105½l.—West India, 182l.—Southwark Bridge, 22l.—Strand. 5l. 5s. Royal Exchange Assurance, 254l.—Albion, 50l. 0s.—Globe, 133l. 0s.—Gas Light Company, 65l. 0s. City Ditto, 110l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 22d was 78⅞9/8 9; 3 per cent. consols, 80¼; 5 per cent. navy 103⅛ 8.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 13s. 9d —Silver in bars 4s. 11d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of Feb.* 1822, *and the 20th of March*, 1822: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 122.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ALWIN, R. P. Elm-street, Gray's Inn-lane, brewer. (Fielder and Co. *attorvies.*

Andrade, A. Lancaster, banker. (Beverley.

Andrade, A. and T. Wordswick, Lancaster, bankers. (Ravenhill and Co.

Ansell, J. Filkins, Oxfordshire, miller. (Russell and Son.

Armstrong, J. Reading, linen-draper. (Jones. Atkinson,

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Atkinson, T. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co.
Atkins, J. Hamstall Redware, Staffordshire, miller. (Rudall.
Avison, J. Aldwick, Yorkshire, butter-factor. (Stocker and Co.
Bishop, J. Cheltenham, tailor and draper. (King and son.
Blyth, G. W. and F. Birmingham, merchants. (Alexander.
Brewer, S. Alderton, Suffolk, coal-mercht. (Hone.
Boucher, C. Cheltenham, cabinet maker. (Patten.
Bratt, W. Stone, Stafford, grocer. (Wheeler.
Burton, G. Knottingley, Yorkshire, vessel-builder. (Fisher and Co.
Button, W. Bicester, Oxford, innkeeper. (Ulmney.
Butler, P. Little Bolton, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Adlington and Co.
Byrne, P. H. Bucklersbury, Manchester, warehouseman. (Freeman and Co.
Cater, S. Rattlesden, Suffolk, grocer. (Dixons.
Child, J. Aldermanbury, hosier. (Hindman.
Chittenden, E. Ashford, Kent, ironmonger. (Swain and Co.
Clough, R. Sharples, Lancashire, calico-printer. (Adlington and Co.
Colley, B. Posenhall, Shropshire, farmer. (Bigg.
Congdon, T. Torquay, Devonshire, merchant. (Williams.
Copland, W. Holt, Norfolk, miller. (Bridges.
Copley, B. and W. Hirst, Doncaster, iron-founders. (Battye.
Cossart, J. I. and P. Clement's-lane, wine-merchts. (Richardson.
Cotton, W. Castle Donington, Leicestershire, baker. (Fuller and Co.
Dark, S. W. Red Lion-sq. picture-dealer. (Minchin.
D'Almaine, G. Chandos-street, Covent Garden, embroiderer. (Gaunt and Loftus.
Day, H. and R. Holmes, Tottenham-court-road, linen-drapers. (Hewitt.
Davidson, W. Philpot-lane, merchant. (Gregson.
Dove, F. Berkeley-square, auctioneer. (Richardson and Co.
Edwards, G. H. Craven-street, wine-merchant. (Williams and Co.
Earle, W. Church-street, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Saward.
Early, W. Winchester, grocer. (Allen.
Failes, J. Upwell, Norfolk, farmer. (Farlow.
Field, S. Richmond, wine-merchant. (Gates.
Finch, T. Hammersmith, brewer. (Hubert.
Froggatt, J. jun. Barnsley, druggist. (Williams and Co.
Glover, E. Hardshaw within Windle, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Clarke and Co.
Griffiths, H. Swansea, linen-draper. (Price.
Handford, W. Tavistock, Devonshire, linen-draper. (Bourdillon.
Harbin, T. H. Mainhead, Devonshire, tailor. (Collett and Co.
Hardy, M. and J. Dale, Manchester, warehousemen. (Ellis.
Hargraves, J. Liverpool, miller. (Lowten.
Hedley, J. and T. F. Will, Sunderland, ship-owners. (Beverley,
Hembrey, M. Lambeth-road, victualler. (Chester.
Herbert, E. T. Fetter-lane, oilman. (Broughton.
Herbert, P. late Master of the E. I. ship Thalia, merchant. (Osbaldeston and Co.
Herbert, R. and W. Buckmaster, St. Mary Axe and Ware, merchants. (Hodgson.
Hornblower, W. Brierly-hill Iron-works, Staffordshire, iron-masters. (Jenkins and Co.
Hort, J. Great St. Helens, coal-merchant. (Steel.
Hoyle, T. and J. Lord, Whalley, Lancashire, calico-printers. (Norris.
Joseph, A. Magdalen-row, Goodman's Fields, merchant. (Williams and Co.
Judd, G. Farringdon, cordwainer. (Beckett.
Keene, W. C. Mary-le-bone-lane, farrier. (Hamilton.
Kenyon, T. Brestwich, Lancashire, flour-dealer. (Adlington.
Ketcher, N. Bradwell, Essex, shopkeeper. (Bunn.
Kirkland, I. and Badenoch, I. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers. (Webster and son.
Knight, J. Halifax, merchant. (Beckett.
Larbalestier, J. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, wine-merchant. (Taylor.
Lea, P. H. Prior-place, East lane, Walworth, grocer. (Taylor.
Ledden, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Slade and Co.
Leppingwell, K. Croydon, linen-draper. (Willis and Watson.
Lewis, P. R. Bath-place, New-road, fringe-manufacturer. (Wigley,
Lightfoot, I. Eccleston, Lancashire, miller. (Clarke and Co.
Lord, J. J. Plymouth, spirit-seller. (Darke & Co.
Maddock, R. and Sweed, J. Rosemary-lane, timber-merchants. (Sweet and Co.
Mann, G. and J. Chapel-street, Edgeware-road, brickhayers. (Robinson and Co.
Maydew, T. Colbridge, Staffordshire, blue-manufacturer. (Thomas.
May, W. Newgate-street, victualler. (Clare and Dickenson.
Maullin, T. Dudley, Worcestershire, nail-ironmonger. (Collett and Co.
Miller, R. Minchinhampton, Gloucester, banker. (Dax and Co.
Milthorp, I. Poole, Yorkshire, maltster. (Granger.
Moorsom, W. Scarborough, banker. (Kearsey and Co.
Morton, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. (Hurd and Co.
Mounsher, J. Leonard-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. (Atcheson.
Miller, C. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Sweet & Co.
Otley, G. New Bond-street, tailor. (Smith and Co.
Parker, T. Carlscot Mill, Somerset, mealman. (Price.
Parsons, J. Swaffham, Norfolk, linen-draper. (King.
Pearson, J. Manchester, joiner. (Adlington & Co.
Petitpierre, L. and E. South-street, Finsbury, merchants. (Hutchinson.
Pitts, T. and Colhson, T. Beverley, York, woollen-drapers. (Eyre and Coverdale.
Poole, R. Leeds, grocer. (Neale.
Potter, B. Charlton-row, Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co.
Raine, W. Padstow, mercer. (Thompson and Co.
Reed, W. Little Queen-street, oilman. (Shuter.
Richardson, M. Kirkoswald Cumberland, butcher. (Lowden.
Rickards, J. Dursley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Vizard and Co.
Ride, T. Ashton Keynes, Wilts, tallow-chandler. (Dax and Co.
Rose, I. Ibstock, Leicester, grocer. (Dewes.
Rose, M. Berry Hills, Leicester, farmer. (Long and Austen.
Ross, J. Charlton-street, Somers Town, baker. (Tyron.
Russell, J. Rochester, wine-merchant. (Rippon.
Saintry, T. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, dealer. (Robinson.
Salter, T. Geist, Norfolk, farmer. (Barber, L.
Savage, J. Broadway, Worcestershire, pig-dealer. (Taylor and Co.
Scarth, W. Morley, York, merchant. (Wilson.
Scandrett, W. Worcester, glover. (Collett & Co.
Scott, W. jun. Norwich, confectioner. (Tilbary and Langdale.
Sherwin, W. T. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Tilson and Co.
Simkins, I. Store-street, Bedford-square, tailor. (Hunt.
Smith, J. North-street, Westminster, tailor. (Tilson and Co.
Sowerby, P. and P. Liverpool, provision-merchts. (Wheeler.
Squire, L. Earith, Huntingdon, tanner. (Long & Co
Steel, J. Emscott, Warwick, timber-merchant, (Norton and Co.
Stevens, W. Northumberland-street, Strand, baker. (Tatham.
Stevens, D. G. Harlow, Essex, linen-draper. (Evans
Swift, J. and T. Huddersfield, merchants. (Battye.
Taylor, W. Great Yarmouth, surgeon. (Swain and Co.
Thomas, R. S. Hanbury, Worcestershire, tanner. (Williams.

Thomlinson,

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Thomlinson, J. and Jos. High Hesket, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Leadbetter.
Thompson, J. South Shields, ship-owner. (Bell and Co.
Tickell, T. West Bromwich, Stafford, iron-master. (Norton.
Traer, W. Exeter, factor. (Shaw.
Tucker, J. H Jermyn-street, chemist. (Wright.
Turton, W. West Bromwich, Stafford, coal and iron-master. (Whitaker.
Vall, W. jun. Brookworth, Gloucestershire, corn dealer. (Dix.
Vertue, S. Yarmouth, merchant. (Swain and Co.
Weeks, J. Exeter, currier. (Matlock.
Wood, J. Rugeley, Staffordshire, miller. (Lowes and Co.
Woodburn, J. Birmingham, provision-merchant. (Swaine and Co.
Woolcock, J. Truro, draper. (Gates.

DIVIDENDS.

Abram, R. Liverpool.
Adlington, J. Tottenham.
Allport, E. Birmingham.
Anderson, J. West Smithfield.
Archer, A. Great Chapel-street, Soho.
Asquith, T. and D. Bermondsey, and T. Mellish, New Kent-road.
Baker, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house.
Balme, J. Gomersal, Yorkshire.
Barclay, J. Old Broad-street.
Baverstock, R. Brompton.
Beasley, R. G. Austin Friars.
Bellairs, A. W. and J. Stamford and Derby.
Bennett, J. Blackburn, Lancaster.
Biggar, W. Manchester.
Booth, W. G. and R. Bishop-wearmouth.
Boyer, B. Tokenhouse-yard.
Brickwood, J. S. Stoke Newington.
Brune, J. H. and T. Jordan, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe.
Butler, Sarah, Thirston Magna, Wiltshire.
Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row.
Bysh, J. Paternoster-row.
Cadogan, J. Water-street, St. Clement Danes.
Cape, W. London Bridge-foot.
Cary, J. Racquet-court, Fleet-st.
Children, G. Tunbridge.
Coates, C. New Bond-street.
Cope, P. Bridgnorth.
Corri, N. Golden-square.
Crane, S. and H. S. Stratford.
Dalton, J. Bury St. Edmunds.
Dawson, R. Norwich.
Davies, J. Mitchealden, Gloucestershire.
De Queiroz, J. M. Size-lane.
Doorman, C. C. Wellclose-square.
Dunnage, H. Colchester.
Durbin, W. and J. Southampton.
Douglas, T. London.
Dudman, R. and G. Winter, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
Evans, G. Aberdare, Glamorganshire.
Everett, T. Wooley, Wilts.
Fearnley, T. Portsmouth.
Fox, J. Dartmouth.
Ford, J. Gloucester.
Foster, H. and W. G. Sharp, Basinghall-street.
Friday, R. jun. Isleworth.
Gale, J. Paternoster-row,
Gardiner, G. St. John's-street.
Gartin, S. Wood-street.
Gill, T. Little Tower-street.
Gilbert, R. T. Stockbridge.
Gorton, J. Henry-st. Hampstead-road.
Grant, A. Broad street-place.
Graham, J. Birmingham.
Graham, Sir R. London, bart. J. Railton, Manchester, and J. Railton and J. Young, London, merchants.
Grinstead, C. and J. Lanham, Horsham.
Hailstone, W. Mildenhall, Suffolk.
Hartley, J. Manchester.
Haywood, G. Birmingham.
Heming, J. and E. Hornblower, Bishopsgate-street.
Hewitt, B. and Co. Nantwich.
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
Hulse, R. Hinckley.
Hurndall, J. Bristol.
Irving, J. jun. Carlisle.
Jackson, R. Cannon-street.
Jenks, W. Aldermanbury.
Jerome, S. Birmingham.
Kidd, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Lathy, J. Honiton, Devon.
Lawledge, M. Harley-street.
Lawrence, R. Minety, Wilts.
Langhorn, H. and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury.
Maberly, J. Welbeck-street.
Matthews, P. Hagley, Worcester.
Meatyard, T. Fontmell Magna, Dorsetshire.
Miller, R. Old Fish-street.
Moody, C. Hitchin.
Morgan, J. Stroud, Gloucester.
Mowbery, A. and J. Wetherell, Lothbury.
Neville, R. Colchester.
Newton, M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Neyler, H. Bristol.
Nowill, J. and J. Birch, Jewry-street.
Phillips, A. and B. Loser, Salters' Hall-court.
Phillips, J. Prickett-green.
Pratt, C. Bishopwearmouth.
Raven, J. Burton-upon-Trent.
Rice, J. New Shoreham.
Richardson, J. Manchester.
Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-street, Queen-square.
Richardby, J. Durham.
Ridout, J. P. Bridport.
Sargent, T. Milbank-row, Westminster.
Seaton, J. F. and R. Pontefract.
Smalpage, J. Leeds.
Smedley, W. Burton-upon-Trent.
Snugge, W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street.
Staniforth, W. Little Eastcheap.
Stewart, H. Worcester.
Stockhouse, W. Blackburn, Lancaster.
Studd, J. L. Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.
Swaney, J. Austin Friars.
Sykes, W. and J. Shackleton, White Lion-street, Norton Falgate.
Thomas, W. Titchborne-street.
Tuck, B. Thrapston.
Walker, J. jun. Axbridge, Somerset.
Whitehouse, J. Oxford.
Wilson, W. Shadwell.
Woolwich, G. and J. Spital-square.
Worksop, J. G. Nottingham.
Wright, W. Bellbroughton, Worcestershire.
Yates, S. Wood-street.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the last year the amount of gold brought into the Mint and coined, was £9,520,758 13s. 10d. The Bank of England notes in the same period, was in January, 1821, from £21,571,714 to £25,904,357; and in January, 1822, from £16,566,720 to £20,283,480. Thus the addition made to the circulation by the gold coinage has been greater by four millions, than the diminution from the reduction of Bank notes. In truth, it is a vulgar error, that the distresses of the country arise from any withdrawing of the currency in the aggregate; for the distress arises only from its partial distribution, from the public annuitants being, as to the country at large, a body of non-residents, who draw thirty millions per annum to the metropolis, leaving but a fraction in general circulation, though this fraction determines the prices of the great majority of the markets. Yet our

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our Senators and Public Speakers continue fighting with the wind, and seeking for remedies, while they are in utter darkness as to the true cause.

Mr. HUME'S acumen and industry have not failed him during the present session, and never did a man deserve better of his country, or obtain more general gratitude, although he makes no impression on ministerial and profiting majorities. For details we refer to Dolby's, or any publication of the debates.

A most extraordinary document was brought to light within the month, in the following circular, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to members of Parliament. We trust its exposure will be followed by an impeachment:

(PRIVATE).

Downing-street, 8th March, 1822.

"My dear Sir,—On Wednesday next, the 13th instant, a motion is to be made by Lord Normanby, to abolish the office of one of the Postmasters-general: and on the 14th, the day following, Mr. Creevy makes a similar motion against the Board of Controul.

"In this manner, the just and necessary influence of the Crown is from day to day attacked; and, as other motions of a similar nature are to be made by Lord Althorpe, &c. it will be quite impossible for any set of men to conduct the government of this country, unless practices of this kind shall be successfully resisted.

"It seems as if the Opposition, in despair of coming into office, had determined to break down the means of administering the affairs of the country; and as this subject is become most serious, I have no scruple of apprizing you of what is now passing, with the hope and expectation that you will think it necessary to attend, and thus to lend your aid in stemming the torrent of such dangerous innovation.

"Yours sincerely,

"C. ARBUTHNOT."

By dexterous management, the ministers have contrived, within the month, to convert one hundred and fifty-five millions of five per cent. stock into four per cent., by which the annuitants will lose one million and a quarter of interest, while seven millions and three quarters will be added to the nominal amount of the National Debt in the four per cents.

On the 13th, Lord Normanby moved for the removal of one of the two postmasters, as a sinecure, one of them (Clancarty) having been for months together as an ambassador abroad. In the debate the ministers openly avowed that useless offices were necessary to enable them by their influence to carry on the government. After a sharp debate, in which Sir J. Sebright, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Mr. Bankes, took a distinguished part, the house divided, for it 159, against it 184. Among the former were forty-eight county members, and among the latter, but twelve, with sixty placemen. As this division has been the most marked of the session, and it seems to record the conduct of public men, we have given it beneath.

Against Lord Normanby's Motion.

J. Alexander—E. H. A'Court—Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot—Lord Apsley—Lord Ancram—G. C. Antrobus—P. Browne—J. Balfour—Right Hon. W. S. Bourne—R. Bruce—J. Buchanan—Lord Binning—Hon. S. Bathurst—Right Hon. B. Bathurst—T. H. Broadhead—Lord Brudenell—M. Barne—Colonel Barry—R. Blake—T. H. Bradshaw—Sir U. Burgh—Lord G. Beresford—J. Blair—J. Blackburne—J. Brogden—Sir L. Cole—Lord T. Cecil—A. Campbell—Marquis Chandos—T. P. Courtenay—W. Courtenay—Lord Cholmondely—J. Calvert—Hon. Col. Cust—E. M. Cheere—J. W. Croker—G. Cumming—Right Hon. G. Canning—Sir C. Cockerell—J. Cripp—Visc. Cranborne—R. Clive—Sir G. Cockburn—Lord Clive—E. J. Collett—Sir J. S. Copley—A. Dalrymple—T. Divett—G. Dawson—J. Dodson—J. Dunlop—H. H. Drummond—R. Downie—T. T. Drake—H. Dawkins—J. Dawkins—W. R. K. Douglas—Right Hon. W. Dundas—T. G. Estcourt—W. Egerton—L. Evelyn—C. R. Ellis—T. Ellis—J. Fleming—Lord Forbes—W. Freemantle—J. Fleming—F. Forrester Col. Gossett—Lord F. L. Gower—A. C. Grant—Hon. W. Gordon—Lord Graves—J. Gladstone—D. G. Gilbert—Right Hon. H. Goulburn—G. W. Grant—Sir R. Gifford—H. Gurney—G. Holford—W. Holmes—Sir G. Hill—Sir H. Hardinge—Right. Hon. W. Huskisson—J. A. Hodson—Sir W. Hope—J. Irving—G. H. Jolliffe—Hon. C. C. Jenkinson—Hon. T. Knox—D. Kerr—Lord Lindsay—Hon. H. Lindsay—S. J. Lloyd—H. F. Luttrell—J. F. Luttrell—Vis. Lowther—J. Lowther—Hon. W. Lascelles—Marquis of Londonderry—T. F. Lewis—W. E. Lockhart—Right Hon C. Long—Lord G. Lennox—T. P. Macqueen—E. A. Maenaghten—G. Mundy—R. Magennis—Sir T. B. Martin—W. Manning—Sir P. Musgrave—Lord C. Manners—Lord R. Manners—C. Mills—Sir H. B. Neale—Sir M. Nightingale—Sir G. Nugent—Hon. F. J. Needham—A. Onslow—Sir J. Osborn—Sir F. Ommaney—Sir P. Pole—Vis. Pollington—J. Pitt—Vis. Palmerston—M. G. Prendergast—G. H. D. Pennant—J. Plumber—W. G. Paxton—Hon. B. Paget—Rt. Hon. R. Peel—Dr. Phillimore—Rt. Hon. W. Plunkett—W. Y. Peel—Hon. E. Phipps—Sir W.

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—Sir W. Pringle—Rt. Hon. Sir W. Rae—Hon. G. Rice—Right Hon. F. Robinson—Sir J. Rowley—J. W. Russell—Right Hon. R. Ryder—Vis. Sandon—Hon. J. Scott—Sir G. Shiffner—C. Smith—G. H. Sumner—Ld. G. Somerset—Lord R. Somerset—T. W. Strutt—Sir R. Shaw—A. Stewart—H. Seymour—Lord Strathaven—R. Shelton—Sir H. Taylor—G. W. Taylor—Colonel Trench—H. Twiss—H. Townsend—Earl of Uxbridge—M. Ure—G. V. Vernon—Right Hon. J. Villiers—Right Hon. N. Vansittart—E. B. Wilbraham—R. Williams—Sir H. W. Wilson—C. Wetherell—T. Wilson—R. Wellesley—C. Warren—J. S Wortley—Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender—Colonel Wood—B. Ward—Right Hon. F. Wallace—Sir W. W. Wynn—C. W. Wynn—R. Wilmot—W. W. C. Wilson—H. Willoughby—W. Windham—Earl of Yarmouth.

Tellers—Sir G. Clerke; S. R. Lushington.

Minority in its Favour.

Hon. J. Abercromby—Vis. Althorpe—Sir J. D. Astley—J. W. Beaumont—J. F. Barham—Sir T. Baring—S. B. M. Barrett—Hon. H. G. Bennet B. Benyon—R. Bernel—J. Birch—H. Bright—Sir F. Burdett—Lord Bury—G. Byng—J. Benett—H. Bankes—John Baillie—Vis. Belgrave—Lord W. Bentinck—Sir F. Blake—T. F. Buxton—Sir J. F. Boughey—C. Brandling—J. Butterworth—C. Calcraft—J. Calvert—Hon. G. Campbell—Lord G. Cavendish—C. Cavendish—H. Cavendish Sir L. Coffin—T. W. Coke—N. R. Colborne—L. Concannon—Sir W. De Crespigny—Sam. Crompton—Thos. Creevy—G. Chetwynd—Sir C. Coote—Hon. F. Calthorpe—Panton Corbett—Sir Charles Cole—G. H. Cherry—T. H. Davies—W. J. Denison—D. Dugdale—G. Doveton—D. Davenport—W. Dickinson—Vis. Ebrington—E. Ellice—Vis. Eastnor—Sir R. C. Ferguson—Lord W. Fitzgerald—Lord C. Fitzroy—Lord J. Fitzroy—J. H. Foley—R. Farrand—J. Fane—M. Ford—W. H. Fellowes—S. Graham—Pascoe Grenfell—J. W. Griffiths—Sir Wm. Guise—T. S. Gooch—G. Gipps—W. Haldimand—Lord A. Hamilton—J. C. Hobhouse—Hon. W. Howard—J. Hume—R. Hurst—Hon C. H. Hutchinson—Sir C. Hulse—Sir E. Hervey—T. F. Kennedy—G. A. Legh-Keck—Hon. G. Lamb—J. G. Lambton—Sir W. Lemon—T. B. Lennard—S. Lushington—J. H. Langstone—W. Leake—E. Littleton—Ralph Leycester—Sir T. Lethbridge—J. Maberly—W. L. Maberly—J. Macdonald—Sir J. Mackintosh—John Martin—Hon. W. Maule—Peter Moor—S. Majoribanks—J. Marryat—P. Miles—Hon. R. Neville—R. W. Newman—Right Hon. Sir John Newport—J. O'Callaghan—W. Ord—Lord Ossulston—C. F. Palmer—T. Pares—G. Phillips—G. R. Phillips—Henry Peirse—Robert Price—Sir J. Pollen—F. Pym—E. Portman—W. Rickford—D. Ricardo—Sir M. W. Ridley—A. Roberts—Sir G. Robinson—Lord J. Russell—R. G. Russell—T. S. Rice—A. Robertson—C. Rumbold—Hon. R. Smith—W. Smith—J. Smith—G. Smith—S. Smith—Abel Smith—R. Smith—R. Scudamore—J. Scott—D. Sykes—Sir J. Sebright—Sir John Shelley—M. A. Taylor—Right Hon. G. Tierney—C. K. Tynte—C. A. Tulk—C. Tennyson—Lord C. Townshend—Lord Walpole—J. A. Warre—E. Webbe—J. Wharton—S. Whitbread—O. Williams.—T. P. Williams—Sir R. Wilson—Sir T. Winnington—M. Wood—J. Wells—Ed. Wodehouse—Hon. H. R. Westenra—Sir J. Yorke.

Tellers—Vis. Duncannon; Vis. Normanby.

From the report of the committee of the general penitentiary at Milbank, it appears that the number of prisoners in the penitentiary, has been within the intended number of 1000, (600 males and 400 females.) There were within its walls, on the 31st of Dec. last, 708 convicts: and the number in March, 1822, was 723; viz, 399 males, and 324 females.

It appears by the following statement that, including the vote of £154,200 for 1822, the sum of £4,418,798 has been expended upon dock-yards and works connected with them and the breakwater at Plymouth since 1811; and that of £1,163,821 will be required to complete the works now in progress.

Sums estimated for the improvement of Yards at home and abroad, from 1811 *to* 1822, *both inclusive.*

Deptford		£197,036
Victualling Department		
Woolwich		174,741
Chatham		482,804
Sheerness		1,355,941
Portsmouth		265,167
Ditto, Victualling Department		
Plymouth		272,882
Ditto, Sound		702,749
Pembroke		127,070
Hawlbowling Island		143,072
Pater		131,500
Leith		12,139
Admiralty Office		8,450
Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich		17,225
FOREIGN YARDS.		
Bermuda		252,340
Jamaica		45,600
Halifax		452
Kingston, Canada		21,330
Gibraltar		21,000
Malta		11,200
Trincomalee		80,000
Antigua		2,500
Expended to 1821		4,264,598
Estimate for 1822		154,200
Total sums voted		4,418,798
Estimate to complete works certain, and others uncertain		1,163,821
		£5,582,619

Population

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Population of Ireland in 1821.

Counties.	*Pop. in* 1821.
LEINSTER.	
Carlow	81,287
Drogheda Town	18,118
Dublin County	160,274
Dublin City	186,276
Kildare	101,715
Kilkenny County	157,096
Kilkenny City	23,230
King's County	132,319
Longford	107,702
Louth	101,070
Meath	174,716
Queen's County	129,391
Westmeath	128,942
Wexford	169,304
Wicklow	115,162
	1,785,702
MUNSTER.	
Clare	209,895
Cork County	702,000
Cork City	100,535
Kerry	205,037
Limerick County	214,286
Limerick City	66,044
Tipperary	353,404
Waterford Co.	127,679
Waterford City	26,787
	2,005,363
ULSTER.	
Antrim	261,601
Armagh	196,377
Carrickfergus T.	8,256
Cavan	194,336
Donegal	249,483
Down	329,318
Fermanagh	130,399
Londonderry	194,099
Monagan	178,183
Tyrone	259,691
	2,001,966
CONNAUGHT.	
Galway County	286,921
Galway Town	27,827
Leitrim	105,976
Mayo	297,538
Roscommon	207,777
Sligo	127,879
	1,053,918

SUMMARY.	*Inhabitants.*
Leinster - -	1,785,702
Munster - -	2,005,363
Ulster - -	2,001,966
Connaught - -	1,053,918
Total	6,846,949

N.B. When the deficiencies in this Table shall have been supplied by the final Returns of the Enumerators, as certified by the Magistrates, the total number of the Inhabitants will, it is thought, amount to upwards of Seven Millions.

The following is a copy of the petition adopted at the late Westminster Meeting, and presented to the Commons of the United Kingdom of this 13th day of February, 1822.

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners have, on various occasions of public importance, petitioned the House of Commons for a redress of grievances.

That during the last forty years they have many times petitioned the House of Commons for a redress of what they have always considered the greatest of all grievances, the want of an adequate representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.

That on some occasions the Petitions of your Petitioners have been rejected—on other occasions treated with contempt—but on no occasion have their prayers been attended to, or any relief afforded.

That your Petitioners, in consequence of the treatment of which they complain, had almost determined to refrain altogether from Petitioning. But, however hopeless your Petitioners may in this respect be, their duty to their suffering fellow-countrymen induces them once more most respectfully, yet in plain and unadorned language, to lay before your Honourable House the heads of their numerous and well-grounded complaints; and to pray for that redress which it is easy for your Hon. House to afford them.

Your Petitioners assure your Honourable House that it is with great pain they come before your Honourable House with numerous allegations of misconduct, from which no Administration, and no House of Commons, during the last six years, can be exempted.

Your Petitioners allege—

1. That the members of your Honourable House are returned by a very small minority of the householders of these realms.

2. That a majority of the members of your Honourable House are returned by less than the one-thousandth part of the male adult population of these realms.

3. That the means by which a majority of the members of your Honourable House are returned, are—the undue influence of Peers—the undue influence of some very few wealthy persons—the undue influence of the Treasury—the influence of terror, as it is in various ways exercised over electors, and by other modes and practices, all of which are inimical to free election and good government; all of them calculated to make your Honourable House an Aristocratical Oligarchy, instead of making it, as it should be, a Democratical Representation.

Your Petitioners allege, that to the defective state of the Representation of the people in your Honourable House, is to be attributed most, if not the whole, of the evils with which the country has been and is afflicted.

Your Petitioners allege—

1. That the lamentable and fatal war which severed the American colonies from this country—a war against human freedom in support of taxation without representation—would not have taken place had the House of Commons at that time fully represented the people.

2. That the loss of lives, the immense loss and waste of property, the vast expense and enormous increase of the public debt and taxes which that war occasioned, would not have taken place had the people been duly represented in the Commons House of Parliament.

3. That the war against our American brethren—besides the loss of the colonies, and the heavy burdens it caused to be laid upon the people, was also productive of an increase of patronage, influence, and corruption, highly injurious to these realms; and that those evils had their source in the want of a due representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.

Your Petitioners allege—

1. That the war commenced in 1793 against the people of France, was to prevent that people from ridding themselves of a hateful, oppressive, and destructive government; and for the purpose of preventing a reform in the Commons House of Parliament in this country.

2. That the evils to humanity caused by that

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that long continued war, can scarcely be paralleled in the history of the world, and have no parallel in modern annals.

3. That the loss of lives in that war, the waste of the public resources, and the profligacy with which it was conducted, can as little be paralleled in the history of this country.

4. That he monstrous debt incurred is oppressive and destructive, palsying exertion, beggaring the people, and increasing the influence of the crown to an enormous and most dangerous extent.

5. That the unparalleled amount of taxes, caused by the boundless extravagance with which the war was conducted, the undue influence necessary to the support of Ministers, exceeds the sum of one million of pounds sterling for every six working days in the year, or one hundred and eighty thousand pounds for every such day in the year.

6. That the intolerable burden of taxation, and the consequent misgovernment to which these realms have been subjected have greatly abridged the people's liberties,—loaded the country with a standing army in time of peace—driven many of our fellow-subjects in Ireland into a state of desperation—nearly ruined commerce—caused a rapid decay of trade—injured manufactures—depressed agriculture—increased the poors' rates to an amount nearly equal to that of the whole public revenue fifty years ago—reduced the circumstances of all the useful part of the community—made nearly one in seven of the whole population a pauper—and brought the greater part of the most intelligent, most industrious, and most virtuous people in existence to a state bordering on despair.

Your Petitioners are fully satisfied that these enormous and still-increasing evils would none of them have existed had the people been fully represented in the House of Commons.

Your Petitioners allege—

1. That the Habeas Corpus Act, the safeguard of our liberties, has been several times suspended for considerable periods of time.

2. That attempts have been made against the lives of our fellow-subjects by constructive treasons.

3. That by recent Acts of Parliament the long practised and highly useful right of the people to meet to Petition the King, or either House of Parliament, has been in all cases greatly restricted, and in many totally prevented.

4. That by the same Acts the Liberty of the Press has been greatly infringed upon, and new and unheard of punishments, even to the extent of banishment, have been denounced.

5. That by the same Acts the power of holding to bail, and of inflicting very severe punishments, has been given to justices of the peace, for what they may in their opinion, deem libels; and that heavy punishments have been inflicted in cases in which the parties so punished have, by a jury of their own country, been acquitted of all crime.

Your Petitioners believe that none of the causes of complaint would have existed had the members of the House of Commons been elected by the great body of the people.

Your Petitioners allege—

1. That the peaceable citizens have been attacked by soldiers; that numbers have been slain; and that upwards of four hundred men, women, and children have been at one time wounded, or otherwise injured by such an attack.

2. That notwithstanding the notoriety of this atrocious outrage, no public enquiry has been made, but that the perpetrators of the atrocity have been thanked by ministers and otherwise rewarded.

3. That still more recently two of our fellow-subjects have been shot in the public streets; that an inquest has on oath declared one of those shootings to be a manslaughter, and the other a Wilful Murder, by Life Guardsmen, but no effort has been made by those in authority to bring either of the persons so accused to justice.

Your Petitioners are satisfied that none of those atrocities would have been committed had the House of Commons been composed of members elected by the great body of the people.

Your Petitioners have no hope of relief from what is called economical retrenchment; they are satisfied that retrenchment to an extent calculated to relieve the people is utterly incompatible with the system pursued by Ministers; and which must continue to be pursued by whomsoever the Government may be administered, until a thorough reform may be made in your Honourable House.

Your Petitioners are well aware of the evils caused by a fluctuating value in the currency. They know it was impossible for Ministers to have kept their places had the currency been suffered to continue in a state of depreciation in time of peace; and to this circumstance it is that your Petitioners attribute the measures taken to restore the paper currency to an equal value with gold.

Your Petitioners are fully persuaded that so long as your Honourable House shall continue to be composed of members not chosen by a majority of the freemen of these realms, so long will the country be liable to all the evils which must ever attend a currency fluctuating in value; for experience forbids them even to hope that a House of Commons not elected by a majority of the people of these realms will ever refuse to the Minister for the time being the power to debase the currency

Your Petitioners have felt and deplored the sufferings of all classes, caused by the misconduct they have pointed out; they deplore the sufferings just now more particularly inflicted on those employed in raising produce from the earth; but they are satisfied that a general deterioration of the circumstances of every description of persons will yet further take place, if the system of governing hitherto pursued be persisted in; and they do most respectfully declare their conviction that the system

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system will never be changed nor any relief to the suffering people be given by any House of Commons, the members of which are not returned by the free will of a majority of the people.

Your Petitioners greatly fear that unless a thorough reform in your Honourable House speedily take place, a violent revolution may be anticipated.

To prevent the evils we anticipate—to rectify as much as may be possible all errors—to put an end to all abuses—to tranquillize the minds of the people—and as an earnest return to a wholesome state of things, we pray—

That your Honourable House will take into your most serious consideration the complaints and allegations contained in this Petition, and will cause an immediate and full enquiry to be made into the state of the representation of the people in your Honourable House, with a view to a thorough reform thereof.

FRANCE.

The kingdom of the Bourbons seems to be passing away. They were years in the school of experience, and they learned nothing. They now play with fire, and they must expect to be scorched. Every arrival from France excites lively expectations, and the eyes of all Europe are directed to the operations of GENERAL BERTHON on the Loire, who, we have heard, is a man of great ability. All the votes of the Chambers cannot but add thousands to his forces, by the contempt with which they treat the best principles of the Charter. Two hundred and nineteen of the Deputies voted for the law against the press, and but one hundred and thirty-seven against it, while twenty-five refused to vote on a question which, as determined by the Charter, was not open to discussion. Again the common sense of the French people is outraged by an hypocritical attempt to introduce a spirit of religious fanaticism, such as degrades too many countries; and the essays of the preachers in the churches of Paris have given rise to as many tumults.

A change of the French ministry, an administration of liberales, and a literal respect for the Charter, are the only means of saving France from a terrible re-action.

ITALY.

A new eruption of Vesuvius commenced on February 13th, which on the 19th was so violent as to cause an extended earthquake.

UNITED STATES.

The following is the fourth census of the people of the United States of America:

Maine	298,335	Georgia	340,98[illegible]
New Hampshire	244,161	Alabama	127,90[illegible]
Massachusetts	523,287	Mississippi	75,448
Rhode Island	83,059	Louisiana	153,407
Connecticut	275,248	Tennessee	422,813
Vermont	235,754	Kentucky	564,317
New York	1,372,812	Ohio	581,434
New Jersey	277,575	Indiana	147,178
Pennsylvania	1,049,398	Illinois	55,211
Delaware	72,749	Missouri	66 586
Maryland	407,350	Ter. of Michigan	8,896
Virginia	1,065,366	—— Arkansas	14,273
North Carolina	638,829	Dist. of Columbia	33,039
S. Carolina, except Kershaw Dist.	450,309	Grand Total	9,6[illegible]5,734

The slaves amount to about 1,531,436, and the foreigners not naturalized, to 53,646. The persons engaged in agriculture, were 2,065,499; in commerce, 72,397; in manufactures, 349,247.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We rejoice at being able to announce the independence of Panama, and the Isthmus of Darien, proclaimed at Porto Bello, Dec. 5. It completes the emancipation of the great Isthmus which unites South and North America, and these provinces will form a considerable republic.

In like manner, the insolent principle of legitimacy, or the property of nations in besotted families, has received another lesson in the Brazils, where the fine city of Pernambuco displayed a spirit on the 5th of Jan., which we trust the next advices will prove to have extended to all Brazil.

Callao surrendered to the illustrious San Martin, on the 21st of September. There are, however, reports of differences between him and Cochrane, but happily Peru and Chili are independent.

Vera Cruz, also has surrendered in Mexico, and Iturvebé acts as nobly as Bolivar, so that the whole continent of America is free from foreign domination, except what remains in the North and in Brazil, and we regard this as a blessing equal to the mother countries and the colonies; for the former may derive even greater benefits from the independence of the latter, while they cease to be cursed by that influence of patronage which colonies confer. The error and delusion of the colonial system begins now to be duly felt.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

When the diplomatic arrangements at Vienna, forced on Europe a variety of political absurdities, one of the greatest was the nominal placing of the Ionian Islands under the remote protection of Great Britain, but as now appears, placing them under British sovereignty. What is gained by any party is inconceivable, and the people of

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of these islands deprived of their independence, seem to be irritated to a degree which must lead to constant enmity and murder. The newspapers have for many years been filled with details, and we have occasionally alluded to them, but by the following extracts from a speech of the British lord commissioner, a General Maitland, it appears to have been deemed expedient to disarm these people, to supersede their laws and constitution, and place the whole under martial law!

However deeply I may lament, (says Maitland) the irritation which has existed, I am willing to allow that it admits of great palliation under all the circumstances of the case. It did not surprise the executive Government, when the spirit of revolt against the Turkish yoke reached the continent immediately adjacent to the southern part of these states, that the people should display the strongest sympathy in favour of the insurgents, who were of the same religious persuasion as themselves, with similar habits, language, and manners: on the contrary, the circumstances of the case naturally gave rise to the belief that enthusiasm would prevail for the emancipation of those who had long suffered under a rule of great severity.

I beg to remind you, that the proclamations against clandestine departure from the Islands were not issued till scenes such as these had passed; nor till a regular manifesto had been published in the Morea, signed by natives of Cephalonia and Zante, declaring themselves the chiefs and generals of the united forces of those Islands.

The conduct of the Pargaiots is also to be noticed, as exhibiting a scene which it was impossible for the Government to pass over, unless it tamely consented to be considered as a party to a transaction the most lawless and unprincipled. I allude to the regular military expedition from these islands against Parga, by its former inhabitants who had found an asylum in these States; and to the positive refusal on the part of this Government again to receive them after the defeat they had suffered in their predatory expedition.

I will not dwell on the horrible massacre of the unfortunate Turks, in the island of Cerigo, for I wish for ever to throw a veil over that transaction. But I cannot pass over the unhappy affair of Zante, with which is immediately connected the declaration of martial law, and the decisive measure of disarming the population of the Ionian States: for, without entering into any long detail of what took place on this melancholy occasion, a brief statement of the case appears to me to be necessary.

A Turkish brig of war, surrounded by Greek cruisers, after resisting their attack, anchored in a bay at the back of the island, in the vicinity of the town; the population of which, and of the neighbouring villages, had assembled to witness the naval engagement. A small detachment of an officer and twenty men were sent to ensure the observance of the Sanita laws on the part of the Turks, when the people commenced an attack upon his Majesty's troops, wounding an officer, killing a soldier, and wounding two others, before they could retreat into a house from which they might defend themselves: and when a reinforcement arrived, the people retired for the time.

Gentlemen, I call this an act of open and flagrant rebellion, without provocation, for there was not the slightest; and the troops in fact, were employed at the moment in the service of the people, to prevent the danger of the introduction of the plague into the island.

Having now, then, shortly narrated those prominent transactions which drove the Executive Government to the adoption of strong measures, it is necessary that I should explain myself more at length in regard to the strongest of those measures —*the disarming the population of these states, and the declaration of martial law.*

But it may be asked, on what grounds this measure of apparent severity has been carried into effect in Cephalonia, in Santa Maura, and even in this island? It is true that the people of Cephalonia had never committed outrages such as those exhibited at Zante; although, as I have already shewn, they had acted in a manner highly culpable, contrary to the declared neutrality of the Government, in support of the insurrection in the Morea. This island was, however, as liable as Zante to the approach of the contending squadrons; and it was impossible, after what had passed at Zante, that in the event of a contest occurring between these vessels near the shores of Cephalonia, for the Executive Government not to anticipate a similar scene of disgraceful tumult.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Feb 28. MR. CALCRAFT, in the House of Commons, moved a repeal of that most oppressive impost, the salt tax. It was negatived by a majority of four only.

March 1. Sir M. W. Ridley moved the abolition of the office of the two Lay Lords of

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of the Admiralty; it was carried by a majority of 54—the numbers 182 and 128.

— 2. The extensive premises of Mr. Bagster, bookseller, of Paternoster row, were destroyed by fire.

— 6. At the Old Bailey sentence of death was passed on fourteen prisoners—six for burglary, two for highway robbery, and six for stealing in dwelling-houses. Six prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, and thirty-six for seven years. A great number of prisoners were sentenced to various minor punishments.

— An extraordinary phenomenon happened on the river Thames—the wind blowing with violence from SW. the tide was interrupted for several hours—the river was fordable, ships were aground in all parts of it below London Bridge Four distinct islands were formed between London and Southwark bridges.

— 12. It was announced to the House of Commons, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the King had given up £30,000 per annum from the Civil List for the public good.

— 14. A numerous and highly respectable meeting took place at Hackney for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament on the general distress of the country, the amount of taxation, and the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. The High Sheriff took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Draper proposed several energetic resolutions.

— 26. This day the Court of Chancery determined that *Mr. Lawrence's Lectures* were not entitled to legal protection, owing to their teaching doctrines of materialism, assumed to be contrary to Holy Scripture. Messrs. Shadwell and Wetherell made learned *polemical* discourses on the occasion, whose tenor carried us back to the trial of Joan of Arc for witchcraft, and that of Galileo, for asserting doctrines which were also assumed to be contrary to Scripture. These attempts to controul the freedom of enquiry and discussion, and to mix force with faith, must be regarded as retrogradations of human interests, and cannot but fill with deep concern every lover of Truth, and every believer of that Religion which is not of this world, and which, therefore, requires not the presumptious protection of fallible man. Those, on the contrary, who maintain that it requires such legal or forcible protection, concede the best argument in proof of Christianity; and are, in truth, guilty of greater blasphemy against divine revelation and the Omnipotence by which, as such, it must be sufficiently supported, than those whom they prosecute in direct opposition to the doctrines of the very religion which they profess.

A new club, intitled *The United University Club*, to consist of five hundred members from Oxford, and the like number from Cambridge, has been lately formed in London. A superb building is to be erected for the club on the space near the King's Mews, Charing-cross.

The following is a list of the number of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs sent to Smithfield Market for sale, from Monday, Jan 1, 1821, to Monday, December 31st following, both inclusive, viz.—

Beasts, total quantity -	149,466
Average per week - -	2820
Sheep, total quantity -	1,298,180
Average per week - -	24,493
Calves, total quantity -	21,487
Average per week - -	405
Pigs, total quantity - -	19,192
Average per week - -	362

MARRIED.

At Weybridge, Surrey, Lieutenant Nathaniel Barwell, R.N. son of Osborn Barwell, esq. to Susan Anne, daughter of J. C. Middleton, esq.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, John Robert Turing, esq. of Rotterdam, to Jane Stewart, second daughter of Alexander Fraser, esq. of Aberdeen.

At Lower Tooting, Mr. H. W. Lord, to Miss Gibson, of Upper Tooting.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. William Senior, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, to Dorothy Anna, daughter of the late Richard Price, esq. of Stepney.

At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Mr James Turner of Fleet-street, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Phillip Powell, of Hereford.

At the Earl of Albemarle's house, in St. James's-square, by especial license, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, to Lady Ann Keppel, second daughter of his Lordship.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, vicar of Wooten-Bassett, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of J. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

John Whalley, esq. of Caroline-place, to Charlotte, daughter of Jacob Goodhart, esq. Manor-house, Tooting.

David Stow, esq. of Glasgow, to Marian Sarah, daughter of the late John Freebairn, esq of Colebrook-row.

Mr. R. S. Ashby, of Stoke Newington, to Ann, daughter of John Brett, esq. Luton, Bedfordshire.

Robert Browne, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Nisbett, esq. of Kingsland-place, Middlesex.

The Hon. George Agar Ellis, esq. to the Hon. Georgiana Howard, second daughter of Viscount Morpeth.

At Chatham, Lieut.-col. Dashwood, to Caroline, daughter of Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B.

Aaron Joseph, esq. of Church-street, Minories, to Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. Lyon Phillips.

Thomas

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Thomas West, esq. to Mary, daughter of Sawyer Spence, esq. of Upton, Essex.

Charles Telford, esq. to Sarah, daughter of the late John Kymer, esq. of Streatham.

Alfred Lewis, esq. of Southampton-street, Euston-square, to Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Stockwell, esq.

J. F. Thomas, esq. of the New Road, to Miss E. Ottley, of Fleet-street.

Robert George Banks, esq. paymaster of the 16th regiment of infantry, to Mrs. Burns, sister and co-heiress of the late Thos. Truman, esq. of Stamford.

Mr. W. Fisher, eldest son of N. Fisher, esq. Bermondsey, to Miss Rachael Sloane, only daughter of John Sloane, esq.

Samuel Barlow, jun. esq. of Mitcham-house, to Miss Mary Anne Slark.

The Hon. John Henry Knox, to Lady Arabella Needham.

John Tyrrell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Mary Anne Mackintosh, of Exeter.

John Walter, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Pearce, of Abingdon.

The Rev. E. Polehampton, rector of Greenford Magna, Middlesex, to Miss Elizabeth Stedman, of Shrewsbury.

Mr. John Knapp, of Mary-le-bone, to Miss Lydia Powell, of Fownhope, Herefordshire.

Cornelius Hanbury, of Tottenham, to Mary Allen, of Plough-court, Lombard-street, both of the Society of Friends.

A. J. Droop, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Miss M. Richmond, of John-street, Bedford-row.

William Irish, esq. of Cannon-street-road, to Miss Mary Phœbe Foster, of Queen-street, Ratcliffe.

William Bond, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Miss Martha Draper, of Islington.

Frederick Thesiger, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Anna M. Tinling, of Southampton.

William George Kirkpatrick, esq. to Miss Catherine Turner of Isleworth.

Thomas Walker, esq. of Danes'-hill, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Mary Stones, of Kentish Town.

DIED.

In Grove-road, Hackney, Mrs. *Celia Dent.*

At Old Field, East Acton, Middlesex, *Charles Essex*, esq.

At Colonade House, Blackheath, 22, Mr. *Nathaniel Randall.*

At an advanced age, *John Heywood*, esq. formerly of Austin-friars.

In Church-lane, Chelsea, 41, Miss *Barker.*

At Merchant Tailors' School, 74, the Rev. *Thos. Cherry*, B.D. vicar of Sellinge.

At Hayerstock-hill, Hampstead, 22, Miss *Susannah Ann Hodsoll.*

Suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. *Nixon*, many years warden of the Fleet prison, in which situation, without oppressing the prisoners, he acquired a considerable fortune.

At Tanner's-hill, Lewisham-road, Mrs. *Louisa Rolfe.*

Mrs. *Pearkes*, 73, widow of Martin P. esq. of Upper Harley-street.

At Kew Green, 101, *J. Montagu*, esq.

In Dartmouth-street, 75, Rear Adm. *Abraham Guyott.*

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, 56, *Sarah*, wife of W. Alair, esq.

At Kennington, 68, Mr. *W. Bonner*, late Chymical Accountant at Apothecaries' Hall.

At Florence, *Charles Cazenove*, esq. late of Copthall-court.

Mrs. *Pindar*, Grove lane, Camberwell.

At her grandson's in Horsleydown, Mrs. *Clarkson*, aged 99.

After six years painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, *Charlotte Davis*, wife of Abraham Davis, esq. of Great Queen-street, and daughter of the late M. and R. Solomon, of Birmingham.

In his 78th year, at his house at Windsor, *Wm. Gorton*, esq. many years in the establishment of George the Third, and the gentleman to whom the documents were addressed which we lately published in this miscellany.

At Calais, Mrs. *Elizabeth Gascoyne*, formerly of Islington-road.

In Gracechurch-street, *Bessy*, the wife of Mr. Richard Slater.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. *Catherall*, wife of Mr. Catherall, of Pall Mall.

In her 54th year, after a most painful and protracted illness, Mrs. *Wright*, wife of Mr. Thomas Wright, one of the principal door-keepers of the House of Lords.

At Tottenham, Mrs. *Frances Francels.* Suddenly, as she was going to sit down to dinner, Mrs. *Cary*, widow of the late Mr. Peter Cary, of Goswell-street.

Aged 43, Mr. *John Samuel Hayward*, of Newington Causeway.

James Dolegal, esq. late of London Field, Hackney, aged 76.

Aged 23, Mr. *Samuel Cordell*, son of Wm. Cordell, esq. Dalby-house, City-road.

Aged 36, Mr. *G. Wells*, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

At his house at Banstead, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. *Henry Taylor*, LL.D. rector of Spredlington, Lincolnshire.

At Kensington, 72, Mr. *Samson Cosgarne*, formerly a purser in the Royal Navy.

At Brampton, in Cumberland, Mr. *Charles Ewart*, of Swallow-street.

In South Audley-street, aged 12 months, *Augusta*, daughter of W. C. Hughes, esq.

Aged 22, Miss *Catherine Sayer*, second daughter of Augustine Sayer, esq.

At 109, Fenchurch, aged 22, *James Boyes Thornton*, youngest son of the late Thomas Thornton, esq. of Scarborough.

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Mr. *Arthur Fordyce*, aged 21.

At her apartments in Fenchurch-street, aged 83, Mrs. *Zimmermann*, widow of Mr. Z. sugar-refiner.

At Hawthorn-hill, Berks, in the 91st year of his age, *Whitehead Keene*, esq. For further particulars see Wales, p. 288.

Aged 44, Mr. *John Williamson*, of Croyden, Surrey.

At her house, Richmond-hill, Surrey, 65, Mrs. *Jane Delafosse*, widow of the late R. M. Delafosse.

At his house, Chiswick, 74, *Shynner Woodroffe*, esq.

Aged 20, *Edward*, eldest son of Mr. Cherrill, Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell.

At Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, 17, after a short illness, *Elizabeth*, daughter of the late Stephen Cattley, esq. of Camberwell.

W. E. Edwards, third son of Thomas Edwards, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

Donald Stewart, esq. of Mile-End-road, aged 64.

At Stoke, near Guildford, aged 90, *John Hughes*, esq.

At East Acton, Middlesex, *C. Essex*, esq.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, 19 Miss *M. J. Price*.

At Stoke Newington, 27, Mrs. *Catherine Egg*.

In Pall Mall, 59, Lady *Morland*, wife of Sir S. B. Morland, bart.

In Poland-street, 47, Mrs. *E. M. French*, wife of J. French, esq. of East Horndon, Essex.

In Gower-street, *Alexander Hawthorn*, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

In Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, Mrs. *Frances Maria Abbott*.

In Vauxhall-place, 70, Mrs. *Elizabeth Jay*.

In Edwardes-street, Kensington, Mr. *Snow*.

At Paddington, 49, Mrs. *Elizabeth Hogg*.

In Castle-street, Falcon-square, 73, Mrs. *Elizabeth Fenn*.

In Upper Thames-street, Mrs. *Jacques*.

In Leicester street, Leicester square, 31, Mrs. *Sophia Jones*.

At Tottenham High Cross, 76, *Simon Wragner*, esq.

At Albany, Surrey, 86, the Rev. *W. Pothill*, many years the respectable rector of that place.

At Adelstone, Surrey, *Chas. E. Whitlock*, esq. formerly the spirited and successful proprietor and manager of the Newcastle and other theatres. He married Miss E. Kemble, sister of Mrs. Siddons.

In the Temple, *James Boswell*, esq. Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was the youngest son of the companion and author of "the Life of Dr. Johnson." Mr. B. edited several editions. He was known and esteemed by an extensive circle of literary acquaintance; and to his care Mr. Malone confided the superintendence of his new edition of Shakespeare, which Mr. B. edited in a manner highly creditable to himself.

On Sunday, February 26, at his house in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, 87, *Thos. Coutts*, esq. the oldest and most opulent banker in London. Mr. Coutts was a native of Scotland, where his father acted as a banker in Edinburgh, and placed his eldest son John as his agent in London, who began the great concern, of which the subject of this article was at the head. A few years after John took his youngest brother Thomas into partnership, and the house has continued to rise gradually to its present state of opulence. This house enjoyed a peculiar advantage, for there was not then a banker west of Temple-bar, the house of Drummond commencing about the same time. From their correctness in business and growing reputation, these two houses gained a large portion of the nobility and gentry residing westward, a business which had been previously confined to Messrs. Hoares and Goslings. The affairs of banking in London was begun by the goldsmiths, who having places of safety for their own valuable articles, persons were induced to send their notes, cash, &c. to them for safety, and to draw as they wanted. The house of Coutts was never in that business. Mr. Thomas Coutts married a Mrs. Elizabeth Starkey, who, it seems, was his brother's servant, and this event was a temporary cause of shyness between them; which however soon vanished. By this lady he had three daughters, the eldest married to Colonel North, eldest son of the minister, Lord North, who died Earl of Guilford; the second is the widow of the late Marquis of Bute, and the youngest is the wife of Sir Francis Burdett. On the death of his brother, Mr. C. became the head of the house, and succeeded to his fortune, which enabled him to give to each of his daughters 30,000l. on the day of marriage. Mr. Coutts, although the very soul of the banking house, had partners he could confide in, and found time to take his three daughters on an excursion to Italy, at the time Mr. Burdett, eldest brother of Sir Francis, and Lord Montacute were on their travels. It was said among the English in Italy, that the two travellers were to have married two of Mr. Coutts's daughters; but the tragical death of those two gentlemen at the falls of Schaffhausen put an end to these prospects, and one of the daughters has since been happily joined in wedlock to the surviving brother of Mr. Burdett. Mr Coutts was for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr. Garrick, Mr. Smith, and other celebrated theatrical characters; and by frequenting the Green Room he became intimate with the amiable Miss Mellon, to whom

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whom he afterwards was attached. His first favour bestowed on this lady is said to have been a present of ten thousand pounds. The possession of such a sum of money enabled her to live in a manner so far beyond what her salary as a performer would allow, that her friends gave out she had gained a prize of ten thousand in the lottery. She afterwards purchased property at Cheltenham and the estate she has long enjoyed at Highgate. Whether any thing more than platonic love existed between them, cannot be determined, but the scandalous Chronicles began to whisper, and Mr. Coutts is said to have introduced Miss Mellon to his family as his natural daughter. In three days after his first wife died, he led Miss Mellon to the altar, whose benevolent and generous conduct, as Mrs. Coutts, is well known. Many years ago Mr. Coutts purchased the house at the corner of Stratton-street, which, when his eldest daughter, Lady Guilford, lost her husband, he much enlarged, so that she lived some time under the same roof with him. Although in this splendid mansion, as his first wife was rather of a penurious disposition, he did not live in a very splendid manner, yet on his second marriage he began to exhibit the highest style of living; his present Majesty and the princes of the blood often visiting him. As a man of business Mr. Coutts was indefatigable, and at the age of eighty he conducted the chief correspondence of the concern himself. He had three gentlemen concerned with him, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Coutts Trotter and Mr. Majoribanks; but he still would be the active man, and used to go to the banking house every morning at 9, and there employ himself until the business of the day was over. By an arrangement he made some time before his death, he left his share of the banking house to Mrs. Coutts, to whom he also left all his property, which it is said amounts to upwards of 700,000l. exclusive of a very large fortune which had been before settled upon her. This distribution of his property to the exclusion of his children has, of course, been much canvassed, and many reports have prevailed which it is not our business to record. The lady is said by some to consider herself merely as a trustee with sole powers, while others relate that she has made offers of contingent advantages to the daughters, which they have not judged it proper to accept. From our knowledge, however, of her liberal character, we are persuaded that if a reaction of feelings does not take place, the results will be satisfactory and honourable to all parties. Be it as it may, the rise of an actress, the daughter of the post-master of Cheltenham to be the most wealthy female of her time, is a social phenomenon.

On Friday, March 8th, at his seat Burton Hall, in Yorkshire, 83, that venerable and enlightened patriot, the Rev. *Christopher Wyvill*. He was educated at Cambridge, where he became acquainted with the late Dr. Jebb. On being admitted into holy orders, he was presented with the rectory of Black Notley, in Essex. He has long been at the head of the active votaries for a reform in Parliament. After being rector of Notley for about thirty years, and after exerting himself to procure relief to the clergy in the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, on finding his efforts unavailing, he, in a letter to the Bishop of London, resigned his living, a measure which honoured his principles. Mr. Wyvill was, like Maj. Cartwright, a great advocate for parliamentary reform, but certainly on a more practicable plan. On this subject he has published many works, as will be seen by the following list of his publications. He at one time was in so much favour with the people of Yorkshire, that he might with ease have carried his election for the county, had he not been in holy orders. The freeholders, however, shewed their attachment to him by electing to the present Parliament Marmaduke Wyvill, esq. his near relation. His writings are—

Thoughts on the Thirty-nine Articles, 4to. 1772.

Letter to the Committee of Belfast on the Proposed Reformation in the Parliament of Ireland. 1783.

Summary Explanation of Mr. Pitt's intended Bill for Amending the Representation. 1785.

A Defence of Dr. Price and the Reformers of England. 1792.

A State of the Representation of the People of England. 1793.

Political Papers, chiefly respecting the attempts of the County of York, &c. to effect a Reformation of the Parliament, 4 vols 8vo. 1794; to which two more volumes were added in 1806.

Consideration on the Two-fold mode of Election adopted by France. 1804.

A more extended Discussion in favour of Liberty of Conscience recommended. 1808.

Intolerance the Disgrace of Christians, not the fault of Religion. 1809.

An Apology for the Petitioners for Liberty of Conscience.

Papers on Toleration. 1801.

Political Arguments for Reform. 1811.

A Dispassionate Address to the Subjects of Great Britain. 1793.

Familiar Letters on a variety of Subjects. 1793.

The Friendly Call of Truth and Reason to a new Species of Dissenters.

Observations on the Expediency of Parliamentary Interpretation of the Toleration Act. 1790.

The Esculapian Monitor; or, Guide to the History of the Human Species, and the most important Branches of Medical Philosophy. 1817.

With many single Sermons, &c.

On Monday, Feb. 11, at his house in Caroline-street, Bedford Square, *Arthur William Devis*, esq. On the 19th his remains were deposited in the front church-yard of St. Giles' in the Fields, on which occasion many of his brother artists, who respected both the man and his talents, attended his funeral to pay the last tribute to departed worth. Mr. Devis, at an early period of life, was distinguished as an historical and portrait painter of considerable talent. On some

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some flattering prospects held out to him, he was induced to go to India, where he practised his art with success for several years, at the time Lord Cornwallis was Governor-general. He afterwards proceeded on a voyage of discovery in the Indian seas with Capt. Wilson, who discovered the Pellew Islands, where the ship was lost. On his return to England he painted the large picture of "Tippoo Saib's sons delivered as hostages to Lord Cornwallis," (of which transaction he was an eye-witness) with portraits of the principal persons present; which, with those of the "Death of Nelson," and "the Barons swearing to support Magna Charta," place him in a high rank in the historical department of art. The grace, beauty, and delicacy with which he designed and finished his portraits, (particularly his females and children) render his works in this line equally worthy of admiration. In fact, Mr. Devis, both as an historical and portrait painter, was an ornament of the British School, and the death of such an artist is to be considered as a national loss.

In Pall Mall, 59, after a severe and painful illness, the Rev. *Edward Daniel Clarke*, LL.D. Professor of Mineralogy, and librarian of the University of Cambridge. Soon after taking his degree Dr. Clarke accompanied the present Lord Berwick abroad, and remained for some time in Italy. The classic scenes he there met with, and his own inquisitive genius, stimulated him to enter into a wider field of research; and, shortly after his return to England, he embarked on those travels which have rendered his name so celebrated throughout Europe, indeed, we may add, in every quarter of the civilized world. To enter into any description of them is needless—they are before the public; they have been, and will continue to be the delight and solace of those who have not been able to visit other countries. Dr. Clarke has somewhere mentioned all the excellencies which must unite to form a perfect traveller: he must have the pencil of Norden, the pen of Volney, the learning of Pococke, the perseverance of Bruce, the enthusiasm of Savary—of all these Dr. Clarke united in his own person by far the greater share. No difficulties in his progress were ever allowed to be insuperable; and upon all occasions he imparted to others a portion of his own enthusiasm. It was upon his return from this extensive tour, during which he had visited nearly the whole of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa, that Dr. Clarke presented to the University those memorials of his travels which now decorate the vestibule of the library; and, as some return for the splendour which his name has conferred on the University, he was complimented in full senate with the degree of LL.D. From that moment the residence of the traveller was confined to Cambridge, and he shortly after commenced those public lectures in mineralogy, which, if possible, have made his name more known and honoured, both in this and in foreign countries, than even his long and interesting travels. Natural history was his earliest and most favourite study, and that particular branch of it which refers to the mineral kingdom soon engrossed the whole of his attention. In the delivery of his celebrated lectures, Clarke was without a rival—his eloquence was inferior to none; (in native eloquence, perhaps, few have ever equalled him in this country;) his knowledge of the subject was extensive; his elucidation clear and simple; and in the illustrations which were practically afforded by the various and beautiful specimens of his minerals, he was peculiarly happy. Most of those specimens he had himself collected, and they seldom failed to give rise to the most pleasing associations by their individual locality. We may justly apply to him in the delivery of his lectures what was engraven on the monument of Goldsmith, "*Nihil quod tetigit, non ornavit.*" Of the higher qualities of his mind, of his force and energy as a Christian preacher, of the sublimity and excellence of his discourses, his crowded congregations are testimony sufficient. For the estimation in which Dr. Clarke was held by foreigners, we may in the same manner refer our readers to the various Honorary Societies in which his name stands enrolled; and we may safely say, that to no one person has the University of Cambridge been more indebted for celebrity abroad during the last twenty years, than to her late librarian Dr. Clarke.

Feb. 29, after a short illness, *John Stewart*, esq. commonly known by the name of Walking Stewart, or the traveller. Mr. Stewart was born in or near London, in the year 1744, and being educated at the Charter-house, was sent out early in life in the civil service of the East India Company. He served there some time, and made some money, but setting up as a reformer, and not being able to make good some charges he had brought, he quitted the service and travelled over various parts of India. He was taken prisoner by Tippoo Sultan, and was for some time in the Mysore service, and employed in some expeditions against the country powers. He quitted that service as soon as he could, and entered into that of the Nabob of Arcot, to whom he acted as one of his secretaries, and who became indebted to him in a considerable amount. On quitting the Indian service he returned to England by a very circuitous journey. For some time after his arrival, he appeared in an Armenian dress which he

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he had worn in his travels; for Stewart through life affected singularity. He brought over with him only a moderate fortune, which he invested in the French funds, and those soon after failed. This greatly distressed him, but he was relieved by the generosity of a sister's husband, till the French began to pay the dividends, by which he found his income reduced two-thirds. With this, however, by great frugality he lived. Here, however, he met with a check; the French would not pay the dividends to a person residing in England. Stewart with a resolution and firmness which marked his character, instantly embarked for New York, residing there long enough to become an American citizen; and, after sending to France a certificate thereof, he returned to England. While in America he supported himself by lecturing, but his strange metaphysical notions, were not likely to succeed in that country. Fortunately for him a commission was issued under the authority of parliament, to investigate the Nabob of Arcot's debts. Mr. Stewart asserted his claim, and had a very considerable sum awarded him by the commissioners. The stock created for this he sold, and invested great part of his money in a life annuity, on which he was enabled to live in a genteel style. For some time he gave weekly dinners, with a view, as he said, to draw all the intellect round him; but this he afterwards changed to concerts and lectures on a Sunday evening given by himself. For many years he had employed himself in writing and printing works which no one would buy and few would read. His intellects were not deranged, but his notions were very extraordinary, owing perhaps to an affectation of being the founder of a sect—to a love of novelty and the want of a regular education; but even his enemies allow he was correct in his morals. His works have all very quaint titles; as "Travels to discover the Source of Moral Motion, and the Apocalypse of Nature, whereby the source of Moral Motion is discovered." This was printed as long ago as 1759. "The Tocsin of Britain, with a Novel Plan for a Constitutional Army," 1794. "Good Sense, addressed to the British nation;" "the Philosophy of Human Society;" "the Moral or Intellectual Will and Testament of John Stewart, the only Man of Nature that ever appeared in the World," 1810; "the Scripture of Reason and Nature," 1813. The last work he published, had for its object to prove that the liberties of all countries were in proportion to the taxes they paid. Thus, said he, Britain has the heaviest taxation, and is the freest country of Europe, Holland the next, &c. With these notions he amused himself; but much of his writing and his conversation, proved that his mind was executive, wavering, and illogical.

In Sion-place, Bath, 66, *C. H. Parry*, M.D. F.R.S. highly and deservedly lamented. Dr. P. received his general education at Warrington, and his medical and philosophical instructions in the schools of Edinburgh and London. At an early age he married Miss Rigby, of Norwich, whose brother, Dr. Rigby, has lately terminated an honourable and distinguished professional life. About forty years ago Dr. Parry commenced his medical life at Bath, from which period, during the first dawning effulgence of his extraordinary powers, and the shining meridian of his matured knowledge, he gradually advanced his character as a great practical physician, and medical philosopher, till his useful and active powers, were destroyed by a sudden attack of palsy in the year 1816; and the effects of this attack were so complete and universal as to annihilate his faculties and usefulness. His first professional literary effort, was in a communication addressed to the Medical Society of London, on the nature and pathological history of certain, commonly called, nervous affections of the head, for which he recommended compression of the carotid arteries, on a principle which subsequent observations on these diseases, have confirmed and extended. The genius and original power of observation in the author were manifested in this tract, and were the foundation of further improvements in pathology. In the year 1797, he published a treatise on Angina Pectoris, the leading and essentially important part of which was first communicated to him by his old and distinguished friend, Dr. Jenner, though it received additional demonstration from his own observations. This essay was received by the profession as an additional indication of Dr. Parry's original talents, and is recognized as a standard work of excellence. Dr. Parry's next work was one that evinced his general knowledge as a natural historian and physiologist, its title, "a Treatise on Wool." The circumstances which led Dr. Parry, to the contemplation of, and a series of experiments on this interesting branch of natural history and national importance, are too curious not to be slightly detailed. The late King, George III. had sent two Merino rams, of the purest breed, for the use of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, then in its infancy, with a view to ascertain the possibility of the production of the finest Spanish wool in England. Dr. Parry, impressed with a conviction of the absurdities of those opinions which attributed to the climate of Spain exclusively, the power of production of this wool, determined to submit his opinion to the test of experiment, and accordingly, though occupied with the increasing claims

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claims of medical practice, and possessing only a small and unfavourable extent of land for the purpose, he succeeded in proving the justness of his own theory, and in actually leading other distinguished individuals, the late Lord Somerville, &c. to the production of this article, in a degree of perfection rather superior to the original Spanish breed. The subject was pursued with activity and ability by many other able experimentalists, but to Dr. Parry was exclusively due the philosophical investigation of the subject, and which, though not strictly medical, is (like the investigations of the late John Hunter,) so near in its affinity to medicine and comparative physiology, as to prove that the one and the other are connected objects for pursuits of the same mind. Dr. Parry, though surrounded by incessant occupations, next published "Observations on the Pulse," and on a fact not known before, the formation of new arterial branches in quadrupeds, when the parent and principal trunks had been obliterated by ligature, contrary to what had been observed to take place in man under similar circumstances. This entirely original fact, though not yet acted upon, has not been controverted by succeeding experimentalists. Dr. Parry further gave to the world a Treatise on Hydrophobia and Tetanus, in which the histories of these generally fatal diseases are most ably traced from observation. But the greatest and best characteristic work of this eminent philosopher and physician, is, "the Elements of Pathology" published in 1816. This exhibits a great system of original and unexampled depth of observation, accuracy of conclusion, and abundance of fact and illustration. Perhaps it may be an object of regret, that the author capable of recording and deriving conclusions from experience like his, should have retarded to a late period of the existence of his powers, the putting in an earlier claim and record to opinions which were indisputably and originally his own. If sooner promulgated by himself, his just pretensions to fame, founded on his undisputed and early promulgation of pathological opinions, now universally adopted, and which essentially distinguish the present from the past state of medicine, would be unequivocally admitted. It is, however, known, that when the doctrines of the medical profession were greatly different from those now prevailing, Dr. Parry alone advocated and taught principles, which have effected a change in medical philosophy. At the meetings of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, his reasonings, remarks, and communications were in the highest degree instructive, enlightening, and entertaining. To his efforts the high estimation which this society possesses is not in a small degree referable, and especially to the joint energy and exertions of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. late president of the Institution. Dr. Parry has left two sons—the first, Dr. C. H. Parry, of Bath, the other the distinguished commander of the Northern expedition. The professional character of the elder of these, as well as his general attainments, are worthy of his father, and of the latter it would be superfluous to say any thing in addition to the estimation expressed by his country of his services.

[The late Captain *Robert Corbett*, R.N. who had attained much reputation in the navy for the possession of uncommon zeal, talents, and boldness, intermixed with harshness as a disciplinarian, was born in the county of Waterford, in Ireland. At an early age he entered into the sea service, and by his own merits alone, attained the rank of Lieutenant at the expiration of the stated six years of servitude as midshipman. After a considerable time he procured the command of a cutter on the Mediterranean station, during the expedition to Egypt. Unfortunately she ran on shore during a fog and was lost. Being ordered to England, he took a passage on board a sloop of war charged with duplicate despatches of importance, but having a long passage home, the captain conceiving them of little importance, on his arrival, requested Mr. Corbett, as he was going to town, to deliver them at the Admiralty. Most fortunately for the bearer they proved to be the first intelligence, and he received the usual rewards on such occasions, a present of 500l. and elevation to the rank of commander, besides being soon afterward nominated to command the Bittern sloop of war. In this vessel he proceeded again to the Mediterranean in 1803, serving with great reputation in the fleet commanded by Nelson. The peculiarities of naval discipline are very difficult to explain to those unacquainted with the service. Some captains aim at shew, at polished iron-work, decks whiter and cleaner than any parlour, though with hundreds of men constantly in motion upon them; masts tapering delicately to walking sticks, the shape of a cap, the cut of a pair of trowsers, or the precise time to the quarter of a second, in which a topsail can be reefed. Others equally zealous, but of more judgment, look to the substantial points of discipline, skill in the management of the guns, order and activity in the evolutions, without inflicting the lash, because they are not at all times performed at the same instant of time. Captain Corbett combined both modes: but the consequences were constant harassing exertions and discontent of the crew. Favoured

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Favoured by fortune in an uncommon degree hitherto, she did not desert him on another important occasion. The Seahorse frigate became vacant. The illustrious commander-in-chief intending her for a particular officer then absent, waited a considerable time for his arrival, but not appearing according to orders, the admiral displeased, declared she should be given to the captain of the first sloop of war that should heave in sight. This proved to be the Bittern. Captain Corbett thus gained his post rank, the last step accessible by interest, without any other friends than merit and good fortune. In her he proceeded directly for the West Indies in search of intelligence of the French fleet lately escaped, and returning off Cadiz, came afterwards to England without participating in the battle of Trafalgar. In the latter end of 1806, he was appointed to the Nereid frigate, destined to the Cape of Good Hope station. The Persian Gulph and much of the Indian Ocean were explored by his active zeal in pursuit of the enemy, who were committing depredations on our commerce. In the attack on St. Paul's, in the Isle of Bourbon, and the French frigate and captured English Indiamen in the bay, he distinguished himself greatly. Of the frigate, afterwards named Bourbonnaise, he received the command and carried her to England, leaving the Nereid behind. This measure was perhaps necessary, or at least prudent. Much discontent, amounting on one occasion to open mutiny, pervaded the crew on account of his mode of discipline. In June, 1810, he received the command of the Africaine, at Plymouth. The crew, however, refused to receive him as their captain, on the plea of being said to be tyrannical. This unprecedented conduct striking at the root of all discipline, created some alarm and much surprize. Two admirals went on board to investigate the cause of dissatisfaction; cries of "no Corbett," were at first heard, but after some little difficulty and the most spirited conduct on his own part, the discontented were silenced and the ship put to sea with despatches for Madras. Calling on the passage out at the Isle of Rodriguez to windward of Mauritius, he heard of the expedition intended to act against the latter, and anxious to join it, stood down for that island. Arriving off Port South East, Commodore Rowley's squadron, which had formed the blockade, was no where to be seen; conjecture was busy on the occasion; taking a survey himself of the enemy's shipping from the mast head, he pronounced with the unerring judgment of a seaman on such occasions, though scarcely within eyeshot, that an action had certainly taken place. Seeing a schooner lying in-shore near Canoniere Point, he dispatched the boats to cut her out, in which, after a desperate contest and the loss of several men killed and wounded, they failed, from a body of riflemen being placed under cover, whose aim could not be evaded. Not more successful in discovering the commodore off Port Louis, the leeward harbour of the island, he directed his course for the Isle of Bourbon, lately reduced by the English forces, where the unwelcome intelligence was communicated of the destruction of our squadron at Port South East, in Mauritius, with the single exception of the Boadicea, besides the capture of the Ceylon frigate, several Indiamen, transports, and traders, leaving the enemy masters of the sea for the time. While listening to the narration at the table of Governor Farquhar, at St. Dennis, two French frigates, L'Iphigenie and L'Astré, appeared in sight. Signals were made to the Boadicea, then lying at St. Paul's to the leeward, to join the Africaine, which ship put to sea to hang on the rear of the enemy, and by her superior sailing, to prevent their escape. This manœuvre Captain Corbett very ably performed. Impatient at length of inaction with an enemy nearly under his guns, impetuous courage got the better of prudence, and about three o'clock in the morning he determined, unsupported and alone, to bring his opponents to action, which he effected by pushing between them under a heavy fire of grape. No courage or conduct could compensate the inequality of two to one. We may beat the French, but must not despise them. No enemy, however feeble, should be held too cheaply. In about forty minutes nearly half the crew of the Africaine were killed or wounded, several guns disabled, and the ship finally compelled to submit, a calm and total wreck, rendering escape impracticable. Among several other officers wounded, Captain Corbett had one of his legs shattered by a shot, so as to require it to be amputated; and, partly from chagrin, died the succeeding day, a little before Commodore Rowley by his able dispositions, retook his ship in the face of the enemy. He was unquestionably an able, zealous and gallant officer, with a strong spice of that chivalrous daring characteristic of the navy. His whole soul seemed devoted to the interests of the service. It was the unceasing object of his adoration; but he could make no allowances for those, who having less prospect of personal fame, were less zealous in their exertions. His zeal indeed required to be restrained. Few officers in the service have been more praised or censured. Much of the latter however, arose from prejudice and exaggeration; but his merits were undoubted.]

ECCLESIASTICAL

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ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. James Henry Monk, B.D. to the Deanery of Peterborough.

Rev. H. Plumley, M.A. to be Chancellor of Chichester.

Rev. Richard Greeves, to the Vicarge of Deddington, Oxfordshire.

Rev. S. King, M.A. to the Rectory of the Free Chapel of Eastmanstead Latimer.

Rev. T. C. Adams, M.A. to the Living of Foleshill, near Coventry.

Rev. J. H. Randolph, to the Rectory of Fobbing Essex.

Rev. Joseph Worgan, to the Vicarage of Pebworth.

Rev. R. S. Barton, to the Vicarage of Alconborough cum Weston, Hunts.

Rev. J. W. Whittaker, M.A. to the Vicarage of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Rev. Robert Hales, M.A. to the Rectory of Hillington, Norfolk.

Rev. M. Irving, B.D. to the Vicarage of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset.

Rev. G. Bethell, M.A. to the Vicarage of Burnham, Bucks.

Rev. J. Briggs, to be Fellow of Eton College.

Rev. J. F. Plumtree, to be Fellow of Eton College.

Rev. Charles Collier, to the Vicarage of Riby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Willings, to hold with the Rectory of Church Lench, Worcestershire, the Vicarage of Bromfield, Salop.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, M.A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Roden.

Rev. Henry Bristowe Benson, M.A. to the Vicarage of Heckington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Jones, to the Living of Cardley, Worcestershire.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, M.A. a Prebendary of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Rev. C. B. Sumner, M.A. Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. H. Barnes, to the Vicarage of Monmouth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late Northumberland assizes, five prisoners received sentence of death. At Durham, two were sentenced; one was left for execution.

The merchants of Newcastle have lately petitioned parliament for relief from the injurious effects of the altered currency.

The inhabitants of North Shields lately agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament for a revision of the Penal Code.

Married.] Mr. J. Routledge, to Miss M. Preston, both of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Reay, of Gosforth, to Miss E. Winter, of Newcastle.—Rev. R. Gibbs, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Rose, of Leith.—Mr. J. Holmes, of Sunderland, to Miss M. Richardson, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Swan, to Miss Crone, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. R. Crake, of Hallowell, to Miss M. Rowell, of Widdrington.—Mr. G. Askless, to Miss A. Liddell, both of Manor Wallsend Colliery.—J. Harwood, esq. R.N. to Miss M. Hall, of Gainford.

Died.] At Newcastle, in St. Nicholas' Church-yard, 74, Mrs. Armstrong.—In Sandgate, 77, Mr. W. Cox.—At the High Bridge, 72, Mr. H. Angus.—In Newgate-street, 80, Mrs. E. Berkley.—70, Mr. T. Middlemas, 74, Mr. T. Brown, deservedly respected.

At Gateshead, in King James's-street, Mrs. Tod, much respected.—Mr. E. D. Miles.—28, Mr. W. Brown.

At North Shields, 37, Mrs. M. Stewart.

In the Church-way, 93, Mrs. Tosh.—46, Mrs. F. Tate.

At South Shields, 76, Mr. T. Robson.—65, Mrs. J. Anderson.—Mrs. Laws, of Bishopwearmouth, suddenly.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Anderson.—Mrs. J. Johnson.—82, Mr. D. Mackenzie, deservedly regretted.

At Bishopwearmouth, 49, Mr. J. Ranson.—76, Mrs. Crosby.

At Tritlington, P. H. Naters, esq.—At Collingwood Main, 57, Mr. R. Hall.—At Blaydon, 104, *Mr. J. Morrison.*—At Lanchester, Miss Ornsby.—At Belford, Mr. Henderson.—At Streatlam, 85, Mrs. Dodsworth, of Hartley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A meeting was lately held at Whitehaven, of shop-keepers and tradesmen, to petition Parliament for a reduction of taxation on articles of consumption, and to make up the deficiency by a moderate and equitable tax upon real property.

A numerously signed petition was lately forwarded to the House of Commons by the occupiers of land at Workington, complaining of distress.

The inhabitants of Wigton lately agreed to petition Parliament for a revision of the criminal code.

Married.] Mr. D. Stone, to Miss E. Monkhouse; Mr. J. Barton, to Mrs. J. Trimble; Mr. F. Story, to Miss Jobson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Holmes, of Carlisle, to Mrs. Richardson, of Whitehaven.—Mr. R. Kennedy, to Miss A. Gibson; Mr. W. Sullivan, to Miss T. Nuetey: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. Bacon, to Miss Shaw, both of Workington.—Mr. W. Baxter,

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ter, to Miss A. Rigg, both of Kendal.—Mr. W. Gill, to Miss A. Dobson, both of Strickland Kettle.—Mr. J. Rickerby, of Wigton, to Miss Wilson, of Brigham.—Mr. R. Lougrigg, of Burnthwaite, to Miss M. Emmerson, of Blackwell-hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, 21, Mr. J. Raper.—75, Mrs. B. Glaister.—In Caldewgate, 48, Mr. J. Ferguson.—27, Mrs. M. Wilson.—Mr. J. Forster, late of Ware.—20, Miss M. Wartz.—78, Mrs. M. Matthews.

At Whitehaven, Miss S. A. Kirby, much respected.—75, Mrs. E. Fisher.

At Workington, 71, Mr. J. Cameron.

At Maryport, 22, Miss M. A. Rochford.—73, Mr. J. Wilson.—Mary Irvine, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kendal, 36, Mrs. M. Stevenson.—31, Mrs. M. Mason.—35, Mr. R. Woof.

At Scotby, 80, John Irwin, one of the Society of Friends.—At Low Cummersdale, Mr. T. Hetherington.—At Upperby, 25, Miss E. Charters.—At Wetheral, 86, Mrs. M. Hall.

YORKSHIRE.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Knaresborough, Mr. John Foster in the chair, when a petition to Parliament was unanimously agreed to, praying for relief in the recovery of debts under 15*l*. An adjourned meeting then took into consideration the propriety of immediately taking measures respecting the medicinal spring lately discovered, adjoining the town; which, after being analysed, closely resembles the famous Seidlitz Water. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject farther.

Geological phenomena have lately been discovered in Yorkshire. The bones of elephants, *rhinoceroses*, *hippopotami*, *hyænas*, elks, &c. have been found in a cave of limestone.

Married.] Mr. T. England, to Miss S. Whitaker; Mr. R. Boler, to Mrs. M. Rushforth: Mr. M. Rhodes, to Miss C. Barstow; Mr. Todd, to Miss J Kay: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Lewis, of Leeds, to Miss E. Cliff, of Sheffield.—Mr. H. Backhouse, of Leeds, to Miss J. Crosland, of Scholes' hall.—Mr. J. Braithwaite, of Leeds, to Miss Atkinson, of Garforth.—Mr. M. Carr, of Dewsbury, to Miss Mitchell, of Leeds.—Mr. M. Jackson, to Miss E. Wolstenholme; Mr. W. Skilbeck, to Miss A. Sampson; Mr. G. Timperley, to Miss E. Wilson; Mr T. Rhodes, to Miss A. Mosley: all of Sheffield.—Mr. T. Tyes, of Halifax, to Miss N. Hartley, of Keighley.—Mr. R. Wilkinson, to Miss E. Ponsonby, both of Barnby.—Mr. W. Pickering, of Acaster Malbis, to Miss S. Kemp, of Catton.—Mr. G. Wrigglesworth, of Swillington, to Miss H. Kimley, of Leeds.—Mr. S. Kemp, of Hunslet, to Miss S. Milner, of Woolley.—Mr. J. Cook, of Skipton, to Miss H. Clapham, of Blubber-house.—Mr. G. Shillito, of Walshford, to Miss A. Smith, of Wetherby.

Died.] At York, Mr. J. Threapland.—74, Mr. J. Addeman, deservedly regretted.

At Leeds, in Templar-street, Mrs. D. Lawrence.—In School-close, Mrs. H. Bramma.—Mrs. J. Johnson, suddenly.—67, Mrs. E. Peacock, greatly respected.—24, Mr. B. Thompson, of the firm of Messrs. Cawtheray and Thompson.—Mrs. Kenworthy.

At Sheffield, 50, Mr. G. Ingall, of the firm of Messrs. Roberts, Cadman and Co. deservedly regretted.—The Rev. G. Harrison.—Mr. Bushe, respected.

At Wakefield, 81, Mr. B. Spawforth, of Horbury.—86, Mrs. Rawlin.—Lieut. Dowling, R.N.

At Huddersfield, in King-street, 62, Mrs. M. Hutton.—62, Mrs. Linley.

At Bradford, Mr. W. Wilkinson.—Miss H. Salt.

At Knaresborough, 78, Mr. Storr.

At Selby, 70, Mr. J. Armitage, of the Society of Friends, and estimable for many virtues

At the Spring Grove, near Huddersfield, 84, William Fenton, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Kettlethorp-hall, 72, James Charlesworth, esq.—At Sturling, 93, Mr. J. Oldfield.—At Hornforth, 91, Mr. R. Arton.

LANCASHIRE.

Great distress has lately been occasioned at Lancaster by the failure of Messrs. Warwicks' bank. The poorer manufacturers, mechanics, &c. are deeply involved, and many totally ruined.

A Dorcas and Spinning Society has lately been formed at Liverpool, the object of which is to find employment for the aged and destitute.

The inhabitants of Blackburn lately petitioned the House of Commons against the inhuman treatment of Mr. Hunt in Ilchester gaol, and his unconstitutional punishment. Twenty other places have petitioned to the same effect.

Married.] Mr. J. Mort, to Miss E. Palphreyman; Mr. T. Butcher, to Miss E. Jones; Mr. R. Evans, to Miss E. Smith; Mr. W. Warren, to Miss E. Sykes; Mr. T. Longshaw, to Miss M. Miller; Mr. Jas. Brandreth, to Miss M. Nicholson: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Wright, to Miss J. Holland; Mr. H. Moss, to Mrs. Garner; Mr. C. Jones, to Miss Pettigrew, of Pitt-street; Mr. Irving, to Miss J. Stockdale; Mr. T. Butler, to Mrs. E. Bond; Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss K. Abram; Mr. J. Kerkham, to Miss A. Garbitt; Mr. E. Finch, to Miss M. Butterworth; Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss A. Matthewson: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Dixon, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Wignall, of West Derby.—Mr. J. Hall, of Withington, to Miss A. Ormrod, of Cheadle.

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Died.] At Lancaster, 72, John Brockbank, esq.

At Manchester, 32, Mr. E. Buxton, of the firm of Messrs. Buxton and Sons.—In St. John's-street, Mrs. Harper.—In Hanging Ditch, Mr. J. Meredith, deservedly regretted.—50, Mr. T. Lenrick, much respected.

At Salford, 38, Mr. R. Marsden, greatly respected.

At Liverpool, Mrs. M. A. Bramwell—62, Mr. W. Knowles.—Mr. R. Aspinwall.—46, Mr J. Cardwell.—Mr. W. Williams.—72, Mr. R. Pyke.—66, Mrs. B. B. Glenton.—Mr. J. R. Davis.—87, Mr. J. Mundell.—In Whitechapel, 56, Mr. Hatch.—At an advanced age, Mrs. S. Portees.—On Edge-hill, 57, Mrs. S. Jones.

At Ormskirk, 88, the Rev. W. Naylor.

At Huntroyd, 31, Le Gendre Starkie, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and deservedly regretted.—At Oldham, Bank Side, 66, Mr. D. Lees.

CHESHIRE.

The respectable tradesmen of Chester lately agreed to petition the House Commons for a more ready and less expensive mode of recovering small debts under 15l.

Married.] Mr. T. Draycott, to Mrs. E. Purcell; Mr. R. Dean, to Miss M. Cawley; Mr. F. Rowderry, to Mrs. E. Truss: all of Chester.—Mr. Dillon, of Wrexham, to Miss Davies, of Eastgate-street, Chester.—Mr. Baugh, of Baschurch, to Miss Booth, of Congleton.—Mr. J. Day, of Newton, to Miss M. Smith, of Gayton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Dodd, deservedly respected.—In Foregate-street, Mr. J. Billington.—Mr. Emmett.

At Nantwich, 72, Mrs. E. Eaton.

At Malpas, 36, Mr. Reeves.

At Birkenhead priory, Miss Louisa Koster.—At Kingsley, Mr. J. Manifold, much respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, to Miss H. Wheeldon; Mr. Robert Mellor, to Miss Welch: all of Derby.—Mr. T. Hartwell, of Ashborne, to Miss M. Madeley, of Uttoxeter.—Mr. Somers, of Repton, to Miss Brown, of Milton.

Died.] At Derby, 63, Mrs. Winster.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Heaton.

At Belper, Mrs. Cock, late of Derby.

At Hartingland, 84, Mr. C. Flint.

At Chelmorton, 95, Mr. J. Ollereshaw.—At Frichley, 31, Mr. J. Bowmer, greatly respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A piece of beef weighing about 14lbs. roasted on the 11th of October, 1814, and which had been in a case, made air-tight, and conveyed twice to the East Indies and back, was partaken of at the Library in Nottingham, by several gentlemen, and found to be perfectly good.

Married.] Mr. J. Hallams, to Miss E. Hall; Mr. C. Dumont, to Miss S. Sparks; Mr T. Salisbury, to Miss E. Taylor; Mr. T. Cragg, to Mrs. J. Cragg: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Simpson, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Thorpe, of Newark.—Mr. T. Harvey, to Miss E. Hawkins; Mr. T. Smith, to Miss M. A. Footett; Mr. R. Lamb, to Miss A. Barker: all of Newark.—Mr. W. Parsons, of Skegby, to Miss C. Slack, of Old Radford.—Mr. W. Musson, to Miss Jackson, both of Radford.

Died.] At Nottingham, 26, Mr. S. Hatchett.—In Goosegate, 62, Mr. J. Latham.—69, Mr. Crane.—51, Mr. C. Heald.—In Red Lion-square, 66, Mr. T. Morton.—In Park-row, Miss M. E. Heath.

At Newark, 67, Mrs. A. Walker.—19, Miss M. A. Hurry.—Mrs. Selby.

At Mansfield, 78, Mr. G. Barratt.

At Worksop, 88, Mr. R. Cowley.

At New Retford, 36, Mr. T. Richards.—At Snenton, 38, Mr. C. Anderson, respected.—At Marnham, Ellen, wife of the Rev. Geo. Almond.—At Southwell, 70, Mrs. Aram.—At Wollaton, 84, Mr. R. Walker, one of the Society of Friends.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Great distress prevails among the agriculturists of this county; in the south part a sheriff's officer had lately no less than sixty executions by him. The number of the poor is greatly on the increase for the want of employment.

Married.] R. G. Bankes, esq. to Mrs. Burnes, of Stamford.—J. Trafford, esq. of Wragby, to Miss A French, of Holton.—At Wragby, G. Chambers, esq. F.R.S. to Miss Espin.

Died.] At Boston, 76, Mr. Grantham, suddenly.

At Gainsborough, Mr. S. Ashford, suddenly.

At Canwick, 40, C. W. Sibthorp, esq. M.P. for Lincoln, and Lieut. Col. of the South Lincoln militia.—At Tetford, 54, Mr. R. Dymoke.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Yates, of Leicester, to Miss Wakerley, of Loughborough.—Mr. A. Robins, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Kirk, of Hathern.—Mr. Wisher, to Miss M. Dewberry, both of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss H. Lochton, both of Hinckley.—Mr. J. Meadows, of Somerby, to Miss Payne of Sleaford.

Died.] At Leicester, 73, Mr. Alderman Read.—In Belgrave-gate, Mr. Swain.—In St. Nicholas'-street, Mrs. Keightley.—Mrs. Jarratt, regretted.—Mrs. Rawson.

At Loughborough, 35, Mr. J. H. Kane, justly regretted.—Mr. J. Cockayne.

At Oakham, 77, Mr. Maydwell.

At Uppingham, 86, Mrs. Underwood.

At Great Wighton, Mrs. Vann.—At Wartnaby, 78, Mr. J. Adams.—At Earl Shilton, 64, Mr. R. Wildman.—At Long Whatton, 18, Mrs. Hartman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

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STAFFORDSHIRE.

Three respectable firms of ironmasters have lately failed in this county, and one has thrown seven hundred men out of employment. Distress continues among the agricultural labourers and small farmers. Lord Crewe has set lately a noble example; he has cancelled leases at high prices, and affixed the rent according to the price of corn.

Married.] Mr. Wood, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss S. Swindell, of Egginton.

Died.] At Walsall, Mr. Weaver.

At Bilston, Jonathan Hartshorn, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. EDMONDS, of Birmingham, who presided at meetings of 50,000 persons, basely deserted by such *mock*-patriots, is now detained in Warwick goal, after suffering twelve month's imprisonment, for a fine of £60, imposed by the Board of Excise, for selling wheat after it had been roasted! Joe Miller tells us of a woman who was committed by an ignorant jus.ice for *frying bacon* on a Sunday.

Married.] Jonathan Mason, esq. to Miss Charlotte Hardman, of Birmingham.—Mr. Jarvice, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss A. Reynolds, of Bath.—The Rev. John Angell James, of Birmingham, to Maria Anne, widow of Benjamin Neal, esq. London.—Mr. Sutton, of Sharnford, to Miss Johnson, of Shelton.—At Leamington, the Rev. E. Woodyatt, A.M. to Louisa Georgiana Maria, daughter of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, bart.—The Rev. T. Bree, to Miss H. M. Boultbee, of Springfield-house.—Charles Corbett, esq. of Hardwick Priors, to Miss Mary Benn, of Kensingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Turner, of King Edward's Free Grammar School.—In Great Charles-street, 60, Mrs. S. Clark.—In Edgbaston-street, Miss E. Bloomer.—79, Mr. J. Kempson, deservedly respected and regretted.

At Sutton Coldfield, 85, the Rev. John Riland, rector, and formerly a very popular preacher in Birmingham.

At Leamington, 71, Mrs. F. Reddall.

SHROPSHIRE.

The High Sheriff of this county, within the month, refused to two separate requisitions, the second signed by one hundred and seventy-two names, to call a county meeting "on the present depressed state of agriculture." Six magistrates consequently agreed to call a meeting on the 25th, which was held, and some excellent resolutions proposed.

Married.] Mr. G. Oliver, to Miss E. Prinn; Mr. T. Lawrence, to Miss F. Basnett; Mr. J. Howell, jun. to Miss S. Edgerley: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Harrington, of Broseley, to Miss Pedley, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. W. Carden, to Miss Williams, both of Bishop's-castle.—Mr. J. Walters, of Bishop's-castle, to Miss E. Morris, of Ludlow.—The Rev. J. D. Lewis, to Mrs. Whatley, of Newtown.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Tilstock-park, to Miss M. Huxley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Kiln-lane, Miss Davis, greatly regretted.—In Frankwell, 22, Mr. C. Cole.—39, Mr. T. D. Sayer.—At Codogan-place, the Rev. B. Edwards, rector of Frodesley.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Baugh, widow of Benjamin B. esq. town clerk.—Mr. R Smallman.—Mrs. Underhill.

At Wenlock, Mr. Rhoden, much respected.

At Harnage Grange, 59, Mrs. Shuker.—At Whitbourne-house, 62, Mr. S. Tomlinson.—At Ironbridge, the Rev. Benj. Wase, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The land owners and occupiers of this county lately agreed to petition the House of Commons on their general distress.

At the late assizes sentence of death was passed on eleven prisoners; three were transported; two were left for execution.

Married.] Chas. Seale, esq. of Linkend-house, to Miss E. Newman, of Lassington-court.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. T. Wells.—In College-yard, Miss M. Crane.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Witcomb, of Hereford, to Miss Constable of Tetbury.—Mr. B. Maddy, of King-street, Hereford, to Miss S. Hargrave, of Leeds.—Lieut. Addwell Taylor, of the 38th foot, to Miss E. P. Taylor, of Leominster.—Mr. J. Prince, of Bogmarsh, to Miss E. Garrold, of Morrastone.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. W. Crump.

At Leominster, 26, Miss F. B. Harris.—33, Mr. T. Heath.

At Ross, Mr. R. Badman, deservedly regretted.

At Ledbury, Miss S. Diggs.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The owners and occupiers of land in Monmouth lately agreed to a petition to Parliament: among other energetic observations were the following:—

"That your petitioners are extremely embarrassed in their circumstances, their capital nearly exhausted, penury and ruin staring them in the face, in consequence of the depreciation of the value of their live stock and the produce of their farms, together with the overwhelming burthen of taxation, tithes, and parochial rates far exceeding any the country ever before laboured under in time of peace, in some instances amounting to sixty-three and even seven-four per cent. on the rent. That from the numerous petitions laid before Parliament during the last session clearly and positively showing the excessive distress of the agriculturists in every part of the kingdom, your petitioners vainly flattered themselves some relief would have been given them and their grievances lessened; but it is with the most heartfelt grief

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grief they experience a miserable disappointment in their hopes, and instead of a fair, reasonable reduction in our galling burthens, and a protection against the import of foreign grain, the country is unfeelingly told by the Ministers of the Crown, that it must be satisfied with the trifling abatement of one shilling per bushel in the duty on malt, and a futile visionary scheme of lending Exchequer Bills to parishes on the security of the poor rates

Married.] Mr. Chas. Brewer, to Miss E. Hatch; Mr. J. Dobbins, to Mrs. Reeve: all of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Burrup, of Gloucester, to Miss S. Dewint, of Stone.—Mr. T. Turton, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Blewitt, of Ross.—Mr. J. Howell, of Bristol, to Miss M. Newton, of Bath.—Mr. G. Law, of Clifton, to Miss Welsh, of Bristol.—At Chepstow, Mr. R. Davis, to Miss M. Slade, of Bristol.—Mr. W. Morris, of Tuynton, to Miss M. A. Hooper, of Hartpury.—At Shipston-on Stour, Mr. Fred. Collier, to Miss C. Colbourne.

Died.] At Gloucester, in College-green, Mrs. Baylis, deservedly regretted.—54, Mr. Alex. M'Laren.—Miss Walker.

At Bristol, the Rev. J. J. Bird.—In Park-street, Charles Penny, esq.—89, Mr. J. Perrins.—Miss M. J. Greene.—Mr. J. Longford, regretted.

At Cirencester, 26, Mr. J. Gregory, deservedly lamented.

At Wotton Underedge, 25, Mr. James Cooper.

At Westbury-hill, 75, Mr. P. Crocker, of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Harfords, Partridge and Co. of Bristol, deservedly lamented.—At Newland-house, 64, Mrs. E. Ducarel, late of Exmouth.—At Hanley-castle, Anne, widow of Moses Clarke, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes seven prisoners were capitally convicted, eight sentenced to seven years transportation, and seven acquitted.

The agriculturists in the neighbourhood of Witney lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief.

Married.] Mr. J. Luker, to Miss A. Janaway, both of Oxford.—Mr. T. Collier, of Witney, to Miss Steely, of Minster.—T. Grimsley, of Middleton Stoney, to Miss R. Stockford, of Dunstern.—Mr. W. Badcock, of Wootton, to Miss S. Godfrey, of Cumner.

Died.] At Oxford, 35, Mrs. E. Eaton, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In St. Giles's, 75, Mr. W. Chillingworth, suddenly.—In St. Aldate's, 60, Mr. J. Trinder, of Henley.—In St. Ebbe's, 47, Mrs. S. Stone.—21, Mr. T. Shepherd.—51, Mr. J. Harpur.—In High-street, 73. Mrs. E. Eley.—45, Mr. T. Webb, much respected.

At Chipping Norton, 26, Mrs. C. Corgan.

At Wheatley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Belcher.—At Launton, 65, Mr. W. Trafford, deservedly regretted.

At Charlbury, on the 12th of February, inh is 97th year, Robert Spendlove, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends. In his character were combined the several qualities which constituted the true christian. His long and useful life was marked by a vigour of intellect, which he retained till nearly his last moments; by an unremitting attention to the happiness of his domestic circle, and by those social virtues which render their possessor truly valuable. He has left a deeply afflicted widow with numerous relatives and friends to lament his loss.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At the late Reading assizes one prisoner for horse-stealing, and nine for house-breaking, received sentence of death, but were all reprieved: five were ordered to be transported for seven years.

Married.] Mr. W. Miles, to Miss A. Gough, both of Aylesbury.—At Aylesbury, Mr. Kingham, of Broughton, to Miss Allen.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 55, Mr. T. Jenkins.—Mr. R. Fell.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Pipkin.

At Newbury, 65, S. A. Lloyd, esq.

At Windsor, 79, William Gorton, esq. of the establishment of Geo. III. at the castle, deservedly respected and lamented.

At Quainton, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Layton.—At Shaw-place, near Newbury, 53, Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. deputy lieut. of Berks.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the late Herts Assizes five prisoners were sentenced to death, but reprieved.

Married.] Mr. W. Poulton, to Miss Latter, both of Hertford.—Mr. J. Baker, of Braughing, to Miss Bailey, of Sandon.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. John Evans, alderman.—Mr. W. Danby, Rackstrow.

At Ware, Mrs. Green, widow.

At Great Munden, Mrs. Stacey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the late Northamptonshire Assizes eleven prisoners received sentence of death, but were reprieved.

A numerous meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in the Soke of Peterboro' was lately held at Peterboro', pursuant to a requisition, to take into consideration the distressed state of the agricultural interest, and the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons. The Earl Fitzwilliam took the chair; and several strong resolutions were passed.

Married.] Mr. B. Ward, of Standground, to Miss Pine, of Duxford.

Died.] At Peterborough, 64, C. Whitehead, esq. of Warrington.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

A numerous meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Cambridgeshire was held the 26th ult. pursuant to a requisition to the high sheriff, "to take into consideration the present disastrous state of the agricultural

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agricultural interest, and the propriety of petitioning parliament for relief." Mr. Pryme moved resolutions for a petition to parliament for relief. The Rev. G. A. Browne doubted the expediency of a petition without some mention of a reform. Mr. F. K. Eagle, after a short address, moved, as an amendment to the original resolutions:—"That from what has taken place during the present and preceding sessions, it was the firm and decided opinion of this meeting, that any petition to the lower House of Parliament, as at present constituted, for relief from the difficulties under which the nation is sinking, would be entirely vain and fruitless." Mr. Samuel Wells seconded the amendment. Mr. Beals read a letter written by the Duke of Bedford, in which he declared that it was useless to petition the House of Commons, for their petitions were year after year disregarded, and thrown aside as waste paper. The high sheriff put the amendment, which was carried by a considerable majority, and the resolutions for a petition was negatived.

The subject of the Porson Prize for this year is the passage in Julius Cæsar, act 4, scene 3, beginning with—"*Come Antony, and young Octavius,*" and ending with—"*and leave you so.*" The metre—*Tragicum trimetrum acatalecticum.*

The subjects for the Members' Prizes are:—Senior Bachelors—*Populis diversis eadem instituta parum conveniant.* Middle Bachelors—*Astronomiæ laus et utilitas.*

Married.] Mr. Pittingale, to Miss Eddy, both of Newmarket.—Mr. J. Purchas, to Miss A. Tuffell, both of Chesterton.

Died.] At Cambridge, 56, Mr E. Chisholme.—Mrs. Smith.—33, Mr. D. Collin.

At Newmarket, 22, Miss Chapman.

At Barnwell, 83, Mrs. Grace Hemmington, formerly of Denny Abbey.—At Manea, 31, Mr. R. Cross.

NORFOLK.

Within the month the agricultural labourers of this and the adjoining county of Suffolk, assembled in great numbers with the avowed intention of destroying all machinery which was preferred to manual labour. A great number of thrashing machines were destroyed, barns pulled down, and ricks of corn consumed by fire. Many of the offenders were apprehended and committed for trial. The insurrection of the labouring classes seems, indeed, to have been almost general.

Married.] Mr. R. Alderson, of Norwich, to Miss Rayner, of Diss.—Mr. T. Callow, of Norwich, to Miss S. Howard, of Halvergate.—Mr. J. Knights, to Mrs. E. Hunt; Mr. Jas. Jay, to Miss Jay; Mr. M. Moss, to Miss Barber: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Pooley, to Miss A. Bone; Mr. G. Jopling, to Miss S. Long: all of Lynn.—Mr. Porrett, of Burnham, to Miss E. Love, of Bunhill-row, London.—Mr. J. May Robison to Miss M. Bignold, of Cromer.—Mr. W. Palmer, of Melford, to Miss D. Brown, of Clock-hall, Hundon.

Died.] At Norwich, 79, Mr. Marsh, highly and deservedly esteemed.—In St. Stephen's, 54, Mr. Wilkinson.—In Tombland, 54, Mr. Batley.—In Lower Close, 66, Mrs. Fiddyman.

At Yarmouth, Miss S. A. R. M. Jones.—31, Mr. G. Gunton.—19, Miss M. Brightly.—66, Mrs. Read.—61, Mr. W. Jickles.—60, Mrs. E. Curtis.

At Lynn, Mr. Simmons.—40, Mr. J. Tuddenham.—Miss C. Lawrence.

At Diss, Mr. J. Rodwell.

At Hapton, 81, Mrs. Pagett.—62, Mr. J. Adamson.

At East Dereham, 68, William Castell esq.—At Acle, 66, Mrs. A. Neave.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous meeting of occupiers of land was lately held at Ipswich, to take the state of public affairs into consideration. A petition was resolved on to the House of Commons, in which they said that unless adequate protection be afforded them against the foreign grower, they "have nothing left but to give up in despair."

A numerous party of Parliamentary reformers, lately dined together at Bungay, several gentlemen of rank attended. Many excellent speeches followed; the general distress was described, and reduction of taxes asserted to be the only remedy.

Married.] Mr. C. Grimwood, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Barker, of Coddenham.—Mr. Rowe, of Woodbridge, to Miss Hawkins, of Campsey Ash.—W. Clark King, esq. of Lowestoft, to Miss M. E. Clark, of Benton-house, Northumberland.—Mr. S. Crisp, to Miss M. Briant, both of Soham.—Mr. N. P. Weeding, to Miss Last, both of Trimbey St. Martin.—H. J. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss A. Howlett, of Yoxford.

Died.] At Bury, in Northgate-street, Mrs. Wells.—75, Mrs. Bowle.

At Ipswich, 76, Mr. J. Wake.—77, Mrs. Meadows.—Miss M. Cock.—38. Mrs. Newson.—Mr. Hamblin, suddenly.

At Framlingham, 65, Mr. T. Barker.—75, Mrs. Pain.

At Beccles, 59, Mrs. Crickmore, suddenly.

At Whepstead, 85, Mrs. Clarke, much respected.—At Dedham, Mr. Ellis.—At Bramford, 24, Mr. H. Edwards.—At Worlingham-hill, 80, Robert Sparrow, esq. an active magistrate for this county, and chairman of the Beccles Bench of magistrates.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. S. Savall, to Miss S. Clough, of Colchester.—At Colchester, Mr. J. G. Chamberlain, to Catherine, widow of Capt. H. H. Stammers.—Lieut. J. Cooke,

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Cooke, R.N. to Miss C. Pulham, of Harwich.—Mr. R. Paul, of Saffron Walden, to Miss M. Wedd, of Foulmire.—T. West, esq. to Miss M. Spence, of Upton.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Williams.

At Maldon, 82, Mr. E. Hunsdon.

At Great Dunmow, 81, B. Foakes, esq. senior Alderman of that corporation.

At Broomfield, 56, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Porter, esq.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Murdoch.

KENT.

At the late assizes, there were 180 prisoners for trial.

Agricultural labourers lately assembled in different bodies in this county, and caused considerable alarm; but their objects appeared simply to be to procure work, at an increase of wages.

Married.] Mr. W. Mutton, of Canterbury, to Miss M. A. Foreman, of Deal.—Francis Pattes, esq. of Rochester, to Mrs. Earrett, of Strood.—Mr. J. Patten, of Holingbourne, to Miss E. Earrett, of Strood.—Mr. Jas. Connor, to Miss E. Darnil; Mr. Jas. Hunt, to Miss C. Clark: all of Folkestone.—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Shoesmith, to Miss M. Bourne.—At Brookland, Mr. E. Baker, to Miss A. King.

Died.] At Canterbury, in King-street, 69, Mrs. Dernacour.—In Wincheap-street, Mrs. Porter.—In St. George's-lane, Mr. G. Quested.

At Rochester. Mr. W. Clarke.—In Troytown, Mrs. Lathbury, of Stoke.

At Chatham, Mr. E. Acworth.—82, Mr. W. B. Mitchell.—50, Mr. J. Nagle.—59, Mr. J. Mark.—25, Mr. H Chary.

At Sheerness, T. T. Folds, esq. M.D. much respected.—Mrs. Field.

At Riverhead, 91, Mrs. Petley, widow of Charles P. esq.—At Milton, 94, Mr. Wildash.—At Selling, 62, Mr. A. Amos, deservedly regretted.—At Sittingbourne, 71, Mr. J. Hubble.—At Seasalter, 69, Mr. J. Hopper.—At Hoborough, 82, Mrs. E. Goodhugh.

SUSSEX.

Several landlords in this county are adopting the good old fashioned mode of letting their land in small portions of 20, 25, and 30 acres.

In the parish of Seaford, in this county, a farm of 1000 acres, now pays no less than *nine hundred pounds* for poor rates.

Married.] Mr. Orton, of Chichester, to Miss Crawford, of London.—At Arundel, T. Eames, esq. to Mrs. Osborne.

Died.] At Chichester, in East-street, 60, Mr. W. Burnett.—In the East Pallant, 84, Mr. H. Smith.

At Horsham, Mr. G. Pearman, suddenly.

At New Fishbourne, 51, Mrs. A. Musselthwaite.

At Ticehurst, Mrs. Barren, late of Troytown, Rochester.—At Rodmill, Miss Rason.—At Augmering, 87, Mrs. Jupp.—At Alfriston, 74, Mr. T. Susan.—At Week, 88, Mrs. Shotter.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the Lent assizes for this county sixteen prisoners were sentenced to death but two only, (poachers) left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Follett, to Miss S. A. Thatcher, both of Southampton.—William Lomer, esq. of Southampton, to Miss M. P. Taylor, of Plymouth.—Lieut. Bradley, R.N. to Miss M. Pratt, both of Portsea.—Mr. Jas. Grey, of Lymington, to Miss Miller, of Bosham.—A. R. Drummond, esq. of Cadlands, to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.

Died.] At Southampton, in Hanover-buildings, General Richardson.—Mrs. Avery.—65, Mrs. Sutton.—Mr. Downs, At Winchester, 90, Mr. J. Feacham.—In Colebrook-street, 78, Mrs. Newlyn.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Bell.

At Portsea, Mr. T. Knott, suddenly.—79, Mr. T. Woolford.

At Lymington, 85, Mrs. B. Pardley.

At Portchester, Catherine, wife of Rear Adm. Cooke, deservedly lamented.

At Swathling, 62, Dorothea, widow of the Rev. Chas. Warre, of Rugby.—At Crawley, 72, Mr. Pickering.

WILTSHIRE.

At the late assizes for this county, nineteen prisoners received sentence of death, one to transportation for seven years, and nine to various periods of imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. Hole, to Miss Smart, both of Bradford.—Mr. Fielder, of Newbury, to Miss Furnell, of Marlborough.—Mr. J. Helps, of Chapplenapp, to Miss M. Barton, of Atworth.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. P. Hebbert.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. S. Mayell.—Mr. W. Frame.

At Market Lavington, Mrs. Garratt, wife of John G. esq. suddenly.

At Ivy Cottage, near Chippenham, Harriet, wife of Thomas Parker, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Taunton and Ilchester, have lately petitioned parliament to alleviate the unconstitutional sufferings of Mr. Hunt, confined in Ilchester goal. A requisition, signed by 2370 names was presented to the High Sheriff, to call a county meeting on the subject, but he refused.—We are happy to observe that the case of Mr. Hunt, as well in regard to his sentence as to the mode of imprisonment, has excited the sympathy of just men over the whole empire.

The inhabitants of Wells have lately agreed to petition both houses of Parliament for the enactment of a more speedy and effectual mode of recovering debts under £15.

Married.] Mr. Child, to Miss Ballinger; Arch. M'Adam, esq. of St. James's Parade, to

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to Miss E. Thompson: all of Bath.—Capt. Fenton, of the 13th infantry, to Miss Leonora Anderson, late of Seymour-street, Bath.—Mr. S. Davis, of Wells, to Miss Chapman, of Rodney Stoke.—Mr. J. Bartlett, to Miss S. Murray, both of Shepton Mallet.—Mr. W. Herbert, to Mrs. Pattison, both of Taunton.—Mr. M. Perry, to Miss S. Smith, of Wick.—Mr. J. Shield, to Miss H. Ford, both of Keynsham.

Died.] At Bath, in Bennett-street, Elizabeth, wife of J. G. Ravenshaw, esq. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Pierrepont-street, R. Clark, esq.—Mrs. Selina Bathurst, sister of the Bishop of Norwich.—In London-street, Mr. J. Smith.—Mrs. C. Holdstock.—William Murray, esq.—In Seymour-street, Mrs. Turner, widow of Dutton Smith T. esq. of Clarendon, Jamaica.

At East Harnham, 88, Mr. T. Brewer.—At Saltford, Miss Hill.—At Weston, Mrs. Compton, much esteemed and regretted.—At Marksbury, 93, Mrs. Weaver.—At Langport, Mr. R. Cook.

DORSETSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Sherborne and its vicinity, it was resolved to petition Parliament to revise the Criminal Laws.

Married.] Mr. J. Rolls, of Weymouth, to Miss Townsend, of Exeter.—Mr. Squire, to Miss S. Randall, both of Bridport.—Mr. De Lano, to Miss Case, of Bothenhampton.

Died.] At Weymouth, 83, Mary, widow of the Rev. Hanbury Davies, rector of Pantague, Monmouthshire.

At Bridport, Robert Perham, esq. of Crewkerne, greatly regretted.—Mr. Hart.

At Wimborne, 68, Mr. W. Knott.

DEVONSHIRE.

The foundation stone of a classical subscription school for 100 boys, was lately laid at Plymouth.

Nearly one thousand persons employed on the Breakwater at Plymouth, have been recently discharged.

A great mortality lately prevailed among the children of Plymouth, and the adjoining towns, many hundreds having been swept off by internal inflammations.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Tavistock, to obtain "a reform in the representation of the people, and for relief of the agricultural interest from the present oppressive tithe system, and unreasonable taxation." William Bray, esq. in the chair. A petition was agreed to.

Married.] Mr. T. Hatch, to Miss E. Beare; Mr. R. Greenslade, to Miss E. Sanders: all of Exeter.—Mr. R. W. Marriott, of Exeter, to Mrs. S. Roberts, of London.—Mr. J. Litton, of Teignmouth, to Miss Potbury, Strand, Topsham.—Mr. W. Bond, to Miss A. Knight, both of Honiton.—Mr. W. Hernaman, to Miss G. Beer, both of Totnes.—Mr. J. Gabbiscomb, to Miss E. Harris, of Totnes.

Died.] At Exeter, 25, Miss M. A. Pooke.—23, Mr. F. H. Forrord, deservedly regretted.—71, Mr. R. Gove.—53, Mrs. J. E. Piper, greatly esteemed and lamented.

At Plymouth, in George-street, Capt. E. Archdall, R.N.—In Market-street, Mrs. Levy: Mr. Levy, jun.—In James-street, 22, Miss S. Fry, greatly lamented.

At Tiverton, at an advanced age, Richard Blundell, the last surviving descendant of Peter Blundell, the founder of Tiverton Grammar School.

At Totnes, 72, G. Farwell, esq.—36, Mr. T. Cloud.—57, Mr. T. Abel.

At Dawlish, 77, Peter Churchill, esq. generally regretted.—60, Mrs. Tripe, justly lamented.

At Stonehouse, Mr. P. Ellery, R.N.—Mrs. Anderson.—At Cawsand, 80, Mrs. Parkin, deservedly lamented.—At Willand, 85, Mrs. Tanner, much respected.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Liskeard, Mr. Tuckett, to Miss S. Barrett.—Mr. R. Avery, to Miss B. Peter, of Padstow.—At Launceston, Mr. Orchard, to Miss Grylls.—At St. Clement, Mr W. Trennery, to Miss Eastmead.

Died.] At Falmouth, Ensign J. G. Newman, late of the 40th regt.—Mr. N. Beals, much respected.

At Truro, 81, James Kempe, esq. senior alderman of the borough, deservedly lamented.

At Bodmin, Miss A. Chapple, highly esteemed and regretted.

At Launceston, 87, Mr. J. Paul, much respected.

At St. Dennis, 22, Mrs. S. Best, late of Plymouth.—At Trekenning, 74, Francis Paynter, esq. deservedly esteemed.

WALES.

A steam-packet is about to sail between Swansea and Bristol.

Married.] The Rev. M. Moses, of Swansea, to Miss H. Myers, of Bethnal Green, London.—Capt. B. Evans, to Miss E. Peregrine, of Milford Haven.—Capt. J. Nuttall, of Milford, to Miss Griffiths, of Hubberstone.—John Philps, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss M. A. Williams, of Milford.—Richard Hoare Byers, esq. to Miss E. Dobbin, both of Milford.—John Bamford Hesketh, esq. of Brynddulas, to Miss Elizabeth Ford, of Chester.

Died.] At Swansea, in High-street, 35, Mrs. Francis, deservedly regretted.

At Haverfordwest, Thomas Scowcroft, esq.

At Brecon, Mr. T. E. Hull, highly and deservedly respected.

At Montgomery, 25, Mr. J. Maddox.

At Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, suddenly, 55, Mr. S. Price.—At Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, 85, Richard Griffithes, esq.

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esq. much respected.—At Trehan, 69, John Jones, esq. deservedly regretted.

At his seat near Montgomery, *Whitshead Keene*, esq. at the great age of ninety. Mr. Keene was a native of Ireland and born to a small fortune. He came to England early in life and married Miss Elizabeth Legg, daughter of Viscount Lewisham and sister to William, Earl of Dartmouth. By the interest of this family he was first elected M.P. for Wareham in Dorsetshire, but afterwards for the town of Montgomery, and has sat for both places nearly forty years. He was for one parliament the father of the House of Commons. As early as 1770, he was appointed secretary to the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and for some years was one of the lords of Trade and Plantations, but from this he retired on a change of administration. From the office of secretary he was promoted to be surveyor-general of the board of works. He often spoke in parliament, particularly on India affairs. Mr. Keene has had several children by his lady.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Spencer Boyd, esq. of Penhill, Ayrshire, to Miss Margaret Loth, of Point Pleasant, Newcastle.—Alexander Sharp, esq. of Dunbartonshire, to Miss M. Barclay, of Brompton.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 79, the Rev. Dr. J. Thomson.

At Dumfries, 77, the Rev. James Kirkpatrick.

At Dumbarton, 58, John Dixon, esq. proprietor of the extensive glass works there.

IRELAND.

The riotous transactions of the south in the last month have been appalling: rigour on the unfortunate people seems to have acted but as fuel to fire. The Insurrection Act has been put in force. The special commission, under this act, commenced at Limerick, on the 1st inst.; and, out of seventeen individuals arraigned for "unlawfully and tumultuously assembling," and "being idle and disorderly," thirteen were found guilty. Some of them had strong circumstances against them; and several were forthwith sentenced to seven years' transportation, and immediately sent to the hulks. The severity and promptitude of these proceedings made a strong impression upon the populace.

In the county of Cork, several executions have taken place, under circumstances which present a striking picture of public feeling: *scarcely a man appeared as a spectator.*

A late number of "the Irishman" has the following sensible paragraph, which places the cause of the evil in its true light. "However it is, we may," says the intelligent editor; "in common with every friend to humanity, deplore the dreadful merciless devastations and outrages which the journals of the south are almost daily presenting to our view, yet we do now conceive it the first duty of an honest press to place before a wise and parental government the real causes which have thus driven Ireland to madness. All the civil authorities of our country, from the Marquis of Wellesley to the humblest retainer in power, seem now inclined to place to *the true account* all the miseries of the present times. Thank God, the dreadful scenes we have read are not aggravated by the painful consideration that there is any thing of a *political* or *religious* nature mingled in their disgusting features. *Great privations, almost bordering on actual want, have been the fruitful parent of mischief.*"

The latest accounts accounts describe the continuance of murders, burnings, floggings, and outrages; while *General Rock*, as the desperate people are called, seems unappalled by the *vengeance* of the law.

Married] Hugh Massy Ryves, esq. of Limerick, to Mrs. Lane, of the Grange Leyton, Essex.—Henry Lloyd, esq. of Castleing, county of Tipperary, to Harriet Amelia, daughter of the late Sir J. C. Carden.

Died.] At Dublin, H. Metcalf, esq. M.P. for Drogheda.—Mary, wife of Major G. Wulff, of the Artillery.—Mr. D. Gruisberry, printer to the University.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The variety of poetical articles in the correspondence has led to the omission of the usual poetical article. The Stephensiana also gave way to the life of Nunez.

We have given the inscription in Selden's House, literally, without presuming to correct or improve it. In our next we propose to give Newton's House, at Wolstrope.

Many valuable papers which came to hand after the 10th, are unavoidably deferred; and interesting as are our contents, we have more similar matter in our drawers, than we can assort with temporary pieces for the next three years.

The article relative to the new mode of raising water, and its engraving, will appear in our next.

Communications of all kinds from South America, from Spain, Portugal and Greece, are much coveted, and will command our preference. The patriots of those countries are unaware of the eagerness with which information is sought, and how much their cause suffers in foreign nations from ignorance of their transactions.

Many of our subscribers have omitted to order the last Supplement.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 367.] MAY 1, 1822. [4 of Vol. 53.

COWPER'S HOUSE AT WESTON.

THE name and character of Cowper are so endeared to every lover of genius and the muses, that we shall be excused in adding his residence to our series, although it has not the recommendation of great antiquity. In this rustic building he translated his Homer, and wrote many original pieces, which will be admired as long as sterling sentiments and fine compositions are preferred to the frippery of the Lake-School, and the wire-drawn quartoes of such rymesters as Southey. Here Cowper passed his time from 1786 till 1795, with his amiable friends Mrs. Unwin and Lady Hesketh, and perhaps there never existed any premises more truly consecrated by virtue and genius, and more distinguished by their fruits in prose and verse.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AXIOMS *illustrative of the* MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS *of the* TWO CLASSES *of* SOCIETY, *the* RICH *and the* POOR; *with* PLANS *of an* EQUITABLE *and* BENEFICIAL SYSTEM *of* POOR-LAWS.

THE natural, legal, and social rights of all men are or ought to be alike. All have a right to subsistence, provided they apply the labour, without which, even the fruits of the earth are not to be obtained.

It seems allowable, within certain bounds, which are to be determined by the natural wants of others, for provident men to hoard the superfluous produce of their industry.

This is the only legitimate foundation of what is called Wealth.

But the invention of that portable and imperishable representative of produce, money; and the multiplied artifices of provident hoarders, have accelerated the means of accumulation; which, assisted by the laws of inheritance and primogeniture, and the influence of wealth itself, have enabled the rich to overlook the legitimate foundations of wealth, and to make laws for its security altogether incompatible with the comforts and subsistence of others.

Hence it was declared, on the highest moral authority recognized by man, that it is more easy for a camel to pass

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pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven; and the violated obligations of the rich to their fellow men was exemplified by the same high authority, when a rich man was told, that, to qualify himself for the kingdom of Heaven, he must sell all he had, and give it to the poor!

If, therefore, the rich shield their monopolies by laws made by themselves; and these monopolies are permitted, for other social advantages, to entrench on the general right to divide the fruits of the earth; an obligation arises in the rich not to combine oppression with deprivation; but to concede other laws, which shall secure for willingness to labour, a natural subsistence; and, if these laws do not include superfluities, then the obligation extends to provisions for sickness and old age.

The only resource and capital of those who, by their own labour, or that of their forefathers, have not accumulated, being their strength and skill to labour, the competition among employers ought to be rendered as extensive as possible; and the market for the poor man's strength and skill ought to be unrestrained by any municipal restrictions; otherwise poverty would be rendered a state of interminable and hopeless slavery.

But, as the examples of idleness and luxury set by the wealthy lead to the desire of similar indulgences in those who are not wealthy; and as the despair of hopeless labour leads the poor to seek oblivious antidotes in fermented liquors, some social security is necessary to guard against the claims of those who indulge in improvident expenditure and idle habits, and whose labour or personal skill do not yield a competent surplus.

In the reconcilement of the conditions contained in the two last paragraphs, and in accommodating the assumptions and monopolies of the wealthy to the rights and privations of the not wealthy, lie the difficulties of just legislation on these subjects.

Laws made by the wealthy ought to be just, and always have reference to first principles; because wealth is a mere relative condition, consisting of nothing more than the power of appropriating the labour and abstracting the means of others; and, if such laws are not just, they will be inefficient, or soon cease to be so; for, as the poor reason like the rich, and as sentiments of general humanity influence the social practices of mankind in general, so all will conspire from interest and feeling to frustrate laws which are not founded on the common rights and wants of every class.

"The whole business of the poor (says Mr. Burke, in his Natural Society,) is to administer to the idleness, folly, and luxury of the rich; and that of the rich, in return, is to find the best methods of confirming the slavery and increasing the burthens of the poor. In a state of nature it is an invariable law, that a man's acquisitions are in proportion to his labours. In a state of artificial society, it is a law as constant and as invariable, that those who labour most, enjoy the fewest things; and those who labour not at all, have the greatest number of enjoyments."

Upon these Machiavelian principles appears to be founded the insulting Bill which the House of Commons recently permitted to be read before it,—a Bill whose provisions, if enacted into Law, would carry back the English people six centuries, and reduce them to the condition of Russian serfs, German boors, and almost of West-Indian slaves. In imminent danger of being flogged and imprisoned if found beyond the boundaries of their parish, and therefore obliged to work for a limited number of local masters, competition would be destroyed, and their remuneration would become a minimum; while, all hope of emancipation or improvement being extinguished, they would sink into the condition of brutes.

Instead of a system whose malignity defeats itself by exciting a moral and social re-action,—which deprives poverty of the pride of independence, by involving its exertions in criminal responsibility,—which causes the very effect that it seeks to prevent, by perpetuating indigence;—and which, it is proved, by the experience of two centuries and a half, has caused a progressive increase of poor-rates, by deteriorating the character and morals of the industrious population: it is proposed to enact, in due form:—

1. *That vestries, or guardians of the poor, shall be empowered in every parish to build as many cottages, of four rooms, with at least a rood of garden-ground, held as parish estates, as shall accommodate, at easy rents, the married labourers and artizans of the parish, as free tenants; the money to be raised on the security*

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security of the poor-rates, and the moderate rents to be applied in liquidating the principal and interest.

Observation.—It is presumed that pairs of such cottages might be erected for 150*l.* The cultivation of the garden would be a source of pride and profit, and its possession a security for good conduct. If ten per parish were erected throughout the United Kingdom, they would place 150,000 families in a state of ease and independence, who are now miserable paupers. Thus, one operation would remove half the present distresses of the people, relieve the workhouses, diminish the parish-rates, and arrest their further increase.

2. *And also, that commissioners of roads shall build cottages, with four rooms, on the site of every mile-stone, for the residence of labourers on the roads, each provided with at least a rood of garden, with right of common.*

Observation. — This system would place in humble independance 30,000 families, and relieve the parishes from 60,000 poor, besides providing lodgings for 20,000 unmarried labourers, and improving, peopling, and beautifying our roads.

3. *To extend the free and unrestrained market for labour, to equalize the rates, and remove the jealousies, disputes, and suits of parishes, it is proposed to enact, that the rates of all the parishes in every county shall be consolidated, and the funds appropriated, as required, by overseers or vestries.*

Observation.—If it should be feared that the local expenditure drawn from a consolidated fund would be greater than if drawn from a local fund raised on those by whom it is expended, it should be recollected that we are choosing between evils; and it is believed that it is the illiberal expenditure of small districts which creates the aggravations of poverty, and is its chief cause; while the fetters which the parish jurisdictions impose on the poor are worth any problematical sacrifice of property, and the saving in disputes and removals would be equal to the difference in expense: at the same time that the extended market for labour, together with cottage erections, would probably diminish the poor one-half in number.

4. *To enable the artizan and labourer to carry his skill and industry to the most productive market, it is proposed to repeal all the laws of settlement; and, at the same time, to enable the dispensers of public bounty to discriminate between industrious and idle travellers, it is proposed that every housekeeper, who has employed any artizan or labourer for three or more days, shall certify the simple fact, with the date and period; and this certificate shall serve as a protection within the county for three months; but, if the artizan or labourer purpose to leave the county, then such certificate shall be verified by the signature and seal of a justice of the peace.*

Observation.—One chief cause of poverty being the obstructions opposed to the migration of artizans and labourers, owing to the local incumbrance which they may create, the average of such incumbrances would be determined by free migration, and all inequalities would be removed by the fund for the poor being a county instead of a parish fund; while, to guard against rogues and mere vagabonds, the certificate would serve a sufficient general purpose; and, although one in a hundred might evade liberal provisions, yet liberal provisions ought not to be withheld on that account, and ninety-nine good men punished for the abuse made of them by one bad man.

5. *Let an asylum for the sick, helpless, and aged poor, be provided in every parish or hundred, and at this asylum let all travelling artizans and labourers, who have a certificate, be provided with lodging when he requires it, and with one good meal of soup or pottage within the day.*

Observation.—Such a provision would deliver from the obligation of seeking permanent relief all who are pressed for a night's lodging, or a nourishing meal; and the certainty that such temporary aid could be obtained would encourage unemployed persons to persevere in their search for employment, instead of throwing themselves at once on the parish-rates.

6. *Every such asylum should be provided with a department for employing at low wages those who had obtained no certificate for three months, and whose certificate had been undersigned at more than thirty asylums for board and lodging.*

Observation.—The employment might consist in gardening for the establishment and for the out-poor, in building and repairing parish cottages, in making cloathing, &c. for the establishment and out-poor, in repairing roads,

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roads, and in other local improvements, according to the skill and habits of the party.

7. *Every parish should be provided with a Benevolent Fund, to be aided, as far as necessary, by the rates, the terms of which should be, that for every pound deposited by working artizans and labourers, or servant women, the parties should at the end of seven years, on not more than twenty pounds, be entitled to 4s. per annum for life; at the end of a reserved fourteen years, to 8s. per annum; at the end of twenty-one years, to 12s. per annum; at the end of twenty-eight years, to 20s. per annum; and at the end of thirty-five years, to 30s. per annum: and, in case of intermediate death, the original sum, with simple interest, should be paid to widows or children.*

Observation.—These funds, and the cottages with gardens, would attach the poor to their local connexions infinitely more than any coercive laws, and would in time render direct parish relief unnecessary. The fund would of course have the benefit of the dividends of those who did not require them; and, although it might not be profitable, yet the payment of deficiencies would be the lightest and most advantageous method of paying poor-rates.

8. *Every parish should be obliged to plant, in public situations, one thousand grafted fruit-stocks or trees per annum for seven years, and one thousand every three years afterwards, for every thousand acres contained within the parish.*

Observation.—By this plan the resources of the poor would be indefinitely increased at a trifling cost. Grafted stocks at this time cost but five shillings per hundred, and their multiplication would reduce the cost a third within the seven years. Various other fruit-trees might be interspersed.

9. *In towns, also, houses might be built, and let at low rates to the married poor; and destitute persons might have a meal per day, and lodging at the poor-house, under the same limitations as in the country.*

Observation.—Houses for the married poor, both in town and country, would furnish cheap lodgings for the unmarried poor, and keep both from bad company and the public-house. The gratuitous meal and lodging, during a limited period, would be attended by far less expense than removals or permanent relief, which, from there being at present no middle course, is the only resource of hopeless industry. A department for labour should of course exist in town poor-houses, as well as in country ones.

10. *Those who, from non-renewal of certificates of employ, are taken into the employment of the parish, and then refuse to labour, may be committed to the House of Correction, by the warrant of not less than two justices of the peace, for limited periods; and those who wander for three months after their last certificate has expired, may, on charge of misconduct, be subjected to similar discipline.*

Observation.—This last clause will satisfy the policy of those who think the poor are only to be governed by coercion; but the concession is made in confidence, that, if the other provisions are liberally carried into effect, not one would be sent to houses of correction for every five hundred who now are sent to them. Under a kind system, which permitted labour to find the best market, and provided for temporary wants, the poor would shift for themselves, and maintain a sturdy and honourable independence.

It is doubtless a difficult problem to reconcile the monopolies of wealth with the equal rights of all; but the difficulties diminish as each party concedes, while they increase to an impracticable extent by the undue expectations of wealth and power.

It has been the notorious effect of the present poor-laws to cause the rich to hate the poor, and the poor to hate the rich; and for each to prey without compunction upon the other, in the spirit of mutual hostility; while, by crippling the exertions of industry, these proud and cruel laws have so multiplied the numbers of the poor, and increased the assessments for their support, as to make the rich, poor,—without making the poor, either rich or comfortable. Nothing, therefore, but stubbornness of pride can continue to support a system which has utterly failed; and nothing but folly and wickedness united can induce legislators to cherish such a fallen system, and seek further to aggravate it by new enactments, made in the bad spirit which for half a century has directed the accumulation of our statutes on this subject.

April 11, 1822. COMMON SENSE.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking into the *Repository of Arts, &c.* for this month, I find a long account of what is termed "Sir William Congreve's plan for the prevention of forgery," with some beautiful specimens from the blocks that have been done to show the difficulty or impossibility of making an exact imitation of them. It is not my present purpose to lay before you the scheme that I offered to the commissioners for the same end, some time ago, nor either to praise or blame the conduct of that respectable body of gentlemen; only it strikes me as a thing very singular, that nothing has been done by the commissioners, or by the Bank of England, to put into use either these blocks, or any other mode of engraving, which has been laid before them by numbers of artists, for the purpose of accomplishing so desirable an object.

Instead of doing the borders to the notes in the way I recommended, it seems a ground-work or filligree-work, somewhat similar in effect to the plan I laid before them, but executed by means of engine-turning, has been preferred; and in this way the notes said to have been invented by Sir William Congreve have been done. How it happens that the Bank of England and the commissioners, from whom so much has been anxiously expected, and whose laborious examinations one should suppose had by this time enabled them to have made up their minds on the business, have not publicly declared that Sir William Congreve or some others have been entitled, if not to the rewards which were held out to them, at least to the credit due to their ingenuity, is a matter of surprize to the public; but this, with submission to their better judgment, as to the reasons which may have guided them, I must leave without any comment.

It, however, becomes a duty incumbent upon me to notice in a different way what the editor of the Repository of Arts, &c. has said respecting "the great obligation which country bankers, and indeed the country at large, owe to Sir William Congreve for the introduction of coloured stamps in lieu of the common dry stamp, formerly used in stamping bank-notes, &c."*

So long ago as March 1818, I imparted my plan for preventing forgery to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. M.P. and requested he would name it in Parliament if necessary; and afterwards in another letter, dated May 1818, (when the commissioners, I believe, were appointed,) that he would be so good as to lay it before them, and in a part of this letter to him I mentioned the business of using borders that could not be forged, for the use of country-banks. It runs thus, in my copy of that letter:—"But, indeed, impressions to an incalculable amount might be done in this way with borders sufficient to serve all the bankers in the kingdom, and with more expedition than steel dies are done, for the purpose of the government duties; and by laying the duty upon the papers printed in this way, instead of stamping them, they would be done with greater facility, and serve a better purpose."

In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated September 1818, after pointing out the advantages of my scheme, I have said of these my blocks, "that they would print millions without alteration or repair; the number indeed might be made great enough to supply all the bankers in the kingdom, and set aside the inefficient little duty-stamp, if government thought proper to do so."

In another letter to Sir Joseph Banks, dated August 1819, I have said, "should the Bank of England, through the discriminating abilities of the commissioners, succeed in stopping forgery, as I have no doubt they will, then the consideration I named to you before of furnishing country-banks with similar borders, instead of the government-duty-stamp, will, I think, be absolutely necessary to prevent the wide-spreading depredations which, without this check, will certainly follow upon the banks all over the kingdom."

In answer to these communications to the commissioners, their secretary, John Crosse, esq. in a letter I received from him, dated August 1819, says on this head, "With regard to that part of your letter which relates to country banks, it does not appear to come within the limits of the commissioners' duties, but rather to belong to the directors of the Bank to make such arrangements as they may think proper with regard to it."

Such are some of the circumstances relating to this subject, which I have taken

* See the account in the Repository.

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taken the liberty of submitting to the public, through the medium of your Magazine. If, however, Sir William Congreve can make it appear that this scheme of serving country-banks originated with himself, and was in no way derived from the information which I (and probably others) had the honour of submitting to the commissioners for their consideration, I have nothing farther to say on the subject.

Who the artists are who have been employed to execute the notes, said in the Monthly Repository to have been the invention of Sir William Congreve, it is not my present purpose to enquire. I wish not to detract from the just claims of any man, but to give a plain statement of what has taken place, so far as I have been concerned in this very important national affair, and to leave the question for the public to decide.

I may take this opportunity of adding, that so far back as 1801, in a correspondence with Samuel Thornton, esq. M.P. and Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., I gave a full detail of what then appeared to me a plan calculated to put a stop to this growing evil. I mention these facts, to show that, whatever modifications and improvements my plan may have undergone, it is in substance now what it was twenty years ago; indeed, for a much longer period my thoughts and endeavours have been directed to the perfecting of a discovery in every respect so important to the interests of society and of humanity.

Newcastle; THOMAS BEWICK.
March 28, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *on* HORSES *and on* RURAL SUBJECTS, *from* COUNT VELTHEIM, *of* BRUNSWICK, *to* MR. LAWRENCE, *of* SOMERS TOWN.

THE frequent complaints of bad weather in England and Germany always remind me of Sir Robert Walpole, who, in one of his letters, says, "That he could not help being much astonished at our constant complaints of bad summers, as our poets and novelists had borrowed their descriptions of fine summer mornings and evenings only from Grecian and Roman poets. After them we formed this *ideal* of fine weather; but we do not consider, that in the northern parts of Europe we cannot pretend to a fine climate, but, on the contrary, a good fire-side is our best summer; and should we, nevertheless, have a fine one in nature, we ought to accept of it as an unexpected gift of Heaven, without complaining of the contrary."

Of my journey to Stuttgard and Wisbaden I shall tell you little, as you have already a short description of the *oriental stud* of Wirtemberg, and a particular one would be much too long for the compass of a letter; and of Wisbaden I know nothing that could interest you, except the great number of your countrymen now there, with a few of whom I was so fortunate as to make acquaintance. As for Stuttgard, I cannot avoid telling you, in general, that I found there a great many fine and thorough-bred oriental horses, a breed that I hope to see established in Germany.

By my solicitation the King of Wirtemberg requested, through the French consul-general, M. Drovetti, at Cairo, of the Pasha of Egypt, some information relative to the Dongola horses. By this it appears, that "good Dongola horses are an excellent, and in Egypt a much esteemed breed; but till now it has always been very difficult to obtain the best of them, and generally the worst only have come to Egypt." But for the future, as the son of the Pasha had conquered Nubia, M. Drovetti, provided with a firman of the Pasha, will himself send to Dongola to buy, at the place itself, for the King of Wirtemberg, a certain number of the best horses. I have lately been informed from Stuttgard, that this has been really performed; and, if so, these horses will arrive next spring at Stuttgard.

Two Dongola stallions, which were lately at Vienna, both of them bought at Cairo, one from a merchant, the other from the Prussian general Minutoli, are said not to be of very particular quality, but much disfigured by great white marks, which however, as Burckhardt says, is *their characteristical sign.* According to all circumstances, these two horses may be of the number of the above-said bad one; but two other such horses, which the Pasha made a present of to the Prince of Carignan at Turin, have been much praised.

Count Rzewusky has sold to the Emperor of Russia all the horses he brought with him from Arabia; and he is at present occupied with the description of his journey, and with his remarks

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remarks on Arabian horses. As for Turkmainatti, you say:—"I think him to have been what formerly we were accustomed in England to call a *Turk*, but no Arabian." Though I cannot judge what kind of horses Place's or Byerly's Turks were, as I never saw drawings of them, I yet do not believe that they were real Turks, but nobler Asiatic horses; and can assure you, with much certainty, that Turkmainatti was entirely different from the present Turkish horse, because I saw Turkmainatti still alive, and had likewise the opportunity to see a great many Turkish horses in Turkey itself, and other places.

The present Turkish horse has, almost without exception, a very thin, generally overturned, or what we call in Germany deer's neck, (in England, ewe-necked and cock-thropled,) rather a too long and very thin back, and, though a straight, yet somewhat pointed and lengthened croup; and, of the European horses, it is most resembling that of Poland, though it be indeed nobler, and the forefather of the Polish horse, too. But Turkmainatti's figure is almost the contrary of all the said attributes of the present Turkish horse. Besides, my enquiries have completely convinced me, that Turkmainatti came from Yemen, over Egypt to Russia, and thence through Vienna, at last to Prussia. Niebuhr says, "That he had found the horses at Yemen of a larger and stronger kind, different from the other Arabian horses;" and Burckhardt gives us the key to it by saying, that "every year there are brought to Yemen, over Suakin, a considerable number of Dongola stallions;" therefore that kind might be a mixture of Arabian and Nubian blood, and from such, most probably, Turkmainatti has descended.

Whether it has been the same case with the formerly so called Turks, in England, would be so much the more difficult to be found out, as there do not exist, to my knowledge, any drawings of them. I have by chance found a good collection of old English horse prints, with a country gentleman at Wirtemberg; among which, for instance, Basto, Childers, and the Bloody-shouldered Arabian, the property of Lord Oxford, London, 1724.

Messrs. Waddington and Hanbury have lately returned from Nubia, where they pretend to have discovered the ruins of Méroé. Could you not persuade them to publish any remarks which they made concerning the Nubian horse?

I receive at present the *Sporting Magazine* regularly. Its tendency, and especially your articles in it, condemning the frequent cruelties committed in England against animals, and of which I often was witness, is very noble, and deserves all acknowledgment. In Germany this is fortunately less necessary, as our national character is at least free from this stain, and deliberate cruelties to animals seldom take place. Nor do we know such cruel amusements as bull-baitings, cock-fightings, &c. which surely contribute very much to make men insensible of such tortures in regard to one another.

You wish for a complete list of the errors in the translation of my book, in order to publish them in the Sporting Magazine. Obliging as this offer is, it would be, as the French say, *une mer à boire*, and for the English public as tedious to read as for me troublesome to collect; for the translation is full of faults, which, for the greatest part, do not only alter the sense, but even sometimes assert the contrary of what I have said in the original, whereby very often the strongest contradictions arise. Therefore I confess freely, that the pleasure I derived from the translation of my treatise into the English language, has been much spoiled; and I most gratefully acknowledge the indulgence of the English public, that, as far as I know, they have not yet accused me of having written *nonsense*, which the translator has really often done for me. I shall therefore only cite some of the most surprizing instances, and beg you to publish them for my justification, occasionally, in any publication with which you may correspond.

Er. G. page 22, of the original.—"I conclude, from many before-mentioned reasons, that the oriental horse can *not* have degenerated in *its native country*, and at least *not* in the last eighty years;" whereas the Translator says, "That, from the aforesaid motives, the thorough-bred oriental horse had *very much* degenerated *in England* since eighty years." This I have not only *not* affirmed, but even my aforesaid proofs are contrary to it.

Page 146, of the original, I say, that in France there are but three studs of brood mares for the state; but, on the contrary, *a great many* reserves or depôts of country stallions. Whereas the Translator says, that of *the latter* there were likewise very few.

Page 152, I say, "The Limousine horse is not so strong as the English half and three-quarters bred *hunter*;" but the Translator renders it half-bred *racer*, whereas there are in England only *thorough-bred* racers.

Page 160, I say, that Mr. Adams had found a perfect mammoth (or ante-diluvian elephant,) frozen

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frozen fast in the river Lena, which had been transported to St. Petersburgh; and I add joccosely, that we could not judge of the original horse, because we had not had the fortune to find likewise somewhere a frozen ante-diluvian horse. The Translator, however, takes upon himself to say, that *already* such a one was really preserved in the St. Petersburgh Museum, whereof there is not a single word in the original.

Page 175, of the original, in the note, I attempt to prove, that the Mongolish horse of the middle ages could *not* have been of superior quality, because the contemporary oriental writers on horses had *entirely passed it over in silence*. The Translator says, "That it had *excelled all the other oriental horses*;" just the contrary of what I had said, whereby my conclusion is in the greatest contradiction with the cited proofs. Add to these, still, two indeed *very comical quids pro quo*, which I must however pardon in the Translator, one of these misunderstood words being an idiom used in the north of Germany, and the other a proper name, viz. I say, page 200, of original, "That during 400 years there had been at the Senner-heath, a wild stud belonging to the Prince of Lippe, &c." This *Senner-heath* (a proper name, as, for instance, Houndslow-heath, Bagshot-heath, &c. in England,) the Translator has transformed into a stud of horses, from *Sennaar* (in Nubia). Of that country, in the year 1400, when the above stud was established, there could scarcely have been any thing known in Germany.

Last of all, I say, page 220, of the original, "That Charles Vernet was the first who quitted the old *Shlendrian*, of representing all horses in historical drawings as patterns of force and size. From the word *Shlendrian*, which signifies *an old custom inveterated by negligence*, the Translator makes a *famous painter called Shlendrian*, certainly not to be found in any dictionary of painters! But *sapienti sat*.

As for the last harvest, it has been in general very productive, except the summer corn, which could not be got in entirely dry.

The price of corn is still very low throughout Germany; the reasons of which are,—1. That England, unluckily, is no longer a market for our corn; and 2. That, compared with former times, Russia and Poland produce a great deal of corn, and overload us with it. From this motive, even a war in Turkey would be very convenient, and a beneficial event for German agriculture, which is at present in great stagnation and distress.

I long very much for the results of Parry's expedition, as well as Franklin's journey. Is it not a strange circumstance, that Capt. Lyon, who is just returned from the interior of Africa, (where that of Herodotus, and, *si licet magna componere parvis*, likewise my theory of the connexion of the Niger with the Nile, through the Bahr el Abiad, has been brought by him to the highest point of probability,) is now frozen fast near the North Pole; whereas Capt. Beechey, who passed there the winter before last, has been charged to examine the coasts of ancient Cyrenaica and Marmarica, upon the north coast of Africa.

As I am not partial to *hunting* parties, it was a mistake when I wrote to you, that I had been at them; I meant *shooting* parties. Besides, we hunt here in Germany generally only with greyhounds; though, as an exception, in Mecklenburgh have been arranged, long ago, some fox-huntings entirely in the English style. Formerly stag-hunting was found almost at all the German courts; but it has ceased during the long wars, on account of the great expense, and the diminution of deer. The most perfect of this kind was at Dessau; and now there are in Germany only two wild-boar hunts, viz. at Dresden and Weimar.

Some friends of mine intend to establish fox-huntings, but with dogs that are of a mixed breed of fox and grey-hounds, because we must have particularly speedy hounds, or else the foxes would always make their escape into inaccessible mountains, forests, or marshes.

As for politics, I shall only add a little. Except the Greeks, who seem to be sacrificed to the cruel politics of Europe, and especially to the English, if I may say so *with you*, (in case they should free themselves from their unfortunate situation, they will now owe it, perhaps, in great measure to the Persians, their most ancient enemies,) —this subject is now but little interesting to me, since our remarks will never change the course of things.

At the funeral of Queen Caroline, we had at Brunswick some accidents, (naturally quite *in miniature*,) that put us in mind of the London funeral scenes. The King has been, as you have seen by the newspapers, received at Hanover with great shouts, but with great expenses too, which will surely cause great after-pains to many of the Hanoverians.

You wish to know, "Whether it is true, that in Germany men of rank had often wives married with their *left hand*, and what their condition is in society?" To my knowledge, only some of our *sovereign* princes have thought themselves so much above the laws of the state and Christian religion, as to conclude such *pretended* marriages; and, in these cases, the circle of their court has been obliged to consider them as such. Of private persons, even of the highest distinction, I do not know any instance; and, in case there should be, such ladies would yet be considered merely as *kept mistresses*, and not be admitted in good company.

Brunswick; Jan. 31, 1822. R. Ct. Veltheim.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"The public tergiversations of public men should be publicly reprehended."

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Watson, in his "Observations on Southey's Life of Wesley," second edition, page 206, *note*, has made some remarks on a transaction in which a near relation of mine, the late Rev. James Rouquet, of Bristol, was concerned; and, as it does not appear that Mr. Watson has profited by what I said in your Magazine for February 1821, I request your indulgence whilst I state the real facts relative to this curious controversy.

In this note of Mr. Watson, after attempting to defend Dr. Samuel Johnson for the publication of his "Taxation no Tyranny," he (Mr. Watson) says,—"But Mr. Wesley, we are told, recommended a pamphlet written in favour of the Americans to Mr. Pine, of Bristol, that he might insert passages from it in his paper, and which he first denied when charged upon him, and afterwards acknowledged." Dr. Evans is surprized that none of his biographers have noticed this, and thinks that it was "wise" in them to pass it over. The reason, I believe, was either that they never heard of the fact, or thought it one of the misrepresentations or exaggerations of the not over-temperate controversialists of the day. That it was an exaggeration, there was no more doubt than that Mr. Wesley was incapable of a wilful falsehood. There were two ways of accounting for it: the first that a man of Mr. Wesley's engagements might easily forget that he had read and spoken well of a particular pamphlet; the other that he denied the circumstances against his better knowledge, when in point of fact there was scarcely any end to be answered by his doing so. The heated opponents of Mr. Wesley in that day adopted the less candid conclusion, and Dr. Evans remains sufficiently heated to retain it, and to tell the world that Mr. Wesley was capable of a wilful falsehood. Did he ask, "How many besides myself will believe this?" In answer to this question, I beg leave to tell Mr. Watson, that my worthy relative, Mr. Rouquet, believed it; all his family then believed it; and those who still survive now believe it. But to the facts.

The following publications are now before me:—"A Letter to the Rev. John Wesley, occasioned by his Calm Address to the American Colonies; by Caleb Evans, M.A. London, printed by Dilly, 1775." "A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Vindication of Mr. Wesley's Calm Address to the American Colonies; by Caleb Evans, M.A. Bristol, printed by W. Pine, 1776." From these I learn that the principal arguments of Mr. John Wesley, in his "Calm Address to the American Colonies," were taken verbatim, *without acknowledgment*, from Dr. Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny;" and that, although Mr. Wesley, in his "Free Thoughts on the present State of Public Affairs," published in 1770, said,—"I am no politician; politics lie quite out of my province: I do not defend the measures which have been taken with regard to America; I doubt whether any man can defend them, either on the foot of law, equity, or prudence;" yet, in 1774, he recommended a book entitled, "An Argument in Defence of the Exclusive Right claimed by the Colonies to tax themselves;" and in less than a twelvemonth afterwards was "*of another mind.*" This book was written, it is said, by a Mr. Parker, and was recommended by Mr. Wesley to some of his friends in Bristol; but who, when charged with having so recommended it in the preface to a new edition of his "Calm Address," said *he never yet saw it with his eyes.* This book was put into Dr. (then Mr. Caleb) Evans's hands by a particular friend, as a book Mr. John Wesley had strongly recommended to Mr. Pine, one of Mr. W.'s own people. Mr. Pine, printer in Wine-street, Bristol, declared, and offered to make oath, if required, that Mr. Wesley with his own hands put the book into Mr. Pine's hands in September 1774, accompanying it with the strongest recommendations, and requested him to publish extracts from it in his Gazette. Mr. Pine read the book, recommended it, as from Mr. Wesley, to many of his friends, and published extracts from it, as desired by Mr. Wesley, in his several papers of Sept. 22, 29, and Oct. 6, 1774; and the identical book which Mr. Pine received from Mr. Wesley, Mr. P. had then (1775) in his possession.

The Rev. James Rouquet declared, and offered to make oath, if required,

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that Mr. Wesley recommended the aforesaid book to him, in consequence of which he purchased and read it. That, some time after, Mr. Wesley recommended the same book to his brother, the Rev. Charles Wesley, at Mr. Rouquet's house, as a book that *would open his eyes;* and that, in consequence of such recommendation, Mr. Rouquet immediately produced the said book, and, in the presence of Mr. John Wesley, lent it to Mr. Charles Wesley, who took it home with him; and after some time returned it, with Mr. Rouquet's name written on the cover, in Mr. C. Wesley's hand-writing. This identical book was in Mr. Rouquet's possession in 1776.

The "Reply to Mr. Fletcher's Vindication" contains letters from Mr. Rouquet, dated Nov. 6, 1775, and Mr. Pine, Nov. 7, 1775, to Mr. John Wesley, with Mr. Wesley's letters in reply. Those gentlemen call upon Mr. Wesley for an explanation of his denial of having ever seen the book above alluded to. In his first answer to Mr. Rouquet, dated Nov. 8, 1775, Mr. Wesley still said that he remembered nothing of the book, neither of the title nor the argument; but he promised to send to the bookseller's for the book, and afterwards to write again. This letter began thus, "Dear Jemmy." In Mr. Wesley's second letter to Mr. Rouquet, dated Nov. 13, 1775, his tone was altered to "Dear James,—I will now simply tell you the thing as it is. As I was returning from the North to the Leeds Conference, one gave me the tract which you refer to, part of which I read on my journey. The spirit I observed to be admirably good, and I *then* thought the argument conclusive: in consequence of which, I suppose, (though I do not remember it,) I recommended it to you and others. But I had so entirely forgotten it, that, even when it was brought to me the other day, I could not recollect that I had ever seen it." This letter, after some other observations, not necessary to my present purpose, concludes thus:—"If you have a mind to press this thing further, do, and let it stand as an everlasting monument to all the world of the gratitude of James Rouquet and William Pine."

In a subsequent letter to Dr. Caleb Evans, dated Dec. 9, 1775, to be found also in the above collection, Mr. Wesley admits again his having seen and recommended Mr. Parker's book; he also admits several other expressions and opinions attributed to him, but adds, "I am now of another mind."

Upon a review, therefore, of the whole of this controversy, it is indisputable that Mr. John Wesley brought the book, entitled, "An Argument in Defence of the exclusive Right of the American Colonies to tax themselves," from the North of England, where some person gave it to him, to Bristol; that, when in that city, he strongly recommended it to Mr. Pine to put extracts from it into his newspaper; that he also strongly recommended it to the Rev. Mr. Rouquet, and to his brother the Rev. Charles Wesley, as a book that would open his eyes; and yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. John Wesley positively denied ever having seen it with his eyes, till, by a concurrence of circumstances, not to be controverted, he at length, and very ungraciously, admitted his error, or something worse.

This, sir, whatever may be the confident tone of Mr. Watson, is no misrepresentation nor exaggeration, but the plain history of the case. The reader will give whatever credence he may please to Mr. Wesley's statement; but, if it be true, his whole conduct in the controversy was most strange, and very unlike a person who had nearly forgotten the circumstance. That many respectable persons in Bristol, who knew the circumstances well, did think *at the time* that Mr. Wesley "prevaricated on the occasion," there is no doubt; and epithets were privately applied to him which I should be sorry to repeat.

Mr. Watson accuses Dr. John Evans of being a *liberal;* I suppose I must hardly expect to escape vituperation for this offering at the shrine of truth; but most certainly I shall not imitate Mr. Watson's illiberal freedom of imputing motives and applying epithets which he would have done better to have omitted: it is to be lamented that disputants forget too often, when opposed, the principles with which they profess to be actuated.

Mr. Watson's allusion to Dr. Johnson is rather unfortunate; for, notwithstanding we would hope better things, it does, somehow or another, almost always happen, that persons who receive *pensions* from a government, support that government, right or wrong.

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wrong. There may be, and I hope are, honest pensioners: but a pensioner cannot, from his situation, ever be entitled to the character of an oracle; advice and opinions coming through such channels will ever be suspected. How much of importance have the opinions and conduct of Mr. Burke lost by his pension!

JAMES JENNINGS.

London, March 12, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of your Report on Vaccination, may I beg to refer you to the following recent treatises on the subject?

A Statement of Facts, tending to establish an Estimate of the present State and true Value of Vaccination; by Sir Gilbert Blane, bart. 8vo. (18 pp.)

An Account of the Varioloid Epidemic which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland; with Observations on the Identity of Chicken-pox with Modified Small-pox: in a Letter to Sir James M'Gregor; by J. Thomson, M.D. F.R.S.

A History of the Variolous Epidemic which occurred in Norwich in the year 1819, and destroyed 530 individuals: with an Estimate of the Protection afforded by Vaccination; by John Cross.

The Medical Repository of London, edited by Dr. Uwins, who contributes to your Monthly Medical Reports, contains a copious review and analysis of Mr. Cross's valuable work. I will cite a few sentences from the review:—"Ten thousand vaccinated individuals were living at Norwich in the midst of the contaminated atmosphere, while 530 deaths occurred in the course of twelve months amongst little more than three thousand persons, who had neglected that beneficent provision—the Vaccine.

A MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE
Feb. 27. OF SURGEONS.

P.S.—You do not seem at all aware of the distinction there is betwixt regular small-pox and the modified form of the disease subsequent to vaccination.—Excuse this, in haste, from one who wishes well to your exertions in the "Cause of Truth."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLINE to agree with Mr. Bakewell, in your last Miscellany, as to the principle of safety in the exploration of mines.

In the counties of Gloucester and Somerset the terms choke-damp* and fire-damp are perfectly well understood by the working colliers. More than sixty years ago I recollect those terms to have been in familiar use. The terms carbonic acid gas and hydrogen gas are of modern invention; the first applying to choke-damp, the other to fire-damp.

The precautions suggested by Mr. Bakewell I conceive to have been well described, but those precautions are not easily applicable in mines, the shafts of which are placed on the deep of the strata; which decline, as I think, from the surface at the rate of twenty to twenty-four inches per yard in the coal countries hereabout, especially in Barton Regis, or Kingswood, Gloucestershire.

Before the general introduction of the fire-engine, of noble invention, it was the practice of working adventurers in that district and others, to sink the shaft at a convenient distance from the surface, and to work downward, by the hand windlace, with decline of the strata. Thus the coals were sold at less than half the present price; and I have now several plots of untouched coal land in the same district, the coals of which I would deliver at the pit mouth for 3*d.* to 3½*d.* per bushel.

Many of the old adventurers acquired a decent property, bequeathing to their posterity,—some not very distant neighbours of mine, I know, now possessing the fruit of such their manual industry.

It is pretty generally known, that I never was over friendly to the application of costly machinery, tending to supersede manual labour, or to bootless waste of human life; and hath not such my presentiment been too fatally exemplified, even in the fire-engine, in expensive threshing-machines, in cumbrous apparatus for agricultural purposes, in spinning and weaving machines, in clothing machinery of numerous descriptions, and in all of which many millions on millions sterling have been sunk, never again to rise?

Probably the old lead mine, to which Mr. Bakewell adverts, might have been wrought before the Roman name had existence; for the Carthaginians and other nations are well supposed

* Under the word DAMP, in Bailey's Dictionary, fourth edition, the terms are correctly defined.

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posed to have traded with the Cornish men, and other antient Britons, in exchange for their tin and copper, and, not unlikely, for their more precious metals.

More than fifty years since past I was favoured by the then captain with a view of a mine in the western extremity of Cornwall; and, seeing the construction of the main shaft, connected as it was with its correspondent openings, I should conceive there would not be any sort of danger to the workmen arising from either of the damps.

NEHEMIAH BARTLEY.

Cathay, Bristol; March 14, 1822.

P.S.—It seems a lead mine about St. Austle, in Cornwall, hath been lately discovered richly productive in silver, and in which I at present incline to subscribe for a small share; not more with a view to individual benefit, than to contribute in advancing the general good, and other object I value not a rush.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XXIII.

SCHILLER *continued.*

IN 1787 Schiller produced his Don Carlos. Otway has written a tragedy in rhime on the same story. With him the love of the prince for his stepmother is made the hinge of interest. Philip's jealousy of his son, irritated by the Princess Eboli from motives of feminine pique, induces him to order poison to be administered to the queen, and the veins of the prince to be opened. Their innocence is discovered after their doom is become irrevocable. The whole piece is in the worst style of Spanish tragedy, full of the chivalrous and extravagant in sentiment and incident, and worthier of Corneille than Otway. The soliloquy of the king, which opens the fifth act, is perhaps the best speech in the play.

Schiller has chosen to concentrate our attention on interests of a higher order than the fortunes of a sentimental passion, or the relentings of an unkind father. By connecting with the existence of Don Carlos the eventual freedom of opinion in a vast empire, and the libertics of the Netherlands, he has given an importance to the action of his drama, which had hitherto seldom been attained even in the epopea. All his characters have a colossal dignity, proportioned to the grandeur of the interests which they involve. It is truly an heroic tragedy, an assemblage of no common men. Other dramatic writers, in treating the conspiracy of Venice, or the death of Charles I. had been content to seek, in family distress and individual suffering, for the more prominent touches of pathos which were to affect their auditors: but with Schiller the sacrifice of a long-embosomed love, and the hazard of an exalted friendship, heart-probing as they are, were to form but secondary and subordinate sources of interest, and to be ornaments only of the majestic march of an event, whose catastrophe makes every friend to mankind shudder.

Of the characters in this play, the newest, the most peculiar, and the most heroic, is that of the Marquis Posa; the boast, if not the glory, of the author. (See his *Briefe über Don Carlos.)* It is a fine attempt to delineate the enthusiast of human emancipation, the disinterested friend of mankind, the patriot of the world. Conscious of the talent and the will to bless, this great man is described as pursuing, with undeviating resolution, the sacred end of ameliorating the condition of his countrymen, by removing every barrier to freedom of sentiment, and by favouring every institution beneficial to the people. In his very boyhood the inherent ascendancy of his worth had attracted the friendship of Don Carlos; but his philanthropy, more powerful than any individual affection, never forgets in his young companion the future sovereign, and is studious to engrave on the mind of the prince his own pure idea of the highest practicable happiness of a nation. Conscious from the outset of his natural superiority, Posa is the reluctant friend; and, when at length won to the acknowledgment of esteem by the generosity of Carlos, he thinks of making a return only in public services: "This debt will I repay when thou art king." Consulted by the prince about the interests of his passion, Posa no longer recognizes *his* Carlos, the pupil of his tuition, the mirror of his plans, the right hand of his intentions; he is alarmed rather for the expected benefactor of his countrymen than for the suffering friend; and, when he has heard the confession of this incestuous love for the wife of Philip, he seems rather intent on increasing by means of it his influence over the prince, than on weaning him from so preposterous a pursuit. This facility is almost unnatural; particularly

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larly as the Marquis does not appear to be in possession of sufficient grounds for believing that the queen would assist in the best possible direction of the passions of Carlos; and, as his self-command and judgment so habitually outweigh the inclinations of his affection, that, when the prince asks—"What could force thee from my heart, if woman could not?" Posa calmly answers, "I could myself." This superiority to his friendship, this exclusive value for those qualities of Carlos which are the concern of the world, this republican spirit of Posa, becomes especially apparent in the third act, when he is introduced at court, and assails the monarch's ear with the novel language of courageous and enthusiastic virtue. In the subsequent interviews with the queen, with Don Carlos, and with the king, Posa evidently shows himself capable of trampling with ruthless despotism on the safety even of his friend, if the great interests of humanity were, in his apprehension, to require the sacrifice. This is not a pleasing trait in his character; but it is a trait common in those men who have attained a disinterested love of specific reformations. Such persons are often found to hazard their own safety, and that of others, for the chance of realizing the speculations of their philanthropy. When therefore, at last, Posa thinks that he has obtained, by the sacrifice of his own life, the independence of Don Carlos, and his departure for the Netherlands, he acquires the self-sufficient exultation of a martyr. Careless of reputation, his last act has been to charge himself with an exceptionable passion for the queen. His last commands to Carlos are: "Reserve thyself for Flanders: upon thy life depends the fate of nations. My duty is to die for thee." It is not the Orestes offering his own life to save that of his friend, but the philanthrope, who claims the survival of that individual, to whom circumstances entrust the highest powers of utility: it is over the enthusiast conscious of the immeasurable value of his lofty views, and desirous of dying for them in such circumstances as may most contribute to secure the trust of their realization.

Of the other characters none seem to require analysis; because none are liable to misconception. Don Carlos, Philip, and the Grand Inquisitor, are each in their way masterly drawings. The female characters, as is usual with Schiller, are less successful; especially the Princess Eboli, whose episodical love for Carlos occupies a displeasing extent. Indeed all the interlocutors are too loquacious, all the speeches too exuberant; Schiller had not yet learnt how essential to dramatic dialogue is that culling, skipping rapidity of thought, which notices only the prominent ideas of the personages. In the first half of the piece the reader is not enough prepared for an interest so wholly of the political kind, as that which ultimately absorbs every other. This is the earliest tragedy which Schiller composed in iambic blank verse, and his style here first lost that energetic convulsive striving, which, however impressive, wants the higher charm of unaffected grace.

Wieland criticized this play in his *Mercur* with a degree of freedom which Schiller long felt as a wound; it was however so highly admired at Weimar, that the duke in consequence sent to Schiller the appointment of aulic counsellor, and an invitation to come and reside near his person. Schiller accordingly left a country-house, where he had apartments near Leipzig, and removed to Weimar. He soon became a contributor to the *Mercur*, and published in it a history of the revolt of the Netherlands, which was separately published in 1788.

In 1789 Schiller accepted a professorship at Jena, and lectured on classical literature; he continued, however, the historic labours he had already undertaken, and produced his excellent history of the thirty years' war. Under the title of "The Hours" *(die Horen)* he conducted a periodic miscellany, in which his various minor poems, and many criticisms on works of the fine arts, were progressively inserted. Several of these poems have adorned our pages; see, for instance, vol. xii. p. 221, and vol. xvi. p. 137. Here is another:

THE DIVER.

"Who's here of noble or vassal blood,
Of courage to dive beneath this flood?
I fling therein a golden beaker,
And now 'tis swallowed up by the breaker,
Whoever shows me the cup again,
May have it and keep it for his pain."

So spake King Robert of Sicily,
From a high cliff overhanging the sea,
While into the howling Charybdis he flung
The goblet of gold in his hand that he swung.
"Who is so bold, I ask again,
As into this deep to plunge amain?"

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The knights and squires, who stood around,
Heard him, but utter'd not a sound;
Tho' they mark the sinking of the cup,
No one of them cares to fish it up.
A third time the king exclaims with a frown,
"Is no one so brave as to venture down?"

Yet silent as before they stood;
When a fair page of noble blood
Steps from among the fault'ring band;
His girdle and mantle he casts on the strand;
And all the men and women amaz'd,
On the lovely youth admiring gaz'd.

And while he walks to the cliff's brow,
Looking down on the gulf below,
Charybdis gave back bellowing
The waters she'd been swallowing;
As with the noise of distant thunder
Her foaming womb was rent asunder.

It billows, it hisses, it seethes, and it roars,
As when water on burning forests showers;
To heaven the recking surges spray;
Wave pushes wave in endless fray,
Exhaustless teeming, full and free,
As would the sea bring forth a sea.

At length the wild force dies away,
And black, amid the foaming spray,
And bottomless, as were it the path to hell,
A growing chasm absorbs the swell;
And down the murky tunnel's yawn,
Eddying the rushing waves are drawn.

Quick, ere the waters again are abroad,
The youth commends himself to God.
Around is heard a shriek of dismay,
And already the whirlpool has borne him away;
The throat mysteriously closes o'er,
And the bold swimmer is seen no more.

Stiller becomes the watery abyss,
Climbs from the deep a hollower hiss;
The howlings more faintly die away.
All wait in anxious terrific delay,
And lips of many with trembling tell:
"Thou lofty-spirited youth, farewell!

"Were it the crown that you had thrown,
And said: Whoever brings me the crown
Shall wear it, and be my king and lord,
I would not fetch the dear reward.
What's hid in the howling deep below
No living soul shall ever know.

"The whirlpool has seized on many a ship,
And dragg'd it headlong into the deep;
But only a keel, or a splinter'd mast,
From the all-swallowing grave have past."
Nowshriller and nearer the dashing is heard,
Like winds when the coming storm is fear'd.

It billows, it hisses, it seethes, and it roars,
It rushes and gushes, and dashes and pours.
Wave pushes wave in endless fray;
To heaven the recking surges spray,
And with the noise of distant thunder,
Bellowing the dark womb bursts asunder.

And lo! the swelling billows upon,
Something uplifts itself, white as a swan,
And an arm, and a glittering shoulder is bare;
It rows with force and busy care;
And 'tis he! and high in his left hand held up,
He flourishes, joyfully beckoning, the cup.

With breathings long and deep he wins his way,
And drinks the air, and greets the light of day,
With frolic and clapping one cries to another:
"He lives! He is there! The abyss could not smother!
The brave one was allowed to save
His soul alive from the jaws of the grave."

He lands: the shouting choir surround;
At the king's feet he sinks on the ground,
And kneeling reaches back the cup.
The monarch graciously lifts him up,
Beckons his daughter so fair and so fine,
Who fills the goblet with sparkling wine,
And the page drank, and thus began.

"Long live the king! He well may be gay
Who breathes the rosy light of day;
Yonder lie horrors dark and dense;
Let no man tempt God's providence,
And never, never seek to know
What graciously is veil'd below.

"As had I fallen in air, it drags
Me swiftly down—from between the crags
New wildly boisterous fountains gush.
The mingling force of the double rush
I could not withstand; the eddy was strong,
Like a top, it whirl'd me giddy along.

"Then God, to whom in my terrible need
I cried for pity and help, gave heed,
And show'd projecting from beneath
A rock which I seiz'd, and escaped from death.
There hung the cup on a coral step,
Else it had dropt to the bottomless deep.

Far underneath it lay below,
Gleaming with dim and purple glow,
Where to the ear tho' all may sleep,
The eye beheld amid the deep
How salamanders, dragons, snakes,
Were crawling in these hellish lakes.

"In swarthy mixture here they throng,
Or glide in grisely groups along,
The sword-fish, the keen crocodile,
And the sea-serpent's sinuous file,
And grinning with their triple teeth at me,
Wide-throated sharks, hyenas of the sea.

"There hung I long—in conscious fear—
No human arm of help was near;
While forms of fright around me glare,
The only feeling bosom there;
Below the reach of human ear,
Or human voice—in dumb despair.

"A grisely monster toward me swims,
Moving at once a hundred limbs,
And snaps—in terror I let go
From my faint grasp the coral bough,
Down which I was clambering—then the surge
Seiz'd me, but sav'd me—I could now emerge."

The

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The king wonder'd much thereat, and said:
"The goblet is your own, my lad,
And this ring, with precious jewels adorn'd,
I destine you also—'tis not to be scorn'd—
If you'll try again, and let us know
What lies at the very bottom below."

This with soft feeling the daughter hears,
And turn'd on the monarch her eyes in tears:
"Such cruel sport henceforward spare,
He has achiev'd what none else would dare.
If the lusts of your heart you cannot assuage,
Let some of your knights outdo the page."

Then the king snatch'd quickly the goblet again,
And hurl'd it into the whirlpool amain.
"If you will fetch me the beaker once more,
All my knights you shall stand before;
And her, who pleads for you with loving face,
To-night, as a husband, you shall embrace."

Then did heavenly force in his soul arise,
And boldness lightened from his eyes;
And he saw the fair maid blushing soon,
And then he saw her turn pale and swoon,
And was mov'd the precious prize to win,
Come life, come death! he cast himself in.

Ebb'd had the surge, and again it flow'd,
And the thund'ring sound announc'd it aloud; [bent.
With affectionate looks o'er the chasm they
The waters they came, and the waters they went.
The waves they gush up, and the waves slink away; [the day.
But none brings the youth to the light of

In the foregoing version, the impersonal verbs, which so remarkably abound in the German original, have been purposely retained; although in our language they have a less welcome effect: but we deem it more instructive to give a faithful idea of any foreign original writing, than to make such poem read like an English work of art.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following description of a very simple barometer is at your service.

Take a common phial bottle, and cut off the rim and part of the neck. This may be done by a piece of string, or rather whip-cord, twisted round it, and pulled strongly in a sawing position by two persons; one of whom holds the bottle firmly in his left hand. Heated in a few minutes by the friction of the string, and then dipped suddenly into cold water, the bottle will be decapitated more easily than by any other means, even than by a *guillotine*.

Let the phial be now nearly filled with common pump-water, and, applying the finger to its mouth, turn it quickly upside-down: on removing the finger it will be found that only a few drops escape. Without cork or stopper of any kind, the water will be retained within the bottle by the pressure of the external air: the weight of air without the phial being so much greater than that of the small quantity within it.

Now let a bit of tape be tied round the middle of the bottle, to which the two ends of a string may be attached, so as to form a loop to hang on a nail: let it be thus suspended, in a perpendicular manner, with the mouth open downwards; and this is the *barometer*.

When the weather is fair, and inclined to be so, the water will be level with the section of the neck, or rather elevated above it, and forming a concave surface. When disposed to be wet, a drop will appear at the mouth, which will enlarge till it falls, and then another drop, while the humidity of the atmosphere continues.

To the truth of this experiment I can give my *probatum est*; but shall be glad if any of your scientific correspondents will explain more particularly the ratio of it. Why will not the water remain in the bottle unless the rim be cut off? which is the fact. Why should the water drop in moist weather, when (as I have tried,) holding the bottle before the fire will produce the same effect? D. G—s.

Long Buckby, Feb. 9, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A SHORT HISTORY *of the* CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE, ECLIPSE.

NEITHER the ancient Hippodrome nor modern race-course can furnish perhaps so splendid an example of superior powers as does the annals of the famous race-horse *Eclipse*, whose performances were of a description that rendered competition useless with the horses of his day; and his pre-eminence was such, that he at last was suffered quietly to receive his laurels by walking over the ground, where no rival appeared to dispute his matchless claim. The bones of this famous horse are now to be sold, and would be a valuable acquisition to the hall or hunting stables of any nobleman or gentleman desirous of making so splendid and highly curious appendage to his establishment, since they must ever excite a share of interest and curiosity. They

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are also useful as an unexceptionable model on which to calculate speed in horses; and, if there be any increase or falling-off of bone in length or size, in the future breeds of our race-horses, it can be readily ascertained, and in what degree, by his remains. They also can alone afford us a knowledge of the peculiar make and *tournure* which the bones of this extraordinary animal possess, and which no description or pencil, however guided, could fully give.

The following is a brief outline of some of the circumstances of his life, and an enumeration of his brilliant exploits.

He was foaled in Sussex, in the stud of the Duke of Cumberland, our late revered king's uncle, and the hero of Culloden; his sire was *Marsk*, his grandsire *Squirt*; his great grandsire *Bartlett's Childers*, which was full brother* to *Flying Childers* of Devonshire, supposed to have been the fleetest horse, for a moderate weight and distance, that ever took the field. These Childers breed can be readily traced in their descent from the *Darley Arabian*, imported into this country from Aleppo by this spirited merchant, early in the reign of Queen Anne, and which came over to England certificated with all the ceremony due to the very best blood of the Desert.

On the side of his dam he was descended of Spiletta, got by Regulus, which was the son of the Godolphin Arabian.

On the death of the Duke of Cumberland, his stud in Sussex was sold off; and the Eclipse colt, then a yearling, was purchased by a sporting Smithfield salesman, for the sum of seventy-five guineas. An incident attended his sale which is worth relating, as his life might have been in other hands of perhaps quite another description, and with none of that splendor which followed him, so much depends upon the characters of men as well as of the things themselves. Mr. Wildman, (for that was the name of this Smithfield amateur,) having the young colt in view, arrived at the place of sale some minutes after the auction had commenced, and the Eclipse colt, being placed among the early lots, had been actually knocked down for seventy guineas, and sold. This spirited lover of the sport was not however to be daunted by this untoward circumstance from an attempt to gain him; and, referring immediately to his stop-watch, of trusty workmanship, he declared in the face of the company and of the auctioneer, that the time the bills had stated for the commencement of the sale had not then arrived, and insisted boldly that every lot should be put up again. The auctioneer, well knowing the stiffness of his man, and unable to disprove the allegation, thought proper to comply; and to save the trouble and time of the company, it was finally agreed that such lots as he required should be put up again; and Eclipse was once more put up, and a second time knocked down at the sum of seventy-five guineas, being an advance of five on his former sale.

This remarkable horse was also not without portentous events on the day of his birth, for he was foaled on the very day of the great eclipse of the sun, on the 1st of April, 1764, and hence he very naturally acquired his name, which from this accidental circumstance is now become in our language almost synonymous to swiftness and speed; as coaches, ships, steam-boats, and all other sorts of vehicles, having any distinguishing pretensions to velocity, are all now called *Eclipses*, arising out of this casual circumstance.

After the period of his sale, he was kept chiefly in the neighbourhood of Epsom; and, from some cause or other not now exactly known, was not brought into public notice till he had attained his fifth year, which, no question, was attended with many advantages to his general strength and the state of his feet; and, for the first time, he was started on the scented turf of Epsom Downs, on May 3, 1769: he was matched against some reputed clever horses; Gower, Chance, Trial, and Plume, were his opponents; and he distanced them every one, winning for his owner a considerable sum of money. John Oakley had the honour of riding him on this occasion, and in general or perhaps always afterwards, and to whom it is said this generous animal was much attached; but, although this jockey was deemed a skilful and powerful man, yet thisbrave animal did not require, they tell us, much of the aids of jockeyship, or would permit in any way the use of the whip or spur, or much directing; the sole business of the rider was to keep his

* By full brother is understood by the same mare and horse.

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his seat, and pull in, the rest was done by the horse. In a race that was expected to be sharply contested at York, O'Kelly placed several persons across the line of the course, beyond the coming-in post, in order that, if he broke away after winning, he might be stopt; but it was a needless precaution, for, after the race was won, he seemed to understand it, and readily obeyed the rein.

They relate also an anecdote of this jockey, John Oakley, and of his horse, which we ought not to omit. It was several years afterwards, and that he had done racing, being very decrepid and foundered in his feet, from the joint effects of shoeing and of racing. It being required that he should be conveyed from Epsom to Canons, in Hertfordshire, the seat of his master O'Kelly, a four-wheeled car was made on purpose for him. In this car rode John also, and baited with him at the stopping places on the road; so that, in the words of the poet, he had almost become "*demi-natured with the brave beast.*"

On this occasion at Epsom, they say, "*he was pulled*" the whole of the last mile with all the might of his rider, yet he distanced the whole, notwithstanding; since, for certain obvious political reasons, it was not desirable to his owner his prodigious powers should be at once disclosed.

It was after this race that Capt. O'Kelly purchased the half of him of Wildman for the sum of 450 guineas; and, after a subsequent race at Winchester, he purchased the remaining half for 110 guineas; yet, for all this, was he the cheapest horse ever sold in England, having by his valuable properties of one kind or other netted for his master the prodigious sum, it is said, of 30,000*l.*

Among other bets on this race, one was made which was rather singular, by Dennis O'Kelly himself, "That he would undertake to place the horses;" after the bet was made, he was called upon to declare, and he said, "Eclipse first, the rest no where;" which was true, in a sporting sense, for a horse distanced might be said to be no where, or in no place.*

His next race was on Ascot Heath, on May the 29th, of the same year, 1769, where he beat Fettyplace's *Crême de Barbade.* The betting here was eight to one on Eclipse, and, though only five, he carried away the king's plate for the six-years old horses.

His next contest was at Winchester, on June 13th following, of the particulars of which nothing more is known than his beating Turner's *Slouch*, who had won the king's plate at Guildford just before: ten to one was betted on Eclipse after the first heat. He carried away also the 50*l.* purse, beating the Duke of Grafton's *Chigger*, Gott's *Julia*, O'Kelly's *Calliban*, and Bailey's *Clanville.* On the 15th he walked over the course at the same place, for 50*l.*, weight for age.

At Salisbury, June 28th, no horse meeting him, he walked over the course for the king's plate for six years old, carrying twelve stone; and the next day he won the city silver bowl, with thirty guineas added, for any horse carrying ten stone, beating Fettyplace's *Sulphur*, and Taylor's *Forrester*, distancing the first.

At Canterbury, July 25, he walked over for the king's plate for six years old, twelve stone.

At Lewes, July 27th, he won the king's plate for six years old, beating Strode's *Kingston:* ten to one on Eclipse.

At Litchfield, September 19, he won the king's plate for five years old, beating Freeth's *Turdy* by Matchless: twenty to one on Eclipse.

At Newmarket first Spring meeting, (Tuesday, April 17th, 1770,) Eclipse

* His being backed four to one at starting in this race, for his superiority, though endeavoured to be concealed, had got abroad among the turf people, and the manner this happened has been related as follows. Some persons engaged in the fancy were dispatched from London for the purpose of taking a sly peep at a private trial that was to be made between Eclipse and some other horses before his starting for the race; but they arrived too late, for it was just over; but an old woman, as it happened, was found near the spot toddling along, and of her they enquired if she had seen any thing of the trial: she told them, she did not much understand what they meant; but, if it was the two horses they were talking about that were running, she could tell them that white legs was a long way first, and that t'other, she was sure, run as fast as he could, would never overtake him. This was sufficient; they returned to town, and the owner was surprised, on his arrival, to find the betting so high in his favour; he however took the odds, and won much money.

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beat *Bucephalus*, got by Regulus, of his own lineage on the dam side; this was run for on the Beacon Course. Wildman staked 600 to 400 guineas on this race, six to four on Eclipse.

On Thursday, April 19th, he won the king's plate for twelve stone, beating Strode's Pensioner, Fenwick's Diana, and the Duke of Grafton's Chigger, Pensioner being distanced at starting; ten to one on Eclipse.

At the close of this year no horse would start against him, and he received the forfeit of 600 guineas at Newmarket, the king's 100 guineas at Guildford, the king's 100 guineas at Nottingham, and 319*l.* 10*s.* beside.

At Yorkshire races in this year, 1770, two horses were brought against him, Tortoise and Bellario, bred by the noted Sir Charles Bunbury. Eclipse was more than a distance at the end of two miles, and won the race with the utmost ease.

At Lincoln he carried away 150 guineas, and again at Newmarket 100 guineas.

Eleven king's plates, in all, were won by Eclipse; and the weight he carried was twelve stone, except for one, which was ten stone.

His colour was a light chesnut, or sorrel-chesnut, the off hind leg white from near the top of the shank to the foot, a white blaze also from his forehead to his nose. His exact height has no where been stated that I have seen; but, those who have seen him living, guessed his height to have been fifteen hands and a half. The best portrait of him is done by the masterly hand of Stubbs, to whose extraordinary merits and undeserved neglect we have to bear a sad testimony.

This famous horse was not only the best that ever this country saw as a racer, but he was no less so as a stallion, for his progeny, by their feats upon the course, won 344 races, producing to their owners the extraordinary sum of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand pounds, various smaller sums and forfeits not included.

His exact speed was never known, as no horse could be found to call forth his extreme pace. His collateral ancestor, Flying Childers, was supposed to have done a mile in a minute; if this be admitted, and it were possible he could continue such a pace without intermission, he would, in eight days and nights, measure the belt and circumference of the whole earth, and arrive at his stable again, if no obstacle opposed him, before the ninth night. The circumference of the globe, from the most correct computation, is stated at 24,855 miles.

If we examine his make in the portrait, as well as in the skeleton, the most marked difference is in his croup, which stands particularly high, owing to the length of his hind limbs; and his thigh bones are, for a blood-horse, of an enormous size, which, if provided with proportionate muscle and energy, must give him great superiority. It was also remarked in his gallop, that his hind legs were very wide and separated; the width of the haunch bones and pelvis, which also partook of this increased volume, would account sufficiently for this appearance, the hind legs being parallel columns from the haunch, and not approaching upwards, as do the fore limbs.

His fore feet were dropped in the hoofs and foundered, and his coffin bones were very much rounded and diminished by absorption from undue pressure upon the sole. He was thick winded, probably from some error or exposure in his bringing up. He died at Canons on the 28th of February, 1789, of the gripes, at the age of twenty-five years; and cakes and ale were given at the funeral of his flesh, after the manner of the Godolphin Arabian; for his skin was preserved, and his bones were nicely cleared of every covering but the ligaments that held them together, by the masterly hand of Sainbel, the first professor of the Veterinary College, and an excellent anatomist, as which, more than in any thing else, he excelled. Sainbel has stated, in his work on Eclipse, that his heart weighed fourteen pounds,—a remarkable size for a blood horse.

His bones, contained in a case at Mr. Bullock's, are now offered for sale for one hundred guineas, Mr. Bullock of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, having the disposal of them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a member of a congregation of dissenters in a small country town, and of sufficient consequence to receive annually a visit from the apparitor, or some other ecclesiastical officer, of the diocese. The object of the visit is to hand me a document emblazoned with the

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the king's arms at the beginning, and ending with the pious ejaculation of "God save the king."

You will readily discover this solemn document is no other than what is very briefly termed, "a brief,"—the object of which is to raise a fund for the indemnification of sufferers by fires and other casualties. I have now before me a register, in which the sums collected on these accounts by this congregation is regularly entered from the year 1707 to the present time.

I observe, by this register, that our predecessors were more liberal on these occasions than their successors; and, if I may judge of the feelings of my friends by mine own, I much suspect that the small sums we now contribute is more from the prevalence of custom than any impulse we feel from charitable consideration. Neither is this to be marvelled at, when we consider the different circumstances in which our predecessors and ourselves are placed. At the early date I have alluded to, I conceive the benefit of insurance from losses by fire was very limited; if not confined to London alone, extending, perhaps, only to Bristol and a few other populous places; and therefore, as the benefits to be derived from these useful establishments were scarcely attainable by the far greater part of the nation, when individuals sustained heavy losses by fire, as they had no opportunity by prudential means to secure themselves, it was very natural to apply to the benevolence of the community at large, especially when sanctioned by the authority of the state, to alleviate their sufferings and rescue themselves and families from ruin. But the case is now very materially altered. Insurance-offices are so abundantly increased, that the protection they offer extends to every town and parish in the kingdom; so that every man, who has an hundred pounds worth of property subject to the devastation of the devouring element of fire, may, at a moderate annual expence, obtain security against its ravages. It therefore seems needless, and worse than needless, for any who are deprived of their property by this means, to levy a tax on the benevolence of others for restitution. Ample security is offered, and may be obtained with facility; and such persons, who, either from carelessness or carefulness, will not avail themselves of the offer, deserve to abide by the consequences. Those who suffer the loss of their property by means which no human prudence can guard against, such as hurricanes, inundations, &c. are objects of commiseration and worthy of the aid of the benevolent.

But, after all, I cannot but entertain doubts how far this mode of indemnifying sufferers by fire is effectual. The proceedings are so tardy, that it seems questionable whether these streams of benevolence, which flow in so sluggish a manner, and diverge into so many little rivulets, ever reach the spot they were intended to recover from the parching effects of the arid element. I have four of these sanctioned applications for relief from the effects of fires now before me. One of them happened on the 5th of January, 1819, the others somewhat more recent. Now it strikes me, that the relief intended for a sufferer three years ago, and which, perhaps, will not reach him (if at all) for three years more, will not be likely to be of much advantage in repairing his losses. It has indeed been insinuated, that a practice has prevailed of forming of briefs, and that the sufferer receives a sum in advance; but, as there is a heavy penalty attached to this practice, it is not probable that it prevails; so that I am really at a loss to appreciate the benefit the suffering party, notwithstanding this formal authoritative appeal to the charitable feelings of the "king's loving subjects," receives.

It is much to be apprehended that the various officers, from the lord chancellor down to the local receiver, derive more advantage from the practice than the petitioners, and that this reason is more operative than the administering to the wants of the unfortunate. Otherwise, I think the practice would be discontinued. I do not apprehend that the stamp affixed at the head of the document is a duty; and, therefore, that no advantage arises to the government, but all the emolument attaches to the officers of the brief office. Now, were this practice discontinued, insurance of property would become more general, and a proportionate revenue result to the state, as the duty paid on policies is frequently more than the premium. And thus, whilst individuals were encouraged to secure themselves from the losses occasioned by these casualties, they would, at the same time, be contributing to the exigencies of the government, and be rescuing themselves from the pitiful imputation of public beggary.

These

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These remarks do not proceed from one in the least concerned with insurance-offices, and therefore are not made with a view of promoting that kind of interest. Neither does the writer wish to dry up one of the least of the numerous channels of benevolence, for which our nation is so remarkable. But, being convinced that the public regards this eleemosynary process with a distrustful eye, as being inefficient, as well as unnecessary, to the needy applicant; as more calculated to swell the fees of office than to repair the ruined fortune of the individual; as depriving the state of the revenue arising from the tax on policies, and as needlessly encouraging a species of pauperism; he wishes to draw the attention of the numerous readers of so widely extended and useful publication to the subject, in hopes that some of its ingenious correspondents will be disposed to unravel the mysteries of the Brief transactions. Q.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing I have read, in a newspaper, that Lord Kenyon has moved in the House of Lords for a committee to consider of the present mode of collecting church briefs. I hope it will be considered whether it be necessary to collect them at all in cases of fire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING premised (Dec. 1820,) that the crime of simony is directly perverted from its original sense, I will now (as no other person has taken up the subject,) endeavour to show what may more properly be called simony. Real simony has indeed completely escaped from the control of church and state; yet, while it is the interference of common lawyers with our spiritual affairs that has produced the former evil, and the clergy consult their legal advisers in what manner they may safely act, and these laymen are most bold and regardless of the vulgarities of oaths and feelings of conscience, we cannot find in the latter that there is any tie, check, or prevention. If a bishop ordain to the holy order of the priesthood through favour, interest, or influence, is it not a sale of his spiritual power? Simon Magus required ordination for his own benefit, and he offered money for the gift. Is there any difference between money and money's worth? They are generally considered rogues who endeavour to make a distinction: so usurers, who attempt to escape the act upon the legal interest of money, sell goods to their deluded debtors, and purchase the goods again at a lower price.

I remember, when I was a boy, an elderly man (of whom it was said that he had been all his life a professed infidel) had interest enough to obtain ordination, because a living came into his own gift, and his son was not old enough to take it. Soon afterwards, an officer in the army told me, he was "a-going to turn parson, to marry the Bishop of C.'s niece, and get valuable preferment;" and he soon was ordained, and became possessed of two livings and a prebend, by the gift of the Bishop of C. These are tales of old times, and the exposure of these things has had the effect of making them scarcer; yet modern tales, not dissimilar, I could mention; and still the children and nephews of bishops are continually introduced into the church for the sake of the emolument: I say, it is proved to be for the sake of the emolument, by the changing, re-changing, and bargaining, and by the pluralities that are heaped upon them; and I should like the government to ascertain the number of sons and nephews now in the church, and their preferments.

Next to the abolition of pluralities, (for which I wonder the mass of the clergy do not join in petitioning,) it would be an excellent thing for the church, if the bishop had no benefice in his gift; then their power of conferring holy orders might be dispensed without this worldly interest, this simoniacal motive. As it is, their benefices are handed down from father to son, like an entailed estate. It would be easy for me to illustrate, by examples of three or four generations; but I forbear, from individual feeling, though I might publish some papers in my possession, the simoniacal contractor being no more. At present there are a few things I wish to expose, to prevent the unholy practice becoming a custom. 1st. I have known lately of persons in benefices giving a title for orders upon the terms of serving a church gratis for a certain time. 2dly. Bargaining for children before they are of proper age, and giving a living conditionally, to be in a few years repaid in kind. 3dly. Resigning a benefice at a favourable time for a private douceur.

It is a shocking doctrine, that will not

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not bear the test of reason or conscience, that the corruptions of the church or state are to give a title to the possessor of property, equal to any hereditary or legitimate right; t seems to be the fashion of the di make a misapplication or abu terms as well as of things.

C. Luc

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT, GEOGRAPHICAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, *and* MILITARY, *of* SWEDEN NORWAY, *drawn up from the most* AUTHENTIC *and* ACCURATE MATERIAL. LIEUT. O. J. HAGELSTAM, *knight of the* ROYAL SWEDISH ORDER *of the* P STAR, 1820.

[The following was very lately received from Stockholm, and contains the lates most accurate statistic account of that country and its usurped appendage Nor It is translated from a Swedish map of both countries of 1820, of which probab other copy exists in England.]

SWEDEN.

General Divisions of the Kingdom.	Square Swedish Miles of 10.4 to one degree.	Population in 1815.	Inhabitants in one square Swedish Mile.	Mil an Sea
1°.				
Norrland, or the Northern Division:				
North Bothnia	751.	34,132	45	
Wester Bothnia	668.	34,487	50	
Wester Norrland	217.	66,342	305	
Jamtland	425.	35,015	87	1,
Totals	2,061.	168,976	—	
2°.				
Svealand, or the Middle Division:				
Stockholm, city	0.$\frac{20}{100}$	72,989	—	
——, district	67.88	97,345	1,432	1,
Upsala	46.83	80,099	1,736	1,
Westeras	61.91	83,814	1,375	1,
Nyköping	58.08	99,590	1,717	1,
Orebro	74.27	96,784	1,306	
Carlstad	148.7	140,977	952	1,
Stora Koppafberg	288.6	119,648	414	1,
Gefleborg	172.5	88,123	511	1,
Totals	719.15	879,369	—	
3°.				
Gotaland, or the Southern Division:				
Linköping, district	99.	163,831	1,655	2,
Kalmar	98.	140,840	1,436	1,
Jönkoping	95.7	117,562	1,234	2,
Kronoberg	84.2	91,880	1,092	1,
Blekinge	26.6	72,967	2,803	1,
Skaraborg	78.	142,178	1,847	2,
Elfsborg	119.6	159,664	1,391	2,
Goteborg and Bohns, district	42.	125,662	2,990	1,
Halmstad	45.	77,266	1,715	
Christianstad	53.4	126,119	2,375	1,
Malmöhus	38.6	165,432	4,352	1,
Gottland	27.5	33,380	1,237	
Totals	807.8	1,416,721	—	
Lakes. Wenern, Wettern, Hjelmaren, and Mälaren	85.2	—	—	
Totals of Sweden	3,871.	2,465,066	636	33,

Besides these divisions, Sweden is also subdivided in this manner: *Norrland* contains five districts, viz. Wester Bothnia, Lappland, A

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manland, Medelpad, and Jämtland. 2d. *Svealand* contains nine, viz. Helsingeland, Gästrikeland, Herjeadalen, Dalarne, Warmland, Uppland, and Södermanland. 3d. *Gotaland* ten, viz. Ostergötland, Småland, Blekinge, Wester Götland, Dalsland, Bolmsland, Halland, Skane, Oland, and Gottland.

Ecclesiastical Establishment of Sweden.

1 Archbishopric, and 11 Bishoprics, in all 12 Dioceses; 172 Archdeaconries, 1223 Pastoral Districts, and 2440 Parishes with Churches, besides 45 Chapelries.

	Square Swedish Miles.	Parishes with Churches and Chapels.
Upsala, archbishopric	294	244
Linköping, bishopric	183	215
Skara, b.	116	363
Strengnä, b.	121	159
Westera, b.	381	127
Wexjö, b.	176	186
Lund, b.	118	427
Göteborg, b.	137	259
Kalmare, b.	64	62
Carlstad, b.	192	130
Hernosand, b.	2,062	156
Wisby, b.	27	92
Total of Sweden	3,871	2,400

NORWAY.

Amts, or General Divisions.	Square Swedish Miles, 10.4 = 1 degree.	Population in 1815.	Inhabitants in one square Mile.
Nordland:			
Finmarken's Amt	606.2	43,650	72
Nordland's ditto	358.3	24,704	69
Totals	964.5	68,354	—
Nordenfjeld's:			
Nordre Trondheim's Amt	195.5	44,196	227
Sondre ditto ditto	159.5	61,428	386
Romsdal's ditto	140.6	56,684	405
Nordre Bergenhuus	165.0	55,826	338
Sondre ditto, with the barony of Rosendahl	155.0	81,865	528
Totals	815.6	299,999	—
Söndenfjelds:			
Aggershuus Amt	47.5	64,871	1,381
Smaalehnene's ditto	37.5	47,189	1,275
Hedemarken's ditto	234.3	59,892	256
Christian's ditto	237.2	68,845	290
Buskerud's ditto	115.5	57,905	504
Bradsberg's ditto	126.7	49,044	386
Nedenoe's ditto	100.0	36,385	364
Mandal's ditto	48.0	44,540	928
Stavanger's ditto	81.5	47,323	584
Jarlsberg's Earldom	14.2	27,530	1,966
Laurvig's ditto	6.3	14,593	2,432
Totals	1,048.7	518,117	—
Total of Norway	2,828.8	886,470	312
Ditto of Sweden	3,871.0	2,465,066	636
General Total	7,699.8	3,351,536	—

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Ecclesiastical

Ecclesiastical Establishment of Norway.
5 Bishoprics, 51 Archdeaconries, 333 Pastoral Districts, 835 Parishes.

Bishoprics, with the Amts or Cantons contained in each.	Square Swedish Miles.	Parishes.	Inhabitants.
AGGERSHUUS, Bishopric: Comprehending the whole cantons of Aggershuus, Smaalehnene, Hedemarken, Christiana, and Buskerud; together with the south-east half of Bradsberg canton, and both Earldoms (Jarlsberg and Lanrvig)	725.3	296	372,369
CHRISTIANSAND, Bishopric: North-west half of Bradsberg canton, the whole of Nedenæs, Mandel, and Stavanger cantons, together with the parish of Röldahl, in the canton of Söndre Bergenhuus	326.6	155	145,748
BERGEN, Bishopric: Half of Romsdale, and the whole of North and South Bergenhuus amt or canton, excepting the before-mentioned parish of Roldahl	356.	165	159,978
TRONDHEIM, Bishopric: The whole of North and South Trondheim, with the half of Romsdale	456.4	137	140,021
NORDLAND, Bishopric: The whole of Finmark, and the whole of Nordland canton	964.5	87	68,354
Total of Norway	2,828.8	840	886,470

Land Service of Sweden and Norway.

	Artillery.		*Cavalry.*	*Infantry.*		*Totals.*
				National.	Foreign.	
Sweden	2,400	96 guns.	4,580	26,221	83,368	116,569
Norway	1,288	48 guns.	1,070	9,642	10,000	22,000
	3,688	144 guns.	5,650	35,863	93,368	138,569

Sea Service.

	Gunners.	*Seamen.*	
		National.	Foreign.
Sweden	2,260	8,444	13,035
Norway	109	23,493	None.
Totals	2,369	31,937	13,035

The highest mountain in Norway, and indeed in the north of Europe, is Snöchoettan, in the range of Dovrefield, in N. lat. 62° 20′, which rises to 8,337 Swedish feet, or 8,127 English feet above the sea. The line of perpetual snow in that latitude rises to 5,300 feet, or an English mile, above the sea. At the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10′, it rises only to 3,000 feet.

The Swedish mile contains 18,000 Swedish ells; but the Norwegian mile, containing 18,000 Norwegian ells, contains 19,027½ Swedish ells. The geographic mile, sixty to one degree, contains 3,214½ Swedish ells, and the English statute mile, 2,713 of the same ells.

If the Parisian standard foot be divided into 144 equal parts, the Norwegian foot will contain 139⅓, the English foot 135, and the Swedish 131⅔ of the same parts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER difference may exist in the opinions of politicians on other subjects, I think all are agreed that the more immediate cause of the distress, which is so general in this country, is the want of employment for the labouring (or, if you please, I will call them the useful,) part of the community. Some of your correspondents have

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have thrown out hints for the employments of useful men; but I think none of them have taken any notice of certain taxes, which appear to me to have a strong tendency to prevent great numbers from being employed. The taxes to which I allude are THE ASSESSED TAXES, several of which operate powerfully against labour. The tax on wheel-carriages, for instance, has a great influence that way: were it not for this tax, there would, I doubt not, be four times the number used.

The same reasoning will apply to the tax on horses, men-servants, shopmen, waiters, gardeners, and the like. But the tax which I consider as pre-eminently mischievous, vexatious, oppressive, and impolitic, is the window-tax. To point out all the evils attendant on this tax, would take up too much space in your valuable miscellany; permit me to state some of them. This tax prevents persons from building their houses so large and convenient as they otherwise would do. There are many thousands who confine themselves to six windows, who, were it not for the tax, would have at least twice that number; and there are few cases where the window-tax does not interfere with the architect when planning houses for useful people. I am firmly persuaded, that, if the window-tax were taken off, the number of windows would be encreased one-fourth, or perhaps one-third; houses in general would be built larger and more commodious,—thereby creating employment for thousands of masons, bricklayers, carpenters, glaziers, painters, smiths, and labourers of every description; and, as houses would appear more respectable without, they would also require more furniture within. Only think how many different trades are necessary to the furnishing of one room; multiply that by many thousands, and see the result. Take off this tax, and an increased demand will take place for all kind of building materials; and, as most of those materials are taxed, an increase of revenue on them would be the natural consequence.

Another serious evil which attends the window-tax is, that it is injurious to health; many thousands of lodging-rooms are wholly without windows, and, consequently, without a free circulation of air: hence the source of some diseases, and the long continuance of others. Another evil attached to this tax is its unpopularity: of all the taxes on our list, (and it is a pretty long one,) there is not one so unpopular as this; to make us pay for the light of Heaven is a stretch of power which makes the government appear odious and tyrannical to the eyes of many; and the number of surcharges that attend this, and the assessed taxes in general, are not calculated to allay discontent. B.

Jan. 22, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the enquiry of J. in your Number for January, p. 511, relative to the method of studying Anglo-Saxon, you will perhaps insert the following remarks, by one who has derived much pleasure and satisfaction from the study of that language. He perfectly agrees with the opinion of your correspondent, that the majority of English words are of Saxon origin. In the Lord's Prayer, containing fifty-eight words, there are only three which are not immediately derived from the Anglo-Saxon.

The following opinion of Sir H. Spelman also deserves our particular notice:—"*Si quis vellet verborum et locutionum, quas quotidie usurpamus, rationes et proprietates intelligere, ad Saxonicas origines necessario recurrendum esset.*" The truth of this remark might be proved by many instances: one or two may suffice. We compare our adjectives by annexing the syllables *er* and *est* to the positive state, or by prefixing *more* or *most*.

From the Saxon Ā, time, *duration, always, aye,* is formed the comparative Aꝛ, æꝛ, or eꝛ, *before;* and the superlative aꝛt, æꝛt, or eꝛt, *first.* These words originally referred only to time; but by easy gradations they came to signify *before* and *first* in point of *quality.* Hence the Anglo-Saxons sometimes wrote, like the modern English,

piꝛ	piꝛ-eꝛ	piꝛ-eꝛt
wise,	wis-er,	wis-est.

More and *most* are also from the Saxon:—

Mope } more or much } mæ-ꝛe } more } mo-eꝛt } most
Mo } mo-eꝛ } mo-ꝛt }

See Diversions of Purley, vol. i p. 508.

Our eminent philologist, Horne Tooke, has with great truth observed, "There is no such thing as capricious irregularity in language." What we

now

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now call anomalies were with the Saxons, in the earliest times, perfectly regular. They had—

Bet	bet-en, or ene	bet-erta, or ert
Well,	better,	best.

Most of the irregularities in the English would be satisfactorily explained by referring to the Anglo-Saxon original.

Those who wish to pursue this enquiry, and to know the real use of Anglo-Saxon literature, are referred to H. Tooke's "Επια πτεροεντα," to Mr. S. Turner's valuable History of the Anglo-Saxons, and Mr. Ingram's Lecture on "the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature."

In answer to J.'s question, it may be observed, that the best Anglo-Saxon Grammar is Hicke's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. which sells from ten to eighteen guineas; and the best Dictionary is Lye's, 2 vols. folio, from six to nine guineas: Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, from one to three guineas; or Thwaites' Heptateuch, from twenty to thirty shillings, might serve for reading.

If the student cannot well afford these books, he may procure Thwaites' Saxon Grammar. Though compiled by Mr. Thwaites, his name does not appear in the title, which runs—"Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickesiano linguarum Septentrion. Thes. Excerpta, Oxoniæ, 1711." It is only forty-eight pages, in 8vo. but contains all that is absolutely necessary in a Grammar; it sells at from fourteen to twenty-four shillings. Somner's Saxon Dictionary, 1 vol. folio, from five to seven guineas, is very valuable, as containing many English derivatives; or Benson's Vocabulary, from twenty to thirty shillings, might answer the purpose.

The preceding are all in Latin; should the student be ignorant of that language, he may procure Mrs. Elstob's "Rudiments of the English-Saxon Grammar," from ten to twenty shillings, and read with it the Saxon extracts, interlined with English, in Henshall's "Saxon and English Languages illustrative of each other," from five to seven shillings.

There is, however, no proper and easy introduction to the language; but, as Saxon literature has been revived by the unwearied exertions of Mr. Turner, the learned historian, we may soon expect some introductory works on the language. In the Gentleman's Magazine for September or October, I saw a prospectus of a Saxon Grammar in English, by the Rev. J. Bosworth, vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks. This work is to have a praxis on the language, and critical notes from Tooke, Turner, &c. on the formation of the Saxon and English Languages. It appears also, from the prospectus, that the same gentleman is preparing a Saxon and English Dictionary. The Rev. J. Ingram, rector of Grey's, Henley-on-Thames, and author of "Lectures on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature," has announced an English translation of the Saxon Chronicle. The publication of these works is expected every month. I am also informed that the Rev. J. J. Conybear, of Bath Easton, near Bath, has in the press Anglo-Saxon Poems; and T. W. Kaye, esq. barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, is also preparing an English translation of the Anglo-Saxon Laws. These works, being in English, will very much facilitate the acquisition of the Saxon language, as it has so great a similarity to the English, while it has scarcely any resemblance to the Latin language, through the medium of which it has hitherto been acquired.

PHILO-SAXONICUS.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XVII.

SPECIMENS *of the* AMERICAN POETS.

THE poetical attempts of the Americans have hitherto been known to us only by their failure, and by the severity with which our critics have attacked them, and, it must be allowed, not without reason, whenever they found a sufficient opportunity. Under all this weight of discouragement, that great nation has been as active in improving her talents and refining her taste, as in advancing her political prosperity; and she may now boast of possessing bards, whom she may present with pride and confidence to their rivals on this side the Atlantic. We are enabled to take a general view of their merits by the publication of an interesting volume, which has just issued from the press, under the title of "Specimens of the American Poets." From a work of this nature, comprising, as it must do, only the most select portions of different authors, we cannot, it is true, decide upon the mass of national literature from which it has been drawn; we are presented with beauties which have, perhaps, been laboriously

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sought for, and every deformity is as carefully concealed. But we may safely pronounce, that the mine from which so many beautiful and valuable materials have been drawn, must be intrinsically rich; and we feel indebted to the hand which has undertaken to collect its scattered produce, and place it before our eyes in the most advantageous light.

In point of literary dependence, America seems to be still a British colony, and to draw her supplies, in a great degree, from the mother country. She has not yet thrown off the yoke of criticism; but, on the contrary, humbles herself under it, even to the discouragement of her native genius. It is unfashionable to find any merit in her homebred aspirants; and a fine taste can only be demonstrated by an exclusive preference of English talent. In the relative state of English and American letters this is certainly a natural inclination; but, as far as regards the English reader, it has an unfortunate tendency. To him the imitation of English style and sentiment, to which it inevitably leads, is vapid and uninteresting; and he asks for those demonstrations of national spirit and character, which would be regarded by the transatlantic critic with indifference or contempt. One original note is worth all the warblings of the Mocking-Bird, to ears which have been long familiar with his borrowed tunes.

In the immediate extracts which we proceed to give from the *Airs of Palestine*, by Mr. Pierpont, we find a very florid and ornamental style, varying from the old school of poetry only in some occasional flourishes, which cannot be considered as an improvement. The composition might pass it off very well for an English University prize poem. Mr. Pierpont exalts the powers of music, and thus, in one instance, exemplifies its effects:—

While thus the enthusiast roams along the stream,
Balanc'd between a reverie and a dream,
Backward he springs, and, through his bounding heart,
The cold and curdling poison seems to dart;
For in the leaves, beneath a quivering brake,
Spinning his death-note, lies a coiling snake,
Just in the act, with greenly-venom'd fangs,
To strike the foot, that heedless o'er him hangs;
Bloated with rage, on spiral folds he rides,
His rough scales shiver on his spreading sides;
Dusky and dim his glossy neck becomes,
And freezing poisons thicken on his gums;
His parch'd and hissing throat breathes hot and dry,
A spark of hell lies burning in his eye;
While like a vapour, o'er his writhing rings,
Whirls his light tail, and threatens while it sings.
Soon as dumb fear removes her icy fingers,
From off the heart, where gazing wonder lingers,
The pilgrim, shrinking from a doubtful sight,
Aware of danger, too, in sudden flight,
From his soft flute throws music's air around,
And meets his foe upon enchanted ground:
See! as the plaintive melody is flung,
The lightning-flash fades on the serpent's tongue;
The uncoiling reptile o'er each shining fold,
Throws changeful clouds of azure, green, and gold;
A softer lustre twinkles in his eye;
His neck is burnish'd with a glossier dye,
His slippery scales grow smoother to the sight,
And his relaxing circles roll in light.
Slowly the charm retires: with waving sides,
Along its track the graceful listener glides;
While Music throws her silver cloud around,
And bears her votary off in magic folds of sound.

There is much smoothness and harmony in these verses. Some passages remind us strongly of the Botanic Garden. Mr. Pierpont, indeed, seems to incline quite as much to Darwin as to Pope, in whose school the editor ranks him.

With one further extract we shall dismiss this portion of the volume, and certainly not without praise, if the admission may be tendered as praise of an American poem, that it might pass undetected for good English currency.

In the succeeding lines, Mr. Pierpont rises to the height of his argument, and acquits himself very creditably:—

In what rich harmony, what polish'd lays,
Should man address Thy throne, when Nature pays
Her wild, her tuneful tribute to the sky!
Yes, Lord, she sings thee, but she knows not why.
The fountain's gush, the long resounding shore,
The zephyr's whisper, and the tempest's roar,
The rustling leaf in autumn's fading woods,
The wintry storm, the rush of vernal floods,
The summer bower, by cooling breezes fann'd,
The torrent's fall, by dancing rainbows span'd,
The streamlet, gurgling thro' its rocky glen,
The long grass sighing o'er the graves of men,
The bird that crests yon dew-bespangled tree,
Shakes his bright plumes, and trills his descant free,
The scorching bolt, that from thine armoury hurl'd,
Burns its red path, and cleaves a shrinking world;
All these are music to Religion's ear.
Music, thy hand awakes, for man to hear,—
Thy hand invested in their azure robes,
Thy breath made buoyant yonder circling globes,
That bound and blaze along the elastic wires,
That viewless vibrate on celestial lyres,
And in that high and radiant concave tremble,
Beneath whose dome adoring hosts assemble,
To catch the notes from those bright spheres that flow,
Which mortals dream of, but which angels know.

The extracts with which the editor next presents us, are from the poem of "the Back Woodsman," by Mr. Paulding, for a full account of which we refer the reader to our Number for October last. Enough is conveyed by the very title and subject of this work, to convince us that the author is not one who will confine himself to the ancient common forms of European versification; and we therefore gladly follow him into the woods of the west, in the hope of being conducted through their mighty labyrinths by the hand of a spirited and original guide. This expectation

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expectation will not be disappointed: Mr. Paulding's work is, at all events, characteristic of his country. There is in it a robust energy, which sustains it under many defects. Like a strong traveller, the poet walks manfully on his way, little solicitous about the elegance of his motions. As an appropriate subject for the exercise of his powers, we shall select his description of a tempest; and we shall subjoin some other lines, none of which were quoted in our article above alluded to:

A distant, half-heard murmur caught the ear,
Each moment waxing louder, and more near;
A dark obscurity spread all around,
And more than twilight seem'd to veil the ground,
While not a leaf e'en of the aspen stirr'd,
And not a sound, but that low moan, was heard;
There is a moment when the boldest heart,
That would not stoop an inch to 'scape Death's dart,
That never shrunk from certain danger here,
Will quail and shiver with an aguish fear;
'Tis when some unknown mischief hovers nigh,
And Heav'n itself seems threat'ning from on high.
Brave was our Basil, as became a man,
Yet still his blood a little cooler ran,
'Twixt fear and wonder, at that murmur drear,
That every moment wax'd more loud and near.
The riddle soon was read—at last it came,
And Nature trembled to her inmost frame;
The forest roar'd, the everlasting oak
In writhing agonies the storm bespoke,
The live leaves, scatter'd wildly every where,
Whirl'd round in madd'ning circles in the air,
The stoutest limbs were scatter'd all around,
The stoutest trees a stouter master found,
Crackling and crashing, down they thund'ring go,
And seem to crush the shrinking rocks below;
Then the thick rain in gathering torrents pour'd,
Higher the river rose, and louder roar'd,
And on its dark, quick eddying surface bore
The gather'd spoils of earth along its shore,
While trees that not an hour before had stood
The lofty monarchs of the stately wood,
Now whirling round and round with furious force,
Dash 'gainst the rocks that break the torrent's force,
And shiver like a reed by urchin broke
Through idle mischief, or with heedless stroke;
A hundred cataracts, unknown before,
Rush down the mountain's side with fearful roar,
And, as with foaming fury down they go,
Loose the firm rocks, and thunder them below,
Blue lightnings from the dark cloud's bosom sprung,
Like serpents menacing with forked tongue,
While many a sturdy oak that stiffly brav'd
The threat'ning hurricane that round it rav'd,
Shiver'd beneath its bright resistless flash,
Came tumbling down amain with fearful crash.
Air, earth, and skies, seem'd now to try their power,
And struggle for the mastery of the hour;
Higher the waters rose, and blacker still,
And threaten'd soon the narrow vale to fill.

As a contrast to this picture, we shall give a sketch of a different scene, which will be sufficient to convey an idea of Mr. Paulding's merit. His poetry is consistent with the rest of his character, which stands high for ability. This is the extent of the praise we can bestow upon him; and we are disposed to think that his poetical faculties are not those of which he has most reason to be proud:—

'Twas evening now,—the hour of toil was o'er,
Yet still they durst not seek the fearful shore,
Lest watchful Indian crew should silent creep,
And spring upon, and murder them in sleep;
So thro' the livelong night they held their way,
And 'twas a night might shame the fairest day,—
So still, so bright, so tranquil was its reign,
They car'd not tho' the day ne'er came again;
The moon high wheel'd the distant hills above,
Silver'd the fleecy foliage of the grove,
That as the wooing zephyrs on it fell,
Whisper'd it lov'd the gentle visit well;
That fair-fac'd orb alone to move appear'd,
That zephyr was the only sound they heard;
No deep-mouth'd hound the hunter's haunt betray'd,
No lights upon the shore, or waters play'd,
No loud laugh broke upon the silent air,
To tell the wand'rers man was nestling there;
While even the froward babe in mother's arms,
Lull'd by the scene, suppress'd its loud alarms,
And, yielding to that moment's tranquil sway,
Sunk on the breast, and slept its rage away.
All, all was still, on gilding barque and shore,
As if the earth now slept to wake no more;
Life seem'd extinct, as when the world first smil'd,
Ere Adam was a dupe, or Eve beguil'd.

A light satirical poem follows, written in the manner of Don Juan, and not without effect, entitled "Fanny." It is published anonymously; a precaution for which the writer might have his private reasons within the walls of New York; and, indeed, we do not know that his name would have been a very powerful accessory, if it made no stronger an impression on English ears than those of Dabney, Maxwell, Bryant, and Eastburn, to whose muses we are next introduced. Yet are all these gentlemen respectable practitioners in different departments of their art. Mr. Dabney's peculiar vocation appears to be to the inditing of western battle songs, in which he certainly displays considerable vigour; but, unquestionably, more in the style of an Indian chief giving the war-whoop, than of Tyrtæus of old, or of our own Campbell. The genius of Mr. Maxwell is of a more classical turn, and adopts, for the most part, light and epigrammatic subjects. Mr. Eastburn's work is an imitation of Scott's poems. It is called "Yamoyden, a Tale of the Wars of King Philip;" by which latter appellation our readers must apprehend not the object of their juvenile studies, in the history of Greece, but an unfortunate North-American chieftain, whose exploits and catastrophe are highly romantic and interesting. Of Mr. Bryant it still remains to speak, and we have no hesitation in assigning to him the superiority over all his countrymen of whom we have any knowledge. His poetry, according to the subject, is full of energy and sweetness. From the pieces called, "The Ages," and "Thanatopsis," we could select many proofs of the former quality, but we prefer extracting a short poem, executed with a great degree of grace and facility, and abounding with beautiful

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beautiful imagery, the perusal of which will, we think, justify all that we have said in Mr. Bryant's favour:—

The Green River.

When breezes are soft and skies are fair,
I steal an hour from study and care,
And hie me away to the woodland scene,
Where wanders the stream with waters of green,
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink
Had given their tinge to the wave they drink;
And they, whose meadows it murmurs through,
Have nam'd the stream from its own fair hue.

Yet pure its waters, its shallows are bright,
With colour'd pebbles, and sparkles of light;
And clear the depths where the eddies play,
And dimples deepen and whirl away;
And the plane-tree's speckled arms o'ershoot
The swifter current that mines its root;
Thro' whose shifting leaves, as you walk the hill,
The quivering glimmer of sun and rill,
With a sudden flash on the eye is thrown,
Like the ray that streams from the diamond stone.

Oh! loveliest there the spring days come,
With blossoms, and birds, and wild bees' hum;
The flowers of summer are fairest there,
And freshest the breath of the summer air,
And the swimmer comes, in the season of heat,
To bathe in these waters so pure and sweet.

Yet, fair as thou art, thou shunnest to glide,
Beautiful stream! by the village side,
But windest away from the haunts of men,
To silent valley and shaded glen;
And forest and meadow, and slope of hill,
Around thee, are lonely, lovely, and still;
Lonely—save when, by thy rippling tides,
From thicket to thicket the angler glides;
Or the simpler comes, with basket and book,
For herbs of power on thy bank to look;
Or haply some idle dreamer like me,
To wander, and muse, and gaze on thee.
Still—save the chirp of birds that feed
On the river-cherry and seedy reed,
And thy own wild music, gushing out
With mellow murmur, or fairy shout,
From dawn to the blush of another day,
Like traveller singing along his way.—
That fairy music I never hear,
Nor gaze on those waters so green and clear,
And mark them winding away from sight,
Darken'd with shade, or flashing with light:
While o'er thee the vine to the thicket clings,
And the zephyr stoops to freshen his wings;
But I wish that fate had left me free
To wander these quiet haunts with thee,
Till the eating cares of earth should depart,
And the peace of the scene pass into my heart;
And I envy thy stream as it glides along,
Through its beautiful banks, in a trance of song.
Tho' forc'd to drudge for the dregs of men,
And scrawl strange words with the barbarous pen;
And mingle among the jostling crowd,
Where the sons of strife are subtle and loud;
I sometimes come to this quiet place,
To breathe the air that ruffles thy face,
And gaze upon thee in silent dream;
For, in thy lonely and lovely stream,
An image of that calm life appears,
That won my heart in my greener years.

We fully agree with the editor in the partiality with which he regards Mr. Bryant's productions; one more of which we are tempted to present to the reader, who, without any commendation of our's, will not fail to do justice to its beauties.

To a Water-fowl.

Whither, 'midst falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last steps of day,
Far thro' their rosy depths dost thou pursue
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight, to do thee wrong,
As, darkly painted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the plashy brink
Of weedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocking billows rise and sink
On the chaf'd ocean side?

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast,—
The desert and illimitable air,—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fann'd,
At that far height, the cold thin atmosphere;
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Tho' the dark night is near.

And soon that toil shall end,
Soon shalt thou find a summer home and rest,
And scream among thy fellows; reeds shall bend
Soon o'er thy shelter'd nest.

Thou'rt gone; the abyss of heaven
Hath swallow'd up thy form: yet on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides thro' the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone,
Will lead my steps aright.

A variety of fugitive pieces, drawn from different sources, conclude this pleasing epitome of American genius, our opinion of which, after the details already given, it is hardly necessary further to express. Its publication will, we have no doubt, have the effect of redeeming the poetical character of that nation from the neglect, and, we may say, the contempt, with which it has hitherto been treated amongst us; and thus lead the way to more strenuous efforts on their part, and more honourable achievements. Destined as they are to sustain a part of unparalleled interest and dignity in the future annals of the world, we rejoice at every indication of their advancing cultivation and refinement; and we look forward to the time when the lustre of their literary triumphs shall give ample demonstration, that despotic power and courtly associations are as little requisite for the splendour and embellishment of a great country, as they have long since proved them to be for its prosperity and protection.

We may remark in conclusion, that the duties which the editor has prescribed to himself, are performed in a very satisfactory manner. In his preface, and in the remarks prefixed to the different poems, he displays a fair and liberal spirit of criticism; and we feel convinced that the English public, and the stranger bards with whom he has been instrumental in making them acquainted, will esteem themselves mutually indebted to him for this seasonable and agreeable introduction.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading, in the Number of your Magazine for October, 1821, W. S. R.'s remarks on the Usury Laws, a train of reflections arose that have induced me to give my decided opinion in

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in favour of the continuance of those salutary enactments.

The great ends of the Usury Laws are to protect simplicity, and check prodigality; and what objects more noble could be proposed, however they may have failed in their design, which has not originated from their want of restraining power, but from the loose habits and corrupt passions of men.* That the laws of nations should not interfere in matters of morality is absurd, and contrary to reason and religion, which ought to actuate every government; therefore there is nothing in this point of view that derogates from the utility of the Usury Laws.

It is not to be doubted that human affairs are subject to change, and that in different countries, at different periods, different laws have obtained, originating either from their general polity, or the state of their morals and population; but this circumstance is no reason why an alteration should be made in statutes which are in agreement with all just views of rectitude, as well as with the state of national affairs.

The state of both the agricultural and commercial interests of our country is, no doubt, in a predicament of comparative embarrassment, arising from a variety of causes, and need not be made worse by an advancement of the rate of interest. The general scarcity of money is a reason why every article of consumption should sell low; and, in order to this, the tradesman and the farmer, who are in most cases borrowers, should not pay interest exceeding its present standard, neither should a scheme be devised to draw into circulation dormant capital, *at the expense of a majority of respectable society.*

Besides, owing to the increase of population, competition, and the minute distribution of capital, the allowance of a higher interest than five per cent. would make the situation of the lender in a certain degree hazardous; and, as no one chooses to lend without a bond as security, the alteration would participate greatly of the nature of annuities.

If we take an impartial view of the community in general, from the labourer to the aristocracy, we shall find in the gradation, according to the established rules of society, an indissoluble union, which cannot without injury be broken, and which, if maintained, tends to bind every heart to its native land; therefore it is no mean policy to endeavour to conciliate the attachment of dutiful subjects by enactments which will result to the general welfare.

The repeal of the Usury Laws, in the humble opinion of the writer of these lines, would be an adventurous step, and an aim at an amendment in the interest of money, which might relieve a few, but which would certainly depress the many, and be the cause of attrition, which he foresees would not be productive of good to the nation.

T. S.

Jan. 1, 1822.

* If the Annuity System is mischievous, let it be suppressed by Act of Parliament. It is monstrous to propose to repeal the Usury Laws, because, in the only instance in which they are evaded, great mischiefs accrue. To repeal them would be to extend and legalize the mischiefs.—EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to my communication respecting the genuine claims which I consider larch-bark to possess for the useful purposes of tanning, I find, upon a reference to my note-book of 1814, the proportionate prices of various oak-bark were to the consumer nearly as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Best Sussex	15	15	0	to	16	0	0
Kent, Norfolk, Hants, &c.	14	14	0	—	15	0	0
Best Dutch,	11	10	0	—	12	0	0
Do. mixt inferior	8	0	0	—	8	10	0
Prime larch-bark	8	10	0	—	9	0	0

Now the intrinsic goodness of bark does not disclose itself until the process of tanning is completed, for, in proportion to its good quality will the manufactured article carry a corresponding weight; therefore the specific value of larch-bark arises from this source, what weight it will produce in leather, compared with the same quantity of English oak-bark; and, if it is not found to contain an equal portion of astringent virtue as the latter, in what ratio does its disparity consist: again, if proved to be greatly minor in strength to the old staple article of this country, how will it stand the said test of experiment against Dutch or German, or any other foreign bark. Mr. Richard Embleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who was the first

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first tanner who proved it possessed a sufficient body to tan stout hides, has perhaps already ascertained this desideratum; if so, he would confer a great service upon his brother tanners by furnishing the public with the particulars of his practical calculations. Few trades have sustained more temporary inconvenience than tanners have through the frequent scarcity and high price of oak-bark. I remember, about the year 1806, when this last-mentioned article was not to be purchased under from 20*l.* to 22*l.* per ton, to what straits and unpleasant shifts the tanners were reduced. Among other inefficient substitutes, the sorry article of elm-bark was introduced into different parts of the country; but it was found to be of so poor a nature, and so unequal to the grand task of decomposing animal juices by vegetable power, that it wholly failed. The clearness and brightness of leather tannage from larch is so superior to the dull dark hue caused by valonea, that no objection can be started against it on that head. ENORT SMITH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE STATE *of* IRELAND ILLUSTRATED, *and* REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

THE evils which afflict Ireland are more of a moral than physical character, and hence arises the great difficulty in suggesting remedies. Physicians can prescribe more easily for diseases of the body than of the mind, and politicians know better how to remove physical disorders than those that grow out of human passions. If a nation be poor, by removing restrictions on industry she will become rich; if ignorant, let schools be founded, and knowledge rewarded, and she will become enlightened. There are direct remedies for these calamities; but, when the national mind is affected, when the population is divided into hostile sects and parties, hating, prosecuting, and thwarting each other; without union, charity, or toleration; the case is much more arduous; and the reform of the inhabitants of Bethlem is hardly more difficult than that of a community so distempered.

Ireland is a country of paradoxes; her peasantry are the poorest fed in Europe, yet the least exposed to absolute want; population has rapidly increased, when, according to the theory of economists, vice and misery should have checked its progress; manufactures and agriculture have extended, without producing wealth; and education has been rendered accessible to all classes, without diffusing knowledge. These paradoxes are all facts, well known to those who have examined the state of Ireland: without illustrating them more particularly at present, let us go directly to those causes, which have rendered a country degraded and miserable under so many apparent advantages. These causes may be put under three heads; first, such as are peculiar to the character of the people; second, the gentry; and, thirdly, the policy of government.

To begin with the first of these divisions. The lower Irish are vicious, not from want of education, but want of knowledge; they are as well instructed, and as eager to receive instruction, as the same class in any other part of the empire, except Scotland. Why then are they so inferior? It arises from indigence; the poverty of their parents is so extreme, that they cannot extend the elements of knowledge; when their children leave school they cease to improve,—what they have there learnt is forgotten. If they learn any thing afterwards it is evil; from the example of their parents they become habituated to indolence and improvidence; from the legends of saints, the histories of thieves, smugglers, and prostitutes, (the only reading of the youth of both sexes in Ireland,) they become familiar with models of every species of violence and depravity.

Hence the Irish, though an educated, are really an ignorant people; and, from this source, flow the principal defects in their character. The chief of these is an absence of artificial wants: without such stimulants, neither nations nor individuals advance in refinement. They have no motive to exertion; their wants being few, and these easily satisfied, they sink into sloth and apathy. This evil is apparent in Ireland. Potatoes, forming the staple food, are as hurtful there as the banana in South America. The comforts and elegancies which excite the industry and emulation of the English mechanic are unknown to the Irish cotter; hence, he aspires not to conveniences of which he has no knowledge; and hence his greater laziness and indifference, and all the evils which flow from these sources.

But an absence of artificial wants is only one of a class of evils flowing from the ignorance of the people. The next in order is improvidence, a prolific source

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source of Irish wretchedness. Marriages are made early and without regard to the future; the priests encourage them for gain; the people, from superstition, consider them a duty. The consequence is an excess of population. Without falling into any absurd cry on this head, there can be no doubt of it with respect to Ireland. All writers concur in the fact,—wherever a traveller sets his foot, he sees signs of excess; the swarms of beggars, whose miseries cannot be exaggerated; the competition in every occupation; and the crowded state of every lane, court, and alley, where cheapness enables the wretched inmates to herd together,—all denote a redundancy.

What is the consequence? The first is scarcity of employment, and consequent low price of labour. Labour is not half the price in Ireland it is in England, while common necessaries are equally dear. The next consequence is the general nakedness, destitution, or, in a word, indigence of the people. This is the greatest evil in Ireland. Indigence and improvement are wholly incompatible, the body must be at ease before the mind can expand. It has been mentioned how extreme penury incapacitates the lower Irish from purchasing books, or giving instruction to their children beyond that derived from charity. Of the existence of this calamity, and its debasing tendency, it is sufficient to mention the fact, that there is a regular intercourse between Ireland and Scotland, in which the former purchases the cast-off clothes of the latter.* There are few English mechanics or labourers, I apprehend, who would wear a Scotchman's old clothes, and I trust this feeling will long be maintained. Moralists, indeed, may declaim against pride and luxury, but they are the great improvers of nations. If they be vices at all, they are vices in the higher, not the lower orders; in the latter they are the only stimulants by which the mass of society can be ameliorated.

Let us now speak of the gentry. We hear much about absentees; this, however, is a symptom, not a cause, of the disorder. What inducement has an Irish gentleman to reside,—what society, what comfort, what enjoyment would he have? The Russian noble lives constantly on his estate, and what is the consequence? he becomes as brutal and depraved as his vassals. We know the effect of West-India slavery on planters,—would it be different in Ireland? Would the landlord improve his tenants, or be corrupted by them? would not continual familiarity with scenes of meanness and servility debase him to their level, or produce vices of an opposite character? Travel has always been considered one source of improvement; and, I doubt not, Ireland is infinitely more benefited by the residence of her gentry in the capitals of England and Scotland, and the ideas and feelings with which they there become familiar, and of which Ireland occasionally derives the benefit, than their constant abode amidst a degraded population; and, I am quite sure, that the more her gentry become acquainted with English manners and usages, the better for the cotters.

Let us, however, not be mistaken on this point: we know the value of a native resident gentry, we are sensible how much Ireland would be benefited by her rental being expended on the spot, we know how her population would improve by the constant presence of an opulent educated class, known to the people from their birth, mixing familiarly with them, practising hospitality, respecting their prejudices, pitying their vices, or reproving them by better example; in short, acting the part of real gentlemen, an union of accomplishment, knowledge, and humanity: with such a class, Ireland, or any country, would be blessed and improved, but does such a class exist in Ireland? We know what the squires were in Swift's days, rackers of their tenants, jobbers of all public works, proud and illiterate. For my part, I think Ireland as well off with her present oppressors, tithe-proctors, and middlemen, bare and naked as they are, as under the lash of such gentry. The last I would have sent to England to be civilized, where they perhaps may learn something that might be adopted with advantage in place of mud cottages, froth, blarney, and faction.

We come to our last topic, the policy of government. This is a delicate part of our subject; and, fortunately, little need be said to illustrate it. Every body knows how Ireland has been governed for centuries; she has been a mere prey, a promethean liver on which successive administrations have surfeited: she has, in fact, not been governed, she has been deluded and plundered,

* Supp. to Ency. Brit., art. Ireland.

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plundered, but it is a misnomer to call devastation and imposture government. The factious, selfish, bigotted, and irreconcileable, have divided her as a spoil; and government has not been ashamed to avail itself of the folly and cupidity of such instruments to preserve a precarious sovereignty, when, too, its frown would have made the same creatures, who were ready at any hour to sacrifice their country for a mess of pottage, instrumental to her prosperity and happiness.

The subject, however, is well understood: the public weal. Those classes whom it is alone worth the breath of our nostrils to preserve, have never been considered: they have been the victims of the passions and selfishness of their superiors, by whose aid the country has been governed on one single principle, influence; or, perhaps still better, Ireland in the hands of England has been one long and enormous job.

Having described the symptoms, I come now to remedies. The state of Ireland is alike afflictive to all classes, to the gentry no less than the peasantry. If the vices of the latter render them profligate and miserable, they tend equally to impair the enjoyments of the former, by placing both their properties and persons in jeopardy. Let us see, then, by what means the double object can be attained, of giving security to the rich and happiness to the poor of the sister kingdom.

The two problems to be solved are these; first, how can a mass of people, like the Irish cotters, of degraded and vicious habits, be brought into more perfect social organization. Secondly, by what means can a community, distracted by jealousies and animosities, be enlightened to its true interests, and brought to concur in measures for the general advantage. This is an epitome of Irish evils; her misfortunes arise from the intellectual debasement of the lower, and the divisions of the upper classes; consequently, whatever tends to elevate the character of one part of her population, and conciliate the differences of the other, is the sure remedy for her maladies. I shall begin with the first.

The worst, and most unmanageable symptom, is the superabundant population of Ireland. To restrain marriage by law would neither be just nor practicable, and probably have an effect the reverse of that intended, by accelerating instead of retarding the increase of the people. But there is an indirect mode of proceeding much less objectionable. The cotter, doubtless like others, has a desire to his own welfare; and, if he marry imprudently, and entail misery on himself and family, it can only arise from not being previously impressed with the folly of his conduct. To enlighten him on this head, to impress the young and inexperienced with the misery and degradation of being the parents of an unprovided offspring, are the objects to be attained; and, for which, two means present themselves,—first, the exertions of individuals,—secondly, of government. What might not be done by the intelligent in every station continually impressing on the lower classes the evils of premature marriage? And far more might be effected by government, for it holds the great springs of society. The magistracy, the judicial authorities, the Protestant clergy universally, and the enlightened and most influential of the Catholic body, might all be put in motion by its influence. How great would be the effect of such machinery, aided by the gentry and benevolent of all parties, and opposed only by the clamour of ignorance and misrepresentation. The result cannot be doubted, especially as it must speedily be manifest to the people themselves that their interests concurred with the suggestions of reason and humanity.

I come to tithes, a subject much more susceptible of legislative remedy than population. Were this the only grievance of Ireland, I should verily think it enough to keep her in a continued state of discontent and turbulence. A system more repugnant to reason, more revolting to humanity, more oppressive to the inferior orders, and more calculated to cherish hatred and discord, cannot be conceived. The tithe is not levied on the rich, but on the poor, on the absolute necessaries of an indigent peasantry; while the cattle of the opulent graziers are exempted, the pigs, poultry, and potatoes of the miserable cultivator are swept off with unsparing rapacity. Then consider the uses to which this impost, cemented with the groans and curses of the cotter, is applied,—not to support a national religion ministering comfort and consolation to the people, but to support a faith from which four-fifths of the population dissent; whose ministers, many of them, do not even dwell among them, but spend the revenue wrung from

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from their soil in foreign lands, while their own pastors, proscribed and abandoned, are doomed either to absolute penury, or to receive a precarious subsistence from the eleemosynary bounty of their parishioners. Surely legislation might do something here, surely laws might be devised to alleviate the iniquity and revolting incongruities of such a system.

Let us see, then, what is really in the power of government to effect, and, that we may not aim at unattainable good, we will propose something short of what we conceive most desirable. A general commutation for tithe, payable by the landowner, would, unquestionably, be the best reform of the tythe system; but this is too great a boon to expect, therefore we shall content ourselves with asking something less.

First, I can see no hardship in a law to prohibit the clergy from farming out the tithe, and to compel them to collect it in person, or by their immediate dependants, without the intervention of proctors and their agents. A simple measure of this nature, I am persuaded, would be of infinite service to Ireland; it would sweep away a thousand causes of discontent and exasperation, it would vest the levy of an oppressive impost in those who had the emolument of it; and who, from local situation being exposed to the inconvenience and odium resulting from taxation, would be less liable to exercise unnecessary rigour.

Secondly, in lieu of the tithe on potatoes, and the mere subsistence of the cotters, I would propose that the tithe of agistment, abolished by a selfish law of the Irish parliament, be restored, so that pasture, as well as tillage, might contribute to the maintenance of the church.

Lastly, it is desirable, that a proposition introduced in the last session of parliament, for making a provision for the Catholic clergy, be carried into effect. It is painful to think that a body of men, to whom is confided almost the entire religious instruction of the community, should have no certain maintenance, should have no dependence farther than the casual and scanty contributions of their indigent followers; and it is surprising that government delays a just and salutary measure, that could not fail to attach to its interests the most influential class in the country.

With such changes as these, endangering no system, attacking no established principle, preserving, in fact, the interests of the Protestant clergy, and merely taking away what is unjust in principle and offensive in practice in the levying of tithes, great and substantial benefits would be conferred on Ireland, and the most prolific source of her agitations removed.

The next subject afflicting the cotters is exorbitant rents. Here I confess neither legislation nor government can properly interfere. Rent must always be determined by the competition of the market, and the only proper mode of reduction is by lessening the number of applicants for land. But though, in this case, there is no direct remedy, still something may be done by appealing to the landowners themselves. First, it can never be their interest to be surrounded by an enraged and famishing population; the peril and misery of such a situation are apparent: their own security, no less than humanity, suggests that their welfare is identified with that of a comfortable tenantry; that they ought to discountenance all offers for land, which takes from the cultivator the means of subsistence; and that they ought not, for a transitory gain, ultimately to expose themselves and families to the horrors of a servile bellum, originating in the disappointed expectation of a credulous and over sanguine peasantry.

These appear to me the most important topics, connected with the inferior population. I have purposely omitted observing on the Distillery Laws, and some other matters, because the evils and remedies have been long before the public, and I have nothing new to add respecting them. Of education, too, I have said nothing; and for this reason, because the physical condition of the people must be ameliorated before any system of instruction, however perfect, can be acted on with advantage. There is abundant provision for education in Ireland when the people are in a state to derive the benefit of it.

I come to the second division of our subject, namely, the disunion which prevails among the upper classes. It is here the wisdom of administration may be most conspicuously displayed. At present Ireland is little better than a great mad-house, filled with deranged spirits, without union among themselves, hating each other without cause, perpetuating with bigoted tenacity absurd distinctions time has obliterated,

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and thwarting, by senseless animosity and factious intolerance, every measure for the general welfare and tranquillity. On such distracted elements the influence of government might be beneficially exerted. The first step would be to listen to the zealots of no party. Partizans are invariably the calumniators of their opponents, and entertain ridiculous opinions of their own virtues and remedies. By all means then keep them at a distance; do not suffer them to infest the chambers of legislation, the halls of justice, nor the bench of magistracy. They cannot enlighten, they can only mislead: they are blind themselves; and, whoever submits to their guidance, must be seduced into their follies and extravagance.

But, besides the mere devotees of faction and intolerance, there are others to be not less guarded against, the regular traders in politics and corruption, the hunters after honours, places, and decorations, those who would make the government of Ireland a mere job, a family contract, a monopoly of which themselves, and a few favoured followers, should enjoy the emolument. These last are infinitely more dangerous than the first; the former may be known by the foam at their mouth and the wildness of their eye, but the latter are disguised in a thousand ways in a semblance of loyalty, in pretended devotion to the constitution, in affected horror at innovation, and ultra zeal for the Protestant ascendancy. Both parties, however, are alike enemies to Ireland: her happiness cannot be promoted by either: blind zeal is the *ignis fatuus* of one, and selfishness the god of the other's idolatry.

In all that respects this part of the subject, one cannot do better than recommend ministers to follow up the intentions expressed by the king in his late visit:—to govern Ireland on principles of toleration and forbearance, not to treat her as a nation of castes, using the follies and prejudices of one class to keep another in subjection; but, as an homogeneous community, all of whose members, not incapacitated by real delinquency being considered entitled to equal favour and protection. For this end it will be necessary to discountenance, and even to repress all badges and memorials of former feuds and animosities, and to lessen the influence, and listen cautiously to the suggestions, of those who have been either implicated in, or wish to keep up, the remembrance of them. In short, the grand principle is to govern Ireland independently of herself, to place an authority over her that shall be elevated above her divisions, that shall have no respect to persons, no communion with sects and parties, and that shall apparently forget itself, and cause to be forgotten by others, (if that be possible,) all memory of her past history and misfortunes. EUDOXUS.

Dublin, April 2, 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROGRESS *of the* NEW PENITENTIARY SYSTEM *and* PRISON DISCIPLINE *in* AMERICA.

IT is well known that the Penitentiary establishments, first undertaken in America on the principle of moral discipline, in opposition to the old penal laws, have not been attended with those advantages, and entire success, that the friends and promoters of them had been led to hope.

The reports from the different state prisons hitherto received in this country, were certainly not so favourable as we could have wished. But this should not, and has not, we are rejoiced to say, in the least checked the ardour and expectations of the founders and supporters of these excellent institutions. Persevering in their plans of gradual improvement and reform, by calm observation and experience they have been enabled to remedy and overcome many defects and disadvantages which opposed themselves to their views. The alarming proportion of dismissed prisoners returned upon their hands for a repetition of offences, have in most of the states, owing to such increased exertions, rapidly diminished. Instead of one out of every four or six, for a second or a third time committed, it appears that in the state of Massachusetts they are now only in proportion of one to eight or twelve. From a small publication, entitled, "The Penitentiary System Vindicated," by an officer of this establishment connected with the Massachusetts state prison, and published at Charlestown, we learn that, as far as regards those crimes only, which are punishable by state-prison confinement, they have rather decreased than multiplied of late years. The number of convicts in the Massachusetts state prison has been for about two years decreasing, and there are now more than one hundred less than there were in the fall of 1818. The number of

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of convictions in Boston is also yearly decreasing. Upon examining the records, we find that there were convicted, and sent to this prison from that town in 1816, sixty-eight criminals; in 1817, fifty-eight; in 1818, forty-nine, in 1819, thirty-eight; and, in 1820, only thirty.

Surely these facts do not justify the belief, that such crimes as are here alluded to have increased in this commonwealth! While the number of these, subject to the Penitentiary discipline, have diminished, crimes of a higher nature, and such as are still capital by the laws, in all the United States, have very much increased. We hear of murders, and strange unnatural murders, piracy, and daring robberies; but, as all these crimes are, and ever have been, punishable with death, there can no clamour, from the perpetration of such, arise against the mildness of state-prison punishments as encouraging them. And, as it does not appear that many, if any of these pirates, robbers, and murderers, have ever been subjects of a state prison, they must have learned their vices in some other school; and thus the charge of corruption, so far as it has been adduced from the recent numerous occurrence of great crimes, also falls to the ground.

Let us not, he again observes, be hasty to abandon what is so beautiful in theory; and which, with proper management and improvement, will be found, in practice, conducive to the best interests of society. As an officer of the establishment, he strongly recommends constant hard labour, under rules and deprivations, which we cannot help thinking too severe. "They should be made even to do it cheerfully and willingly, if this is not an Irishism. I would punish them if they looked surly or cross about it. A few chastisements would make them put on a more smiling countenance. Although feigned and affected at first, it would soon become habitual, and at last sincere." For our own part, we think this would at once be an outrage upon common sense and humanity. "I object, (he continues,) to that arrangement of Bury jail, which allows the convict two-fifths of all his earnings. It is too much. The state, or the county, has a fair and legal title to all his earnings. The most that I would allow them should be what they could make by extra exertions. Again, on this account, I do not think it is a good plan to allow convicts any specific portion of their earnings."

We are at a loss to perceive in these remarks any proof of the mildness of the new prison discipline. When to this we add what is passing in the Pensylvanian, Virginian, and other of the state prisons, where, it is said, the law of strict solitary confinement is about to be put in force, we find the truth of what we have long suspected, that, in their zeal to avoid the more apparent cruelty of corporal punishments for offences, the friends to moral discipline would probably inflict others more severe and lasting.

This is an error which ought greatly to be guarded against, as one which in penal jurisprudence might be productive of the most unhappy consequences, and not so easy to be remedied as lamented. We think solitary confinement, as a law, ought never to be passed, much less to be put into execution, even by way of experiment.

It has been ascertained that its effects are very unfavourable upon those who may be supposed to be insensible to its horrible influence; and, if it renders maniacs more mad and violent, we think it would probably, in many instances, drive convicts insane.

For the sake of common humanity, and the character of the American legislature, we trust that it will never be thought necessary to have recourse to a measure, more cruel and vindictive than the vengeance of capital punishment, which would be considered freedom and relief compared to the horrors of long solitary confinement.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XX.

Retrospective Review, No. 8.

THIS number is perhaps more equally excellent than any of its predecessors. While on the one hand there is less of the dazzling splendour of some earlier articles, there is also none of that milk-and-water sentimentality which disfigures other essays. The merit of some of the papers is very great, and these it will be our grateful task in the ensuing notice to particularize.

The *first article* is, we believe, the avowed production of Henry Matthews, "the invalid." At all events, it is worthy of his pen; and no one, we should

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should think, who has read his entertaining "*Diary*," will hesitate in recognizing his peculiar style. It commences with some lively, just, and spirited remarks upon the perusal of epistolary correspondence. The letters of contemporary characters often, as he well remarks, furnish us with a succession of picturesque peeps, that are infinitely more interesting than the bald naked view of the same objects, usually presented to the eye of the traveller who journeys along the plain strait road of narrative. In the one case we behold nothing but the dial-plate; in the other, we are initiated into the mysteries of that machinery by which the hands are constrained to point to a particular hour. The *Epistolæ Hollianæ, or familiar Epistles of James Howell*, are certainly among the most interesting of these *bye-paths* to the temple of history; and the extracts which Mr. Matthews has here made fully justify his eulogium. The book, however, though neglected, may easily be obtained; and we wish that Mr. Matthews had been more sparing of his extracts, and more bountiful in his excellent original matter.

The *Shâh-nâmeh* (from a *Persian MS.*) forms the subject of the *second article*, which commences with a learned and ingenious comparison of the only original epic poets whom the world ever produced, Homer and Ferdusi. Each wrote on the heroic age of his country; and each well knew, how, by alternate pictures of battle and banquet, by mixing dramatic dialogue with narrative, and by the occasional introduction of episode, to diversify the monotony of the scenes of war. The *silver harp is, we think with justice, awarded to the Greek; but, from our unacquaintance with the Persian language, we confess ourselves incompetent to decide. Translations, it is true, of different passages, have at various and distant periods been given to the world; but, those who have compared Homer in the majestic simplicity of the original Greek with the "very pretty poems† which his ‡*doers-into-English* have produced; nay, those who have contrasted the elegance of Virgil with the translation even of a Dryden, will appreciate the disadvantage of such an unnatural costume. Specimens are given of the English translation of Champion and Atkinson, and of a Latin translation in the Virgilian metre by that accomplished orientalist,* Sir Wm. Jones; but the best examples of the simplicity of the original, are undoubtedly those from the pen of the Reviewer.

Of article III. on *Gaule's "Distractions, or holy Madnesse fervently, not furiously, invaged against evill Doers,"* we shall say but little. The book certainly does not possess very great merit; but we cannot agree with the editor of the *European Magazine* in thinking that, "had the author indeed been as stark and staring as he affects to be, he could not have ranted more insensibly than he does in his sober senses."† What will that gentleman say to the spirited sketch of "him that is proud of this, that he is not proud, one that glorieth vainly even in contempt of vain glory?" He surely should have assigned some reason for making this the sole exception to the laudatory character he has bestowed upon the work, and should not have pronounced such a sweeping censure, without, at least, some shadow of argument in its support.

But, however widely opinions may, and do, differ concerning the merit of the preceding paper, we apprehend that no one will deny the excellence of the article (iv.) upon *Thealma and Clearchus*. This poem, which is equally remarkable for smoothness and easiness of verse, and for the pastoral feeling which pervades the whole, was published as the posthumous work of a deceased friend, by that patriarch of Anglers, Izaak Walton. It has hitherto been assigned, upon the authority of the title-page, to John Chalkhill, esq. of whom no more is known than is contained in about four lines of a very brief preface. Mr. Todd, Mr. Ritson, and Mr. Campbell, to whom may be added Sir Egerton Brydges, and other literary antiquaries, have all considered Chalkhill as a real personage. Mr. Singer,

* The ancient bardic prize of our ancestors, the Britons, was a silver harp: see much learning upon the subject in that interesting work the *Cambro-Briton*.

† Bentley.

‡ Chapman should be excepted from this sweeping censure, (see Ret. Rev. vol. i.); but who now reads Chapman?

* See his Life by Lord Teignmouth, in one vol. 8vo. and London Magazine for Nov.

† The editor of the *Champion*, (Mr. Thelwall,) who devoted several columns to an account of this number, has pronounced a judgment nearly as unfavourable as that above noticed.

indeed,

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indeed, was the first to* question the authenticity of old Izaak's statement, but it was reserved for the author of this learned article satisfactorily to prove the identity of Chalkhill and Walton.

The *fifth article* is a most elaborate *Defence of the Knights Templars*; and the author, as well from the examination of the original *proces*, as from the testimony of the most approved and unbiassed writers, has, we think, sufficiently proved, that no legal decision could be founded upon such proceedings. We would not, he says, admit the truth of one single fact contained in the loathsome collection; we would not allow one solitary conclusion from such facts. We do not mean to assert that portions of the evidence may not be true; but we say that, from their admixture of falsehood, it is impossible to distinguish such portions; and, therefore, we cannot be sure that we are not erring whenever we give credit to any part of the evidence. The article is well worthy of perusal, but we think, that it pre-supposes too much previous knowledge.

The works of Robert Southwell, a pious and unfortunate Jesuit, executed for high treason in the reign of Elizabeth, furnish a subject for the *sixth article*. There is considerable beauty in some of his poetical productions, and his prose pieces are remarkable for energy and passion; indeed, (as the reviewer elegantly expresses it,) he seems to have been almost afraid to trust himself in the fairy-land of poesy, lest he should imbibe some of its illusions; so that, in his poetical pieces, his genius is much more restrained than in his prose compositions. Perhaps the stanzas, headed *Loss in Delays*, p. 274, are among the best of the extracts, though we disapprove of the metaphor in the concluding stanza.

The *seventh* is the conclusion of the highly finished and elaborate article upon the *Novum Organum* of Bacon. The author is certainly Mr. Montagu or the devil,—*aut Erasmus aut Diabolus*. Had he entitled his article an analysis of the whole works of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam and Lord Chancellor of England, he had not perhaps gone too far; but we cannot help wishing that he had indulged in a view of those noble speculations which a subject so inviting might well suggest. The most learned of our readers, however, cannot, we think, fail to derive both profit and instruction from the perusal of this paper,—*Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.*

The *eighth* is an interesting and elegantly written article upon the *Memoirs of Gaudentio di Lucca*, a political romance, which, however, is too common to fall properly within the jurisdiction of the Retrospective Review. In contradiction to Mr. Chalmer's positive, but unsupported, assertion to the contrary, the writer has satisfactorily proved that this work was the production of the ingenious, but speculative, Berkeley.

The *concluding* paper is a review of the *Tragedies of George Chapman*; his comedies, it is understood, are to furnish an article for the next number. To a superficial reader Chapman is upon the whole repulsive, and even incomprehensible. His productions are remarkable for bombast and grandiloquence. These faults are vital. They are dramas, and yet cannot be justly called dramatic; their language and thoughts are commonly turgid and inflated in the highest degree, and it is but very rarely that the gross hyperboles with which they abound sink into just and natural conceptions. When we add that, from one of his plays to the other, we do not recollect one touch of pathos, or a single powerful appeal to any one natural passion, we think, says the Reviewer, we shall have settled his claims to be considered as a great tragedian. Nevertheless, George Chapman is made of stern stuff: he wears well, and is the better for knowing; and we feel obliged to the writer of the interesting article before us for having collected, as it were in a storehouse, those passages which are worthy of attention, and thereby saving his readers the trouble and labour of wading through the mass of rubbish in which his "precious jewels" are too frequently enveloped.

* "I have sometimes thought, (says Mr. Singer,) that this might be a youthful production of his (old Izaak's) own; and I think that he had enough of poetry in time to have written it." See his Introduction to Whittingham's elegant reprint, 12mo. 1820, pages vii. and viii. We quote from memory.

ORIGINAL

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SPRING.

BLEST Spring! I hail thy happy hours,
Delight is in thy train;
And Beauty, deck'd with early flow'rs,
Attends thee o'er the plain.

At thy command, the twitting bird
Tries each forgotten note,
Feebly at first, then louder heard,
He swells his little throat.

The bursting bud, of lively green,
Puts forth its pensile form;
The hardy flow'ret, too, is seen,
Uncheck'd by sweeping storm.

The rill, that late in turbid waves
High o'er its banks had swept,
Pellucid now, those banks it laves,
As tho' the streamlet slept.

The frolic lamb, in gambols wild,
Enjoys his op'ning life;
Nor dreams, amid a scene so mild,
Of Man's blood-seeking knife.

E'en Man forgets his sorrow now,
And seeks the sylvan scene;
Snatches a wild-rose from its bough,
Or wreathes a chaplet green.

'Tis mine, on each returning year,
A wreath of verse to bring,
When thou return'st the world to cheer;
Thus then I hail thee, Spring!

J. M. LACEY.

'TIS HER I LOVE!

WHERE lonely on the desert shore
Is heard the sullen ocean's roar,
And tangled sea-weed, wild around,
Spreads o'er the rocky, wave-wash'd ground,
If on a ledge supine reclin'd,
I sooth to peace a pensive mind,
What secret spell will have the pow'r
To charm the cheerless, ling'ring hour,
To wake to joy, and transports move?
The thought of one,—'tis her I love!

Low in the glen, remote, unseen,
Where branches weave a sylvan screen,
And the torrent of the hill
Devious strays in many a rill—
And nought is heard, so stilly round,
But the waters babbling sound;
When there I listless muse the hour,
What secret spell can have the pow'r
To wake to joy, and transports move?
The thought of one—'tis her I love!

The tow'ring cliff! whose ample form
Fronts the wild surge—defies the storm—
Where the sea-mew forms her nest!
The beetling brow the clouds invest—
The dizzy steep, in airy height,
Where the sea-bird wheels her flight!
When there I hail eve's golden hour,
What secret spell will have the pow'r
To wake to joy, and transports move?
The thought of one—'tis her I love!

Rocks, woodland haunts, deep shadowy groves,
The sylvan scenes of rustic loves,
Dear are thy paths, where oft I've stray'd,
And woo'd at eve a dark-ey'd maid!
The silent shore, the lowly dell,—
O scenes below'd, you well can tell,
When with thee I muse the hour,
What secret spell can have the pow'r
To wake to joy, and transports move?
The thought of one—'tis her I love!

G. H. T.

THE HERMITE'S ADDRESSE TO YOUTHE.

Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall at Bath, 1777.

SAY, gentle youthe, that tread'st, untouch'd with care,
Where Nature hath so guerdon'd Bathe's gay scene, [aire,
Fedde with the songe that daunceth in the
'Midst fairest wealth of Flora's magazine;
Hath eye or eare yet founde, thine steppes to blesse,
That germ of life, yclep'd *true happiness?*

With beautie restes she not, nor woo to lighte
Her hallowde taper at proude honour's flame,
Nor Circe's cuppe doth crowne, nor comes in flighte
Upon th' Icarian winge of bablinge fame.
Not shrine of golde doth this fair sainte embower, [shower.
She glides from heaven, but not in Danae's

Go blossome, wanton, in such joyous aire,
But ah! eftsoone thy buxom blaste is o'er!
When the sleek pate shall grow far 'bove its haire, [lore,
And creeping age shall reape this piteous
To broode o'er follie, and with me confesse,
Earth's flatt'ringe daintie prove but sweet distresse.

THE OLDE HERMITE.

SWEET-LOOKING,

From Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Rose," page 38, *l.* 918.

Now Love was in his witching trim,
He had a single youth with him,
Who many a lady's heart enthrall'd,
And this youth was Sweet-looking call'd;
And, while the enchanting couples danc'd,
He stood, and at them fondly glanc'd,
Holding two bows which he had wrought
To operate on human thought:
One was a knotty crooked stick,
Cut from the thorny savourwick,
Black as a berry, or a sloe,
And it seem'd fit for lover's woe.
The other—of a plant, without
A blemish or a knot about.
And it was smooth, and painted much
With Nature's hand, and Fancy's touch,
With young men glad, and ladies light,
Array'd in golden robes and white.

These

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These bows Sweet-looking held, as he
Survey'd the lively company;
And ten broad arrows he had here,
Tho' in his hand but five appear;
Notch'd, feather'd, shaven, burnish'd bright,
And tip'd with gold, they caught the sight;
'True—but when from their bows they go,
What heartfelt anguish lovers know!

Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

ODE TO MY SHOES.

[When the writer was last at St. Albans, (the 27th of December,) he went to Gorhambury, for the purpose of making a sketch of those ruins near the present mansion of the Earl of Verulam; those ruins, which are extremely interesting, on account of the great fabricator of the original edifice,—they are the sad remains of a palace built by the father of the great Lord Keeper Verulam. When we reflect, that they were once inhabited by as great a man as ever saw the sun, or think they had often as a guest that princess, the pride of our land, and the envy of the world, Elizabeth,—no common feelings can be supposed to arise in a mind to whom the merits of Lord Bacon are known, or which is not totally unacquainted with the history of his country. At the period above alluded to, on account of the long succession of wet weather, no place could be found sufficiently free from moisture, regarding health, from whence to take the most advantageous view; this would have been essayed notwithstanding, had not a very violent storm come on, which disappointed expectation. He had then to walk to Berkhampstead, eight miles, in his way to Tring and Aylesbury; at the latter place the following *jeu d'esprit* rushed upon his mind, being then in the presence of a lovely muse, in mortal mould, and intended to commemorate an accident which occurred before at Gorhambury.]

SAY, sole of good and sound neat's leather,
With infant calf, stitch'd well together,
And press'd by silken gordian knot,
What boots repose if thou'rt forgot.
Ah! why my confidence abuse,
To let me leave in dirt my shoes?

As o'er the sacred sod I press'd,
Which eke receiv'd the honour'd guest,
Or bore the weight of mighty science
In living learning's great alliance.
Thou sod, which once a Bacon bore,
Whom earth had never seen before,—
Nor since, nor e'er will see again,
So great, so rare, to live in vain.
The turf once press'd by's mighty weight,
Was rendered holy by his state,—
Like Sinai's soil, to prophet's feet,
The obedient ground knew what was meet.

W.

THE OYSTER AND CROW.

Founded on Fact.

ONCE on a pleasant summer's day,
When Sol his beams around
Threw o'er the wide expansive sea,
And cheer'd the vast profound;

Not very far from Plymouth's beach,
Upon the winding shore,
An Oyster lay, but far from reach,
Where oft it might before.

The Sun's warm beams now tempt the fish
Its folding case to expand;
And soon upon a double dish
It lies upon the sand.

A dainty bit it look'd, I trow,
Upon the dish to view;
A stranger flying o'er,—a Crow,
Saw it, and hungry grew.

Down soon it dropt, just like a kite
When its long string is broke,
And, lighting on the tempting mite,
The Oyster felt the stroke.

That moment the enclosure snapt,
And held him by the bill;
No mouse was more securely trapt,
That ever dar'd to steal.

Now struck with horror and dismay,
As well one might suppose,
The fluttering Crow flew far away,
With Oyster at its nose.

At length the fatal wound it told,
That pierc'd the Oyster's side,
And then, alas! it lost its hold,
And both fell down, and died.

T. F.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. VII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

GENERAL TARLETON AND MRS. ROBINSON.

MRS. R. became attached to General (then Colonel) Tarleton shortly after his arrival from America, in consequence of their mutual fascinations. Lieut.-Colonel Tarleton broke off a marriage with Lady A. M. daughter of the Earl of D. The sorrows of sickness were alleviated by the kind and unceasing attentions of her anxious friend; in whose cause she in some measure lost her own health, by travelling all night in an open carriage, to do him a pecuniary act of service. In her pursuit after health, Colonel T. attended Mrs. R. abroad. Sixteen years did this attachment subsist between

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tween them, and the fondest affection and inviolable constancy formed the links which united the chain.

VIRTUES OF THE MASS.

[This manuscript was found about the year 1770 at Burnham Abbey, in Buckinghamshire, where it had been concealed in the ceiling of a chamber.]

First, St. Austen saith, the virtue of the mass is more profit to him that heareth it, than if he wept all his life days, and gave all his goods in alms; also that day he seeth the blessed body of Christ shall be given to him necessary food: and idle words, and idle oaths, spoken or sworn, are forgiven, and that day he shall not dye of no sudden death; for, if a man suddenly dye, it shall stand for his Jpusett.

St. Gregory saith, the second vertue is, that the souls of them whom the hearer of the mass intendeth to pray for in time of the mass be saved from pain.

St. Bede saith, that the third vertue is, that whatsoever a man doth or sayth that day is convenient for his nature after the hearing of the mass than he is before.

St. Chrysostom saith, the fourth vertue is, that a man in hearing of mass agreeth not, nor believeth not, but as Adam and Eve did before the eating of the tree of life, *noder agrd ne synnyd*. Also the children of Israel agreed not as long as they eat manna in desart, nor that food went never to digestion, and he shall not be deprived of his food.

St. Powle saith, the fifth vertue is, that more availeth the bedd, or chief prayer, that is to say, the mass is the prayer of Christ, and we be his members, therefore the mass more than all prayers availeth.

St. Bernard saith, the sixth vertue is, that if a woman be with child, and devoutly heareth the mass, if she travail that day shall have the less descase and payn in comparison.

St. Matthew saith, that the seventh vertue is, that a man which is penitent of his sins, and devoutly heareth the mass, whatsoever he asketh rightfully it shall be granted to him.

St. Anselem saith, the eighth vertue is, the Weys going or comming for to hear mass, be numbered of God, and shall be rewarded.

St. Bede saith, the ninth vertue is, that for every mass devoutly heard a sinner is converted, and a soul delivered out of pain, and also a rightfull man fybylyd of his way of righteousness.

St. Bede saith, the tenth vertue is, that a mass availeth more in a man's life than a thousand after his death, and it availeth more for forgiveness of sin than any other prayer.

St. Bede saith, the eleventh vertue is, that while the mass is saying the sins of them yt live and that be dead.

St. Bede saith, that the twelfth vertue is, that the saying of a mass is as much in value as the *** released death of Christ on the cross; for, as the death of Christ hath redeemed us from our sins, so saying of a mass losseth and delivereth our souls from their pains; therefore the mass should be gladly and devoutly heard, by the which a man may be healthfully saved, and the souls from their pains to be delivered.

St. Bede saith, that a priest, laying out of deadly sins, and in good purpose, if he say not his mass when he is disposed, he depriveth as much as is in him the blessed Trinity from his glory, the angels of heaven from their joy, and man labouring here on earth from their benefits and gifts of grace, and the souls that have departed abiding of their paines for yefens; and, therefore, the worshipfull and reverend priests, whose order passes all other orders, remember this aforesaid to your laud and merit. A.D. MCCCCCXXXII.

GARRICK TO COLMAN.

Hampton, Tuesday 30.

Dear George,—The coach is ready to bring you here to-morrow morning, if you choose it; the earlier the better, because of the great heat. We will have a very good breakfast ready for you at nine, and all things like a gentleman. Mr. Adam, to whom I have written a letter, perhaps will come with you; and, if you will pick up young Griffenhooff, at the lacoman's, (his uncle,) the corner of Southampton-street, as you come along, the father will be obliged to you. I could wish you would speak to your boy, and likewise to Mr. Adam, and settle your motions, and the time of setting off, and then all will be right.

At my house, in Shade's room, there is a cloathes press, not the mahogany one, but the common one; the key of it is in the cupboard below the press, you will see it: on the third shelf you will see my new frock and waistcoat upon it; I think there are no breeches. Pray let them be wrapt up in baize, which

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which Patty will give you, and bring them without rumpling, or making them dirty, I will be obliged to you. Walker has had great sport this morning; a very fine dish of fish—perch and gudgeons. Farewell till to-morrow.

Your's ever,
D. GARRICK.

COLMAN TO MACKLIN.

November 18, 1773.

DEAR SIR,—I agree with you that there is the greatest reason to expect a tumult in the theatre. How far you have been instrumental in exciting it, the public alone must decide. To the decisions of that public the managers also must submit. Notwithstanding the spirit of the papers, the town assembled in the theatre are candid and benevolent; and I hope you will conduct yourself in such a manner as may tend to manifest your regret at the disturbances that have already arisen, without urging any thing that may offend any party whatever.

I most sincerely wish you may be patiently heard, and well received.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient, humble,
and very faithful servant,
G. COLMAN.

Covent Garden, Wednesday.

LETTER OF GAY THE POET.

Written when he was a Silk-mercer.

London, Jan. 10, 1705.

COZ. DENNIS,—I sent your bed away last Thursday sevennight, the carriage paid to Exon, directed to Mr. Atkeys, as you ordered. The bed comes to 16*l.* and with it I sent you an easy chair,* of the same as the bed, which my mistress advised me, being very useful and fashionable: she hath made the best sort; it comes to 3*l.* I hope they will please you. I am at present much out of order. I have not heard as yet what the frames, that the bed and chair are put up in, comes to; but I will not fail of giving an account of every thing in a post or two. I have sent you herein the carrier's note for the carriage. Pray tell coz. Richard Parmynter, that Mr. Rolles hath paid me for his neckcloths. My service to all friends.

I am, your loving friend,
and humble servant,
JOHN GAY.

To Mr. Nich. Denoys, merchant, in Barnstaple.

SYCOPHANTS OF THE PRESS.

Character of Henry the Eighth, copied from a Publication of his Day.

From a rare publication, in the black letter of the fifteenth century, printed in the reign of the arbitrary Henry the Eighth, and which bears the following title:—"OF THE VSE AND PROFITE OF HISTORIES,"—a character is given of that callous-hearted monarch in all the attractive hues of moral excellence, lauding, as a most faultless being, to the skies *him* of whom it has been most wisely and cuttingly remarked, that "*such was the ferocity of his nature, that he was never known to spare woman in his lust, nor man in his anger,*" and yet he is here introduced to the view of his subjects as the very pattern of immaculate virtue! After descanting on the wise mode of government of some of the ancient kings,—such as their "defending their dominions from all outward hostilitie, and governing the same in true religion, welth, quietness;" the sycophant adds, "in all whyche qualities our moste excellent, gracious prince, Henry the Eyght, hath excelled, and is an example to them all which shall succede, for in him alone is coniested and heaped all the sundry good qualities of the auncient kynges, by which they obteined in so great renome,—which qualities he hath so practised in the gouernaunce of his realme, that I suppose there never was in any co'monweale any noble prince and gouern'our which hath declared m' examples of wisdom, or shewed more benefites and pleasures to his countrey than his *grace* hath."

LETTER OF DR. MASKELYNE.

From the Observatory on the South Side of Schehallien, July 18, 1774.

DEAR SIR,—I promised to write to you when I had got my instruments in order, and had weather for making observations. It is now but a week ago since I was first able to see a star in the sector, (so bad has the weather been,) and I have yet had only one good day. This, however, has enabled me to adjust the sector, and get it in the meridian; and I am now ready to begin

* The chair here spoken of is supposed to be one of the same sort, if not the very chair, so long retained by Gay's family, and in the private drawer of which were recently found some of the poet's manuscripts, since published, under the title of "Gay's Chair."

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begin making observations with it, whenever the weather will permit, which I have good hopes of, as the clouds fly much higher than they did before, and I frequently see a good deal of blue sky. However, I hardly think I shall be able to finish my observations on this side in less than a fortnight or three weeks. But this is quite a matter of uncertainty. After that I must remove myself and my instruments to the north side of the hill, and suppose it will take a fortnight to make that removal. I shall then endeavour to make the observations on the north side; and, after all the astronomical work is finished, or rather during the removal of the instruments, shall measure the distance of the two stations of the observatory in feet, by trigonometrical operations. At present I am inclined to measure indirectly, by levelling directly across the hill, that is to say, up the south side, and down the north side. I shall be very glad to see you here, when it will be most agreeable to you; whether now, or at the measurement of the distance of the stations. I have not heard when the Lord Privy Seal will come; he at first proposed not to come till I was settled on the south side, but now I hear that he is expected every day at Castle Menzies. Col. Roy has been here, and been at top of the hill, and made many observations both with his barometers and quadrant, which will assist in settling the height of many distant hills, as well as serve for trying the exactness of M. de Luc's rules.

I remain, dear sir,
Your most obedient servant,
NEVIL MASKELYNE.

To Dr. James Lind, Edinburgh.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ABSURDITIES.

Mr. N—, an American, related to me, with much good humour, the following adventure, which happened to him on his arrival at the Custom-house at Dover. Mr. N. being an amateur of pictures, had brought with him a view of "the Falls of Niagara," which he had *himself* painted during his residence at Canada. The size of the picture was about six square feet, and as the duty on painted canvas is rated at one guinea the foot, consequently the demand was six guineas. Mr. N. exclaimed against this charge for a picture of no value to any one but himself, and appealed to the Director of the Customs, who informed him that the regulation was positive, and he could not depart from it. Mr. N. still complained of this exorbitant duty: "Very well, (said the Director,) I only know one way for you to avoid the payment of it; leave your picture here for six months; as you are the proprietor, no one will claim it: at the end of this period I shall put it up for sale; nobody will purchase this miserable daub, which is certainly not worth six shillings, and you will then have it for nothing!" With this advice Mr. N. thought proper to comply; and, in due time, obtained his picture.

EXTRACTS FROM MANUSCRIPT LETTERS OF THE GOOD DUCHESS OF SOMERSET TO MISS CATHERINE TALBOT.

May 1744.

This is my birth-day, which I never see a return of without a mixture of the highest gratitude to God for the many blessings he has permitted me to enjoy during the years I have lived; and of contrition when I reflect on the small progress I have made, in so long a course of time, towards either being wiser or better. This last reflection would cast a heavy gloom upon my mind, if I had not a joyful hope in the merits and blood of Jesus Christ, which I hope I shall never let go; and then what can make me completely miserable! When even the sting of death is taken away, and the hand-writing which was against me nailed to the Cross.

Lord B. hopes to leave Geneva in less than a month. Mr. —— assures us he continues to conduct himself in the most reasonable and innocent manner, and is not in the least influenced by the example of some of his countrymen, who act very differently.

Nov. 11*th.*

I will not make any apology for not having answered your obliging letter sooner, because I am sure you will attribute my silence to its true cause, my incapacity to express my thoughts, which are still under the most painful pressure, and I seem in a manner benumbed with grief, and unable to exert my faculties; but I hope the Father of Mercies will, in his own good time, let his light shine upon me, and relieve me from the heavy load which I bow under at present. I do not repine or murmur, but acknowledge the justice, while I tremble beneath the smart of His

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His dispensation, and humbly confess that my sins have deserved far greater punishments than I suffer. Yet still I fear my submission is imperfect, since I cannot more cheerfully resign the happiness I possessed in the best of sons, and most valuable young creature I ever saw. Yet his happiness, which I cannot doubt of, ought to stop the current of my tears, and direct my thoughts to that happy place, where I trust he rests with God, in full assurance of a joyful resurrection. This is the point upon which I would fix my eyes; but, alas! my heavy heart sinks me in the dust, and too often carries my thoughts to contemplate the joy, the pride, the business of my life, mouldering in his coffin, and represents my loss with greater force, than the invisible joys which he partakes, to my imagination. Such is the frailty of this mortal state, where we see things through a glass darkly. I do not know whether our poor fellow-mourners are yet set out with their dear sad charge; if they ever arrive, they will find themselves independant, —a poor amends for their deplorable loss, but the only one we could make.

Feb. 7, 1745.

"——— cannot much affect my quiet, since the sad loss I have sustained has at least had the good effect of completely weaning my heart from all the joys or sorrows which people feel from the enjoyment or disappointment of worldly advantages.—A painter in London has made a copy of dear Lord B.'s picture, and my poor lord is going to have a full-length by the same hand, to preserve to his family the resemblance of what we had reason to hope would have done them greater and more substantial honour than all their distinguished titles; but he is far happier than this vain world could make him, and I ought cheerfully to submit to the awful decree of unerring wisdom and infinite mercy. Had he been capable of ———, like ———, how much harder a task should I have found it to reconcile my heart to see the darling hope of it make so despicable a figure, and betray so depraved an understanding, than to resign a virtuous and deserving child into the hands of his merciful Saviour!

I thank you for your good advice, and find, as you say, that the Bible is the best comforter.

Aug. 23.

——You never need be apprehensive that, by speaking on the subject of your last, you should renew an affliction, which is ever present to my mind; yet I bless God it is not so piercing as at the first, before my mind became habituated to the melancholy idea of never seeing in this world what was the dearest object of my eyes, and a constant support to me under every vexation. All things that I wished or designed centred in him; now I miss him in all, and I believe it is the best situation for me. The earth has lost its strongest attraction, and therefore I hope I shall leave it as a traveller does an indifferent inn, where he only took up a lodging to refresh himself, in order the better to pursue his journey the succeeding day; and, if I can only go through the time which is allotted for my weary pilgrimage with innocence, I may hope that all my sorrow will end with it.

Poor W— supports his share better than I could have expected, and is a strong instance of the support religion affords even to the most tender and dejected spirits.

I am very glad they are at last safe arrived, but I own I dread the hour of meeting them. How different will it be from what I once flattered myself! but I desire to submit, since the dispensations of a wise and merciful God must always be best for us, however repugnant to our weak and foolish wills. The dear son I lament is happier than my fondest wishes or cares could make him, and I can only live and die as he did. We shall not be parted long.

Sept. 1746.

Our new walk is completed, and I flatter myself, if we live till May, you will think it an improvement. 'Tis a little unaccountable that, after so fatally experiencing the transitoriness of every enjoyment below the stars, people can amuse themselves in beautifying any spot upon the earth; but I look upon it as one of the particular dispositions of Providence, since, if one were to moralize too closely, the consequence must be, sinking into a state of absolute inactivity, and suffering every thing about one to run into ruins. We have still glorious weather, and I make use of it by walking every day, &c.

I am now for the second time reading Dr. Lucas's enquiry after happiness, which he plainly demonstrates can only be found in the calmness of a religious course of life.

Written

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Written by the Duchess in a severe Illness, just after an Accession of Title and Fortune.

You see that it hath pleased God to dash my outward prosperity with a painful illness; but I hope I have received it without murmuring, or desiring the removal of it, till it has fulfilled the merciful design for which it was sent. If He had not seen the necessity of it, I know I should not have been visited with it; for He does not afflict his poor sinful creatures for His pleasure, but for their profit; and therefore I hope I can with truth say, I kiss the rod and bless the power that smites me. I am every day more convinced of the necessity of a Saviour, and that nothing less than His merits and sufferings could furnish a glimpse of hope to such fallen degenerate creatures.

Sept. 11, 1750.

This is the anniversary of a day, which always must bring with it to me melancholy, though I hope not murmuring, reflections; since, if I know my own heart, it submits without repining to the all-wise and merciful disposer of life and death, for the more one sees how little there is in this world worthy to attach us to it, or make us covet length of days, either for ourselves or those we love, the more reason one finds to acquiesce under the loss of friends, and to be rather thankful when they are removed from the scenes of sorrow and snares of vice, which all are liable to in this vale of tears.

Jan. 1753.

I have at present no company besides —— and ——, who go the end of this month; by that time the snowdrops and crocus's will begin to peep in my borders, which, by the help of a little work, some useful and entertaining books, writing to and receiving letters from my friends—I am not afraid will make solitude, I am approaching to, appear half so formidable to me, as it sounds to those who had rather have bad company, than be forced to converse with themselves.

[This excellent woman, with birth, beauty, wit, fortune, splendid alliances, and an amiable family, suffered trials and afflictions of various sorts through her whole life. No advantages lessened at any time her humility, and no adversities overcame her resignation. She lived to July 7, 1754; amid the most affecting losses, and, among others, the total loss of health, but was happy, active, beneficent, and diligent in the discharge of every social duty.]

LETTER OF LORD MELCOMBE.

DEAR SIR,—I am ashamed of, and very sorry for the depressed state of our country, and the representatives of it. If you would have more done to awaken them, now that they are under the alarming circumstance of seeing a member of their own,* no way connected with the army, taken from them by a military arrest, and under actual trial for his life, by a court martial, I am at your service as far as my little powers extend.

I am just going to La Trappe to forget it; but will (if you command me) receive your orders in Soho-square, on Monday evening, or sooner, if you think it necessary.

I am, with the most affectionate respect,
Your's, &c.
GEORGE DODDINGTON.

Friday night, Feb. 29, 1728.

*** We are desired by a correspondent to state, that, having served with Lord Nelson afloat, and lived in his house on shore, Mr. Stephens's account, given in page 526, of his lordship being "as impetuous in language as in gesture,—two or three times clapping his hand on his sword and once drawing it half out," which must have been done with his left hand from his left side,—is extremely improbable.

* This related to the affair of Lord G. Sackville's trial, after having been dismissed from the army. See Journal of House of Commons, 28th Feb. 1760. Mr. Dodington spoke against the trial by court martial in this case.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Constantinople and the Bosphorus, topographically and historically described, by Joseph Von Hammer. 2 *vol.* 8*vo. Pesth* 1822.

SO much has been written against the partition of Poland, that the Emperor of Russia, who is a great coaxer of public opinion, has not had the spirit to propose a partition of the Turkish empire. Else the European sovereigns might easily have agreed on an expedient subdivision, and, on the principle of co-extension, might each have increased his share of territory, with obvious advantage

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vantage to the interests of commerce, of literature, of orderly government, of Christian ascendancy, and of permeability. This last quality of countries is not yet acknowledged as essential to good neighbourhood, in treatises of international law. Yet, as in cases of domestic policy, we cut a turnpike-road, or a canal, through the domains of any proprietor who occupies the expedient line of direction; so, in cases of foreign policy, it seems rational to provide, with or without the consent of the political owner, for the free passage of letters, wares, travellers, and even armies. The Turkish and Chinese empires are both impervious; and, as such, ought, by the amphictyonic council of collective sovereigns, to be subjected to such internal regulations as may be necessary to secure a general liberty of thoroughfare. For this purpose a wholly new executive power is become internally requisite, and a partition of the mass is an easier form of remedy than a re-organization of the whole in its integrity.

Suppose France had taken possession of Egypt; England of the Holy Land; Persia of Asia-Minor; Russia of Wallachia, Moldavia, and the Delta of the Danube; Austria of Bosnia, Croatia, Servia, and the southern bank of the Danube; and that the Greeks had been assisted to found an independent monarchy, or republic, extending from the Macedonian Pyrenees to the Morea, and including the isles of the Archipelago: what power, what mass of individuals, any where would have suffered by the change? Only the Ottoman dynasty. The Turks, who could not have lived comfortably in European Greece, would have found in Asia-Minor an enlightened Mahometan sovereignty, and there have sought an asylum. All the other provinces would have been annexed to governments amply competent to the wise direction of their resources. If Sweden, if Prussia, had complained of being omitted in the division of the spoil, Russia might have receded in favour of the one from part of Finland, in favour of the other from part of Poland, and might have received Adrianople and Constantinople as equivalent to such concessions. It should seem, therefore, that a short summer's armament might have hitched the printing presses, and the connected civilization of modern Europe, to Cairo, to Jerusalem, to Antioch, to Constantinople, to Athens, and to Yassi.

The effects of such a change on European policy in general would have been highly advantageous. France, provided in Egypt with a drain for her exuberant population, would become less restless and agitable, less apt to covet contiguous extension, less liable to the conquest-fever; in short, a safer neighbour. England would explore and illustrate the religious antiquities of Palestine, and would establish along the Persian gulf an easy and rapid traffic with her Indian empire. Persia, again mistress of the territory once consolidated as the Parthian empire, would find the ancient seats of magnificence again resuming their primæval importance. Russia would transfer her metropolis to the coasts of the Euxine, would adopt the language and acquire the manners of a softer climate, and would condense a new civilization around Odessa, Cherson, Bucharest, Galatz, and the other havens of a once inhospitable sea. This would change both the language and the spirit of the Russian cabinet, which would henceforth become a southern, not a northern power, and would suffer Sweden and Prussia gradually to usurp on its Baltic ascendancy, and its snowy Arctic deserts. Austria, attracted lower down the Danube by the convenience of administration, would adopt Buda for a metropolis, Hungarian for the national language, and would insensibly relinquish that influence over the German empire which is now exerted with an illiberality so odious. The Greeks, a new force in alliance with Russia, would probably choose Salonica for their seat of government; because the nature of modern commerce eventually plants the largest town on the largest river; and, under the guidance of their superstitious priesthood, they would more closely emulate the Macedonians of Saint Paul, than the Athenians of a prior period. Still this nation would acquire great maritime ascendancy in the Mediterranean, would employ the piratical sailors now in the service of the barbarians, and be able to suppress the irregular and buccaneering spirit which renders the African havens rather formidable than useful.

This book of Mr. Hammer, though not directed to instigate a partition of Turkey, is well adapted to revive the inclination for such a diplomatic experiment, by the detailed description which it gives of the fascinating natural advantages of the country, and by the melancholy picture which it includes of its moral and political disadvantages.

Why

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Why should the fairest of territories be allotted to the foulest of rulers?

The first volume is divided into six sections, and seventy-two sub-divisions; the second into five sections, and seventy-three sub-divisions, which treat of the situation, climate, natural history, geographical distribution of the environs, and topographic peculiarities of Constantinople, of its suburbs, of the European and Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus, of Scutari, and the islands near, and of the different classes of inhabitants. A learned preface marshals and reviews the principal publications of other travellers concerning this most interesting district.

As to the libraries of Constantinople, the following information occurs, which seems still to allow the indulgence of a hope that Greek manuscripts hitherto inedited may remain in being.

Three clergymen, a French, an Italian, and an English one, the Abbé Sevin, the Abbate Toderini, and Dean Carlysle, chose, for the main object of their travels, the examination of the Seraglio library, without entirely realising their hopes. The abbé was told that the ancient collection of manuscripts had been burnt, the abbate obtained a catalogue of a library extant in the Seraglio, and the dean succeeded, through Lord Elgin's protection, in obtaining a sight of the oriental library attached to the Mosk Bostanjamissi, in the garden near the haven, in which, however, no trace was found of any Greek or Latin manuscripts. If the intelligence given to the Abbé Sevin, that the remaining Greek manuscripts had been burnt, if the inconsistent intelligence given to the French ambassador Girardin, that they were sold at Pera, should prove groundless, and that there are still any where some remains of the ancient library of the Greek emperors, they are not to be sought in the garden library visited by Carlysle, but in a library which exists in the inner seraglio; and in which, according to the annals of the Turkish empire, all the books hitherto scattered in different parts of the palace were united and deposited. As a passage so important to the history of the seraglio library escaped the notice of the three clergymen, in consequence of their ignorance of the Turkish language, I here give a translation. "Whereas, until now, in the year of hedjra 1138, (that is, 1718), various costly books and manuscripts have been left abandoned to dust and worms in the ancient chests and shrines, and are thereby exposed to oblivion and destruction, it has pleased his majesty the emperor, with the illumination of God, to order that the said books and manuscripts be collected and transferred to the imperial inner court, and that a library be there fitted up for the reception of the said volumes, and that the use thereof be conceded to persons able to avail themselves of the same. Accordingly, in the month Rebiuleovel, the grand vizier, the mufti, the commanders of the land and sea forces, and others, were invited into the seraglio, when the emperor laid the first stone of the new repository, which deserves the prayers and blessings of the people."—Vol. 1, p. 256.

Now that the British ambassador is on such confidential terms with the Turkish emperor, it is much to be wished that our universities would depute proper persons to attempt a learned examination of this select library, founded in 1718.

Not only all the other libraries, all the churches and mosks are described in detail; but, the various passages in the Byzantine historians relative to their foundation, or to any anecdotes of which they were the scene, are cited with a pedantic profusion honourable to the learning and the patience of the author, but sometimes tedious, and sometimes iterative. In the enumeration of the fountains, hospitals, public wells, and other charitable institutions of Constantinople, it is observed of the lunatic asylum—

One praiseworthy arrangement, which European receptacles for the insane might imitate from the Turkish, is, that a band of singers and musicians is always provided by the institute, in order to subdue by song and music the paroxysms of the insane, and to cheer up the spirits of the melancholy. The cruelty of confining sound persons, under pretext of mental derangement, only occurs here in cases of apostacy. A renegade, who has embraced Moslemism, is liable to the punishment of death if he relapses; when this happens, the humanity of the mufti commonly gets the culprit declared insane. I saw, in Sultan Ahmed's mad-house, two such persons who had avoided the halter of the apostate by putting on the fetter of the madman.—Vol. 1, p. 509.

In describing the taverns, coffee-houses, and baths, it is observed, that they are much haunted by dancing boys, called Kötshek, the extreme lasciviousness of whose attitudes passes the limits of European decency.

A vast collection of inscriptions, both in the oriental and classical languages, opens the second volume, and a close German translation is given of each. No department of topography is omitted, and the completeness of the information on every topic is admirable. In the cloister of the Mevlevichane is noticed the tomb of a French adventurer, named Bonneval, who turned Turk, and

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and accepted the command of a regiment of bombardiers: he was succeeded by a Scotchman, named Campbell, who also deserted Christianity for Mahomedism, and who is buried in the same place.

A palace built by Lord Elgin, at the expence of the Levant Company, is described at page 127 as agreeably situate; and the Bujukdere is thus characterized at page 244.

Bujuk, great, and *Dere*, valley, is the name given to a village on the western shore of the Bosphorus, where the Christian ambassadors from Europe have generally planted their country-houses, or summer residences: it is the continuation landward of a great bay, and terminates in a woody height crowned by the aqueduct of Baghje. The bay was called by the ancients, Bathykolpos, which name is still given to the streamlet which there runs into the sea. The bay was also named by the ancients the Saronic, from Saron, a maritime hero, to whom the people of Megara had on this spot erected an altar.

The great valley, which, as a continuation of the bay, stretches inland nearly two leagues, might as justly be called the beautiful valley; and, indeed, it was formerly named καλος αγρος; and, at a later period, the meadows, or Libadia, which simple denomination is still applied to the public walk. The meadow at Bujukdere is not less frequented than the cemeteries of Pera; and here, as well as there, Greeks and Armenians, Turks and Franks, meet in a common walk, without therefore mingling with each other. On the lower part of the meadow, which for its beauty deserves this name by excellence, arises one of the finest groups of trees along the Bosphorus, consisting of seven planes, called *Jedi Kardash*, or the seven brethren. It is pretended that Godfrey of Bouillon encamped on this meadow with his crusaders in 1096; but, it is not likely that they should have stationed themselves so inconveniently, as they had determined to cross from Kosmidion to Chalcedon.

The village of Bujukdere consists of a lower and an upper town; in the former are houses of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks; and, in the latter, the villas of European envoys, surrounded by spacious gardens. Among these may especially be distinguished that of the Russian ambassador, for its symmetric structure and lovely position. The garden of Baron Grosthal, perhaps, deserves the preference even over that of the Russian resident. These palaces and villas encircle a beautiful quay, to walk on which is a favourite pastime of the dwellers at Bujukdere. In clear moonlight nights, when the dark blue of the heavens confounds itself with that of the Bosphorus, when the twinkling reflection of the stars bespangles the phosphorescent lustre of the sea, when boats laden with Greek singers and guitar players are gliding along the coast, and the tepid night-wind wafts ashore the Ionian melodies, when the silence of the listeners is often attracted, or interrupted, by *leneseque sub noctem susurros*, the quay of Bujukdere deserves that enthusiasm of admiration with which it has so often been hailed.

Bulgurlu is also described as a fine point of view; but objects interesting to the senses and to the reminiscence abound at every turn. After completing the description of Constantinople and its environs Mr. Hammer divides the several curiosities into contiguous groups, and sketches a plan for seeing them in six days, allotting to the first days peregrination one set, to the second another, and so forth. The work closes with a sketch of the living phenomena: here is a portion of it.

THE TURKS.

Of pure Tartar descent, the Turks still wear traces of the nomadic habits of their ancestors, which have not wholly given way to half a millennium of culture. Not neglected by nature as to heart or understanding, they are wholly so as to taste; in so much, that the fairest blossoms of Persian or Arabian poetry, when adopted or transplanted by them, wither, or degenerate into extravagant sprawlings. Simple, upright, temperate, grateful, but also rude, unpolished, rapacious, and indolent, the Turks unite some of the good properties of the nomade, with some of the imperfections of semi-civilization, and are only corrupt when they are connected with the government, and vitiated by it. They form the greater half of the population of Constantinople.

THE ARABS.

Mostly born in Egypt, the Arabs compose but a small portion of the population of Constantinople, and have chiefly settled there as ostlers, porters, or sellers of sherbet. By their thin meagre figure, by the violence of their motions, by the vivacity of their muscular action, they are distinguished from all other nations of the east advantageously, as the most lively, irritable, and fiery, unmistakable sons of the desert, whose language, like the burning simoom, snorts from the throat, and hisses like a sword quitting its scabbard. Always talkative and noisy, their common conversation seems to be a continual strife and quarrel. Of the three principal virtues of the Arab, bounty, bravery, and eloquence, the last at least has become scarce among them, and even the two former often yield to the spirit of great cities, to the selfishness of commerce, and to the expediencies of advancement. To the Turks they appear

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pear but as a laughable caricature, as the Italians appear to the northern nations of Europe.

THE PERSIANS.

Of these there are so few at Constantinople that their existence disappears in the crowd, and any nice characterization is hardly possible from the few specimens of observation. They are chiefly merchants, or dervizes, intent on gain, the one by commerce, the other by begging. As Shüis, or heretics, they cannot lift up their heads, and are more hated by the fanatical Sunnis, or orthodox, than even the Jews; for the Turks have a proverb, that, at the last day, the Persians shall serve as asses for the Jews to ride to hell upon. Thus treated, no wonder they have recourse to that lying and cheating of which they are frequently accused.

THE JEWS.

The curse of reprobation with which this nation has more or less been smitten the whole world through, lies no where so heavy upon them as in the Turkish empire, where they are not only exposed to the ill usage of the domineering party, but also to the scorn and insult of Christian slaves. Christian boys tease the Jews with impunity, especially in the holy week, when they no more dare shew themselves than a Sunni in Persia during the anniversary of Hussein's funeral. An idea may be formed of the low estimation in which Jews are held, from this circumstance, that a Jew, who wishes to turn Moslem, is never received immediately into the faith of Islam, but must first get baptized by the Christians, and is thence admitted, as from a higher degree of nobility, into the honours of the true faith. No wonder, therefore, that the Jews form the dregs of the population: they are mostly Caraites.

THE ARMENIANS.

The relation of descent and language, which allies the Jew to the Arab, the Greek to the Persian, and the Armenian to the Turk, is in nothing more visible than in its being peculiar to the Armenian to acquire and pronounce properly the Turkish language, which the Arab, the Persian, the Greek, or the Jew, cannot accomplish. Industry, perseverance, temperance, are praiseworthy characters of the Armenians; but, on the other hand, they betray marks of coarseness, impudence, and tastelessness. The Turk forgives to the Persian his coarseness, and to the Greek his impudence, and requires forgiveness for his own tastelessness; but, for true cynical shamelessness, he is surpassed by the Armenian.

THE GREEKS.

In the gallery of natural characters the modern Greek has recently been painted so often, that a new votive tablet needs not be hung up; let me, however, add a couple of traits, namely, that the Greek, notwithstanding the pressure of his chains, and the progressive deterioration of centuries of slavery, still conceals under the ashes the intellectual quickness and free spirit of his forefathers, and that his character is a mixture of glittering tendencies and dark weaknesses, as exhibited in the Byzantine history. Taste, and quick delicacy of perception, have been inherited without diminution; and to this, perhaps, is to be ascribed that tendency to cunning, slyness, perfidy, and stratagem, which cannot be wholly denied to them.—Vol. 2, p. 388.

On the whole, this account of Constantinople is the most complete description extant, and deserves the consultation of the antiquary, of the traveller, and of the statesman: it is an honour to Austrian literature, and a contribution to European instruction.

Those blundering pacificators of the world, who set up a kingdom of the Netherlands in order to deprive us of Java and Surinam, and in order to secure to France a resumption at pleasure of Belgium and Holland, will not know how to avail themselves advantageously of the approaching dismemberment of the Turkish empire. But, from the statement here made of its misgovernment and capabilities, the eye of philanthropy may view without regret a new distribution of its fragments among sovereigns of a more enlightened character.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

THIS Society lately published its fifteenth report; and, although it was convicted of partiality and negligence by Dr. Thorpe, yet it continues to be an interesting and promising association, and we have great pleasure in bringing its important proceedings under the notice of our readers.

Fourteen years, say the directors, have now elapsed since the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade became an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain; but, it having been found, however, that the penalties of that Act were not sufficient to deter British subjects from continuing the slave trade, parliament, in the year 1811, enacted that every British subject, and every person residing within the

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the British dominions, who should in any-wise be concerned in the slave-trade, should be deemed a felon, and might be punished by transportation, for a term not exceeding fourteen years; and thus the British law at present remains. This Act tended greatly to restrain, if not to extinguish, except in the Isle of France, the British slave-trade; and, whilst the nation continued at war, the slave trade of other states was also much diminished; so that Africa was for a time relieved in a considerable degree from the desolating effects of this traffic.

But the return of peace to Europe, having put an end to the belligerent right of search, was the signal for an extensive revival of the slave trade in Africa, accompanied with more than its usual miseries.

France and the Netherlands were, however, prevailed upon to sign treaties stipulating for the total and immediate abolition of this trade. The result of the efforts used with Spain and Portugal was not so favourable. Both these powers, however, agreed forthwith to confine their slave-trade within certain specified limits. Portugal still refused to fix any precise period for the final abandonment of it; but Spain consented totally to abolish it from the 30th of May, 1820, five months being allowed for completing the voyages that might have been commenced prior to that period.

Notwithstanding the stipulations entered into by France for the abolition of the slave-trade, the directors have had the painful duty, year after year, of exhibiting to the Institution numerous and irrefragable proofs of the continuance of this traffic by the subjects of that kingdom. They are much concerned to say, that the account which they have now to render of the state of the French slave-trade is even more afflicting than any which has preceded it. Indeed, so multiplied and so flagrant have been of late the violations of the French law on this subject; to such an extent, and with such impunity, has this trade been carried on, almost without the affectation of disguise; that the evil, practically speaking, could scarcely have been greater had it been actually tolerated by the government of France.

The statements thus made are confirmed by the circumstances developed in the case of a French slave-ship called the Sylph, detained by his majesty's sloop Redwing, Captain Hunn, and brought into Sierra Leone, on the 10th February 1819, with 364 slaves on-board. From the examinations which took place on that occasion, it appeared that when Captain Hunn fell in with the Sylph, in latitude 7 deg. 50 min. north, and longitude 16 deg. 30 min. west, she had been fifty-one days at sea from Bonny, where she had taken in 388 slaves: twenty died before her detention, and four afterwards. It also appeared, that she was bound to Guadaloupe, where the traffic in slaves was stated to be carried on with scarcely any reserve.

Another case, that of a ship called Le Rodeur, whilst it proves the little risk that is run by French subjects in carrying on the slave trade, furnishes also a most striking exemplification of some of the worst horrors which attend the Middle Passage.—"The ship Le Rodeur, Captain B———, of two hundred tons burden, left Havre the 24th of January, 1819, for the coast of Africa, and reached her destination the 14th of March following, anchoring at Bonny in the river Calabar. The crew, consisting of twenty-two men, enjoyed good health during the outward voyage, and during their stay at Bonny, where they continued till the 6th of April. They had observed no trace of ophthalmia among the natives; and it was not until fifteen days after they had set sail on the return voyage, and the vessel was near the equator, that they perceived the first symptoms of this frightful malady. It was then remarked, that the negroes, who, to the number of one hundred and sixty, were crowded together in the hold, and between the decks, had contracted a considerable redness of the eyes, which spread with singular rapidity. No great attention was at first paid to these symptoms, which were thought to be caused only by the want of air in the hold, and by the scarcity of water which had already begun to be felt. At this time they were limited to eight ounces of water a day for each person, which quantity was afterwards reduced to the half of a wine glass. By the advice of M. Maignan, the surgeon of the ship, the negroes, who had hitherto remained shut up in the hold, were brought upon deck in succession, in order that they might breathe a purer air. But it became necessary to abandon this expedient, salutary as it was, *because many of those negroes, affected with*

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with nostalgia (i. e. A PASSIONATE DESIRE TO REVISIT THEIR NATIVE LAND) *threw themselves into the sea, locked in each other's arms.*

The disease which had spread itself so rapidly and frightfully among the Africans, soon began to infect all on-board, and to create alarms for the crew. The sufferings of the people, and the number of the blind augmented every day; so that the crew—previously alarmed by the apprehension of a revolt among the negroes, were seized with the farther dread of not being able to make the West Indies, if the only sailor who had hitherto escaped the contagion, and on whom their whole hope rested, should become blind like the rest.* The Rodeur reached Guadaloupe on the 21st of June, 1819, her crew being in a most deplorable condition. Three days after her arrival, the only man who, during the voyage, had withstood the influence of the contagion, was seized with the same malady. Of the negroes, thirty-nine had become perfectly blind, twelve had lost an eye, and fourteen were affected with blemishes more or less considerable. Of the crew, twelve lost their sight entirely, among whom was the surgeon; five became blind of one eye, one of them being the captain; and four were partially injured.

It is stated among other things, that the captain caused several of the negroes who were prevented in the attempt to throw themselves overboard, to be shot and hung, in the hope that the example might deter the rest from a similar conduct. But even this severity proved unavailing, and it became necessary to confine the slaves entirely to the hold during the remainder of the voyage. It is further stated, that upwards of thirty of the slaves who became blind were thrown into the sea and drowned, upon the principle that, had they been landed at Guadaloupe, no one would have bought them, and that the proprietors would consequently have incurred the expense of maintaining them, without the chance of any return!

The Rodeur having afterwards returned to Havre, *was refitted by the same owners*, and dispatched early in the last year on a second slave voyage; and the command of her has been given to the same captain who had her in charge on the former voyage!

In 1820 the French slave-trade had swelled to a more enormous extent than at any former period.* During the first six or seven months of that year, the coast of Africa is described as having actually swarmed with French slave-ships. The French flag is eagerly sought after, not only by Spaniards, but by Americans and Portuguese, in order to protect their criminal traffic, it being the opprobrious distinction of France, that her flag alone can now be safely resorted to for the protection of slave-ships to the northward of the equator.

On the 4th of March, 1820, after a long chase, a vessel was boarded by the boats of his majesty's ship Tartar, commanded by Sir George Collier, which proved to be la Jeune Estelle, of Martinique, M. ——— master. On being boarded he declared he had been plundered of his slaves, and that none remained on-board. His agitation and alarm however excited suspicion, and led to an examination of the vessel's hold. During this examination a sailor, who struck a cask which was tightly closed up, heard a faint voice issue from it, as of a creature expiring. The cask was immediately opened, when two girls of about twelve or fourteen years of age, in the last stage of suffocation, were found to be inclosed in it, and by this providential interposition were probably rescued from a miserable death. Sir George Collier, conceiving that other slaves might still be secreted, ordered a fresh search. The result was, that a negro man was rescued from death. A platform of loose boards had been raised on the water-casks of the vessel, so as to form an entre-pont, or between-decks, of twenty-three inches in height, which was the only space allotted for the accommodation of this unfortunate cargo of human beings. Beneath this plat-

* This calamity had actually befallen the Leon, a Spanish vessel which the Rodeur met with on her passage, and the whole of whose crew, having become blind, were under the necessity of altogether abandoning the direction of their ship. They entreated the charitable interference of the Rodeur; but the seamen of this vessel could not either quit her to go on-board the Leon, on account of the cargo of negroes, nor receive the crew of the Leon on board the Rodeur, in which there was scarcely room for themselves.

* That is, under that *pious* member of the holy alliance, Louis, by the grace of God, his most Christian Majesty!

form,

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form, one of the boards resting on his body, jammed between two water-casks, appeared the above wretched individual, whom it was a matter of astonishment to find alive.

It was recollected with horror by the officers of the Tartar, that, when they first began the chase of La Jeune Estelle, they had seen several casks floating past them, in which they now suspected that these wretched beings might have been enclosed, having been thrown overboard to elude the detection of his proceedings.

Since the British establishment of Bathurst was formed on the island of St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Gambia, no French vessel has been allowed to enter or leave the river without undergoing an examination. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, a very considerable slave-trade is carried on by the French factors of Albredâ throughout the whole length of the river Gambia. For, although the authorities at Bathurst do not permit any vessel with slaves on-board to pass that settlement, yet they are carried in canoes to the left bank of the river, and thence conveyed by land to Cacho or Cazamens, whence they are shipped for the West Indies. By these means the whole of that noble river, which would otherwise be entirely free from this traffic, is from one end to the other of its navigable course, exceeding 1000 miles, made the scene of the atrocities of the slave-trade; and thus not only is the progress of civilization and improvement in that fertile region retarded, and the natives prevented from pursuing a course of peaceful industry, and beneficial intercourse, but wars are excited amongst them, and the surrounding districts are involved in depredation and blood.

Enough has been said to shew the enormous extent to which the slave-trade is carried on under the French flag, not only from Senegal and Goree, but along the whole extent of the African coast, for the supply of the colonies both of France and of other powers. If it were necessary, this point might be further proved by almost daily occurrences in different ports of France itself, where associations are formed with little or no disguise, and vessels fitted out for the prosecution of this nefarious traffic. These ships are known to have several times completed and renewed their atrocious enterprizes, without the smallest molestation or difficulty.

The directors have not failed to communicate these painful facts to his majesty's government; and they know that strong representations have been made on the subject to the government of France; with what effect remains to be seen. In the month of June last, the minister of the marine announced, in the Chamber of Deputies, his intention of proposing a further enactment to render the Abolition effectual; and the directors have learnt that a promise to the same effect was actually made to our government.

The vast extent to which the slave-trade on the west coast of Africa continues to be carried on, is further proved, by accounts received from the river Bonny. During the above period of five or six months, 120 sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels had visited the river for the purpose of procuring slaves. The French flag is also prostituted to the protection of the Spanish slave-trade, which has now ceased to have any legal existence. This fact is confirmed by recent intelligence from the Havannah, which represents the slave-trade there as in a very flourishing state, and as chiefly carried on under the flag of France.

A flagrant instance of the barbarities which a familiarity with the slave-trade has a tendency to produce, recently occurred in the case of a Portuguese vessel called the Volcano do Sul. She was captured by his majesty's ship Pheasant, with 260 slaves on-board; and, in the Passage to Sierra Leone, her captain and crew rose upon the British officer and sailors, murdered them all, and then carried the vessel into Bahia, where the slaves were landed and sold.

The directors derive great satisfaction from being enabled to state to the meeting, that the colony of Sierra Leone continues in a state of progressive improvement. The total amount of the population of the colony, on the 8th of July 1820, was 12,521, giving an increase, since a former census in December 1818, of 2956 persons, including 943 liberated Africans landed at Sierra Leone from slave-vessels, eighty-five persons sent thither from Barbadoes, and the discharged soldiers of two West-India regiments, and of the Royal African corps, amounting with their families to 1030 individuals.

Accounts

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Accounts received from Antigua state that, in consequence of the benevolent exertions of some individuals, subscriptions had been raised in the town of St. John's (the capital of the island), sufficient to enable the Committee of the Wesleyan Sunday-school Institution to erect, at Parham Town, a school-house caculated to hold 1000 scholars. This school, it appears, was opened towards the middle of the last year, with about 700 slave children from estates adjacent to the town. There are besides two Sunday-schools established in St. John's, connected with the Parham school, and one at East Harbour independent of it.

An American squadron has been stationed on the coast of Africa for the purpose of seizing and bringing to adjudication such American vessels as may be found violating their Abolition Laws. With respect to the plan of planting a colony in Africa with free blacks from the United States, the hopes of success of the American Society have led them to form the project of an establishment on an extensive scale.

It deserves to be recorded, that the praise-worthy exertions of this association are made out of funds not exceeding 600l. per annum! No society in the whole world better deserves liberal subscriptions and rich legacies; and, in being its active president, the Duke of Gloucester derives more real honour than he could enjoy from sitting on the most powerful throne.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE founders of the family of the Medici, respecting whom so much interest has been excited in this country by the well-known works of Mr. Roscoe, have been animadverted on, with much harshness, by later writers, and particularly by M. de Sismondi, whose statements and opinions are altogether at variance with those of the English biographer. In defence of the subjects of his history, and of his own views of their character and conduct, Mr. Roscoe has just published, *Illustrations of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, in which he enters fully into the questions raised by his opponents; and contends with great force, and, we think very successfully, that he has neither exaggerated the exploits and personal qualities of his hero, nor been induced, by a natural partiality, to conceal or modify the real situation which he occupied in the state. Besides this vindication of his own opinions and motives, Mr. Roscoe's work discusses many topics arising out of his former volumes, on which it throws additional light; and an appendix is subjoined, containing several original and important documents. We observe, in front of the volume, a fine print of Lorenzo de' Medici, from a bust by Michel Angelo, strongly expressive both of the energetic character of the original, and of the transcendent powers of the sculptor.

A new edition has appeared, in four bulky volumes, of the late Professor Robison's *System of Mechanical Philosophy*, which, the title-page says, contains notes by Dr. Brewster; but for these the reader will search in vain. Perhaps a living name was deemed necessary to give currency to so dead a mass, recommended chiefly by wordy metaphysical dissertations, which generally end in nothing. We, however, give Dr. Robison credit for his clear exposition of the folly of using figurative terms as expressive of causes. He justifies these merely as descriptive of ultimate phenomena, as in attraction for drawing toward, and in repulsion for pushing away; but he afterwards forgets himself in regard to the planetary motions, the ultimate phenomena of which are circular motions; and then, instead of recognizing in his own nomenclature, a *circular motive principle*, as descriptive of the ultimate phenomena, he drops all his figures, and admits the monstrous incongruity of an attractive or deflecting central *power*, and a simultaneous rectilinear or tangental *power*.* From the horns of this dilemma his faith and his orthodoxy did not permit him

* The subterfuge that terms only express phenomena, holds only in regard to simple phenomena, and fails when it applies to complex cases, in which the same terms express causes or powers acting in different directions. The terms then express the sense in which they are universally considered, and define causes and nothing else. The Newtonian reasoning proceeds thus,—the planets move, or would move, in straight lines, from which rectilinear motion they are deflected into curves by the attractive force of the sun: —all

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him to escape, and Dr. Brewster has lent him as little aid here as elsewhere. Neither in the doctrines nor in the experiments is much novelty discernible, and all kinds of supernatural agencies, after some equivocation, are finally recognized. Thus he gravely admits, (vol. 3, p. 139,) as evidences, that matter *attracts* matter, the two vulgar wonders of Maskelyne and Cavendish, about the plummet and the lead-balls; although two bungs floating on water so much better shew the same thing, and the whole is so palpably caused by the partial interception of the atmospheric pressure on the near sides of the bodies. Dr. R. then tries to substitute *deflecting* force for *gravitating* force, and *mutual deflection* for *mutual gravitation*; but he forgets that he then assumes the reality of a prior rectilinear motion, and gets into a labyrinth; while, in fact, all these supposed deflections are but *actions* and *reactions* through a gazeous medium directly as the masses; and, because diffused through a gaseous medium, inversely as the squares of the distances. He exults about the orbits of comets, but forgets that the impulses of the sun on the medium of space, create a cone of revolving matter, whose power is a maximum only in the plane of its motion; that is, in or near the zodiac. Such would have been *mechanical philosophy;* but the doctrines in these volumes are worthy of the man who *detected* the conspiracy against social order; and those who believed in the latter are fully qualified to believe in the former. To such persons we recommend the book; but in truth we wonder at the commercial hardihood which could induce any speculating bookseller to print four such unwieldy tomes in the face of the succinct, though equally old fashioned and ill-founded, systems of Enfield and Playfair, and the well-written Lectures of Young.

While verbal critics have been disputing and disserting in regard to the antiquity of the *Poems of Ossian*, Mr. Hugh Campbell has employed himself in visiting the district of country in which the events described in *Ossian* occurred; and on the spot he made many unexpected discoveries, and verified, beyond contradiction, the authenticity of these ancient productions. The site in which he identifies all the scenery of *Ossian* is the north-east corner of Ireland, opposite Cantire, or the modern Antrim and Down, in which counties he has determined nearly a hundred localities alluded to in the Poems. Mr. Campbell has therefore published a new and authenticated edition of *Ossian*, with notes on the Poems; and an original dissertation, with a map and views, which will set at rest for ever all farther questions on this point. *Ossian* will, henceforward, therefore be recognized as a legitimate classic, or a native British or Irish Homer; and Mr. Campbell, as his first and best editor. Mr. Campbell, however, with proper anxiety to confer perfection on this edition, has annexed the dissertations of Macpherson and Blair, thereby putting the purchaser in possession of all that he can desire on the subject.

Journal of a Visit to some parts of Ethiopia, by George Waddington, esq. Fellow of Trinity College; and the Rev. Barnard Hanbury, of Jesus College, Cambridge. These gentlemen reached a great distance beyond the second cataract of the Nile, in company with the Turkish army, which was then advancing on an expedition against the provinces above that place. The account of the manœuvres and intrigues of the Mahometan army, which this volume affords, would alone suffice to give it an original and amusing character, if it possessed no other merits. That is, however, by no means the case. Several antiquities, hitherto we believe unknown, were discovered and explored by the authors, who have made drawings and plans, illustrative of them: these are only tolerably lithographed. The style of the work is, as might be expected, extremely clear and elegant; and this Journal will, we doubt not, be highly esteemed by all lovers of Egyptian antiquity. It commences at the second cataract, where it also concludes on their return, and the reader thus escapes the fatigue of well-known recitals and descriptions.

The publishers have brought to a conclusion their *Lives of Eminent Scotch Poets*. The sixth and last number of this neat little work contains, besides several original lives, as in the former numbers, a supplement, composed of brief notices of minor poets, arranged alphabetically; thus forming

—all hypothesis from beginning to end. There is no evidence whatever that the planets ever did or would move in straight lines, or that they possess any force beyond that which produces their motion from minute to minute. Hence, therefore, there is no necessity for the central attractive force to deflect that motion, which had no previous existence. Besides, the central force would, if it existed, produce a spiral:—oh no, (say the Newtonians,) the rectilinear force is always equal to itself, and competent to counteract the other; and, though its direction varies every instant, yet in every new direction its force is the same. What a monstrous hypothesis, and how Catholic must be the faith which can believe it! How much more simple is the principle of action and re-action, diffused through the medium of space in which the motions must be reciprocally as the masses, and the forces inversely as the squares of the distances.

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forming a complete dictionary of the Scotch poets. One objection only we have to make to the execution of these volumes, but for that we have undoubtedly good grounds. We allude to the evident insufficiency of claim to the title of poet, and to the station which they here occupy, which may fairly be alleged against the subjects of some, even of the longer essays. The publication of a few sonnets, or tolerable verses, cannot invest the author with a right "to read his history in a nation's eyes;" and the editor must be aware that those only ought to be admitted into a collection of this nature, whose compositions already are, or at least ought to be well known to the public.

A small and very useful work has lately been published by Mr. J. HARRISON CURTIS, in farther illustration of the treatment he employs *for the Cure of Diseases of the Ear*. The object of his book is to demonstrate to the profession, that affections of this organ, like other diseases, will, for the most part, yield to scientific treatment. His cases of deaf and dumb are highly interesting, and reflect much credit on his perseverance, as he is unquestionably the first medical character who has attempted to relieve this imperfection. His example seems, indeed, to have actuated several eminent foreign physicians: among them, Dr. ITARD, physician to the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Paris; and Dr. DELEAU and Dr. MALATIDES, of Vienna.

Old Stories, by MISS SPENCE, have afforded us much entertainment. This lady is particularly happy in the descriptive. Her character of the village landlady is natural and well drawn; and the village funeral is related with much feeling and pathos. The tournament in Chirk castle is excellent; the incident of the ring is perfectly original, and many of the sentiments are striking and beautiful. We much admired Madoc's wild rhapsody, when he discovers himself; and the death-bed scene of Sir Humphrey Kynaston, in the last story. Miss Spence has certainly increased her literary reputation by *Old Stories*, and we recommend the perusal of them to our readers.

An acquisition to science is gained by the publication of Mr. JAMIESON'S *Celestial Atlas*. The only good works of the kind to which the student in astronomy could heretofore refer, were the expensive, and therefore scarce, works of Bode and Flamstead; and, though we have so many convenient geographical atlasses, we have yet had no celestial one adapted to general use till the present work appeared. Mr. Jamieson's work is not, however, a mere collection of barren charts, but his thirty divisions of the heavens are each accompanied by full and accurate disquisitions, historical, tabular, and scientific; containing many amusing and instructive details, which are no where else to be found in our language. The engravings are neat and elegant, and every recorded star is laid down with evident care and accuracy. In short, we can conscientiously recommend this Atlas to schools and students, as well as to practical astronomers; and its publication cannot fail to add to the number of those who successfully cultivate the most popular and sublime of all the sciences.

A volume, called *the Universal Traveller*, has appeared within the month, which conveys to the public at large the substance of forty of those modern Travels in all Nations, which, from their costliness and bulk, have hitherto been limited to the inaccessible libraries of the wealthy. A work having such an object, executed with care and fidelity, and illustrated by one hundred effective engravings, is not only above criticism, but stands in no need of recommendation. The bare announcement of its title and design will be the means of its rapid distribution through every village of the empire, where it will first make known the names and publications of the travellers whose labours have supplied its contents. Many works of imaginary travels, filled with the conceits and fictions of the writers, have some years past been adopted in schools and families; but it would be an instance of incorrigible folly and perverseness to continue to prefer fictions to realities in seeking either amusement or instruction. It is such volumes as this which render the English people the most intelligent in the world.

Messrs. NOEL and LA PLACE, professors in the University of Paris, having made a Selection from the Classic Authors of France; and their work having been adopted in that country like Blair's Class Book or Enfield's Speaker in England, it has been judged proper to reprint it in London for the use of students and French teachers. The original work is in two loosely printed octavos, but the London edition has been re-printed in duodecimo, with a selection only of the poetry, at 6s. The entire work is a valuable contribution to education, morals, and religion.

The author of Headlong Hall, and of several other well known and entertaining productions, has just added to them another very pleasant volume, entitled, *Maid Marian*, full of the same whimsical kind of satire and quaint humour with which his other works abound. Out of the venerable materials composing the ancient ballads and plays on the story of Robin Hood, he has chosen as much as suited his fancy, and, throwing in some well-imagined additions of his own, he has connected a tale, which, though the subject of it be more than thrice-told, is certainly by no means tedious. We are to receive as authentic such of the old legends as represent Robin

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Robin to have been the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon, and Maid Marian is no other than Matilda, the daughter of Baron Fitzwater, who, being betrothed to the earl before his expulsion, follows him faithfully into the greenwood, to partake his fallen estate. Friar Tuck is excellently personified by Father Michael of Rabygill Abbey, "a joke-cracking, bottle-cracking, skull-cracking friar," who sings an excellent song, and excommunicates his enemies from venison and brawn. The snatches of songs, scattered through the pages, are turned with great spirit and cleverness, and contribute not a little to the exhilarating qualities of this very amusing volume.

Some Passages in the Life of Mr. Adam Blair, Minister of the Gospel, at Cross-meikle, is altogether an extraordinary performance. From the deceptive title, savouring so strongly of presbyterian plainness, we can expect nothing but the narration of a quiet, homely life, not more romantic than the biographies of David Hume or Dr. Adam Smith. But Adam Blair is a wolf in sheep's clothing; and the pious reader, while he aspires after sober edification, is unwarily entrapped into the perusal of a novel, high wrought, and enthusiastic even to the pitch of Werber himself. Adam Blair, it is true, is a clergyman of the Kirk, but of a most moody, unruly, and impassioned character; an exemplary Christian, but nevertheless giving their full swing to overheated fancies and hyper-sentimental feelings. This tone of exaggeration pervades the whole work, and diminishes the interest which Mr. Blair might otherwise have excited. With this abatement, the history of the minister of Cross-meikle is not a matter to be lightly deemed of. It abounds, not in incidents, for these are simple and few, but in eloquent and pathetic delineations of passion and character, which are, in some instances, worthy of the hand of a first-rate master. We recollect few scenes superior in impressive effect to that in which the unhappy minister is degraded from his clerical station; and, as the penitence of his age atoned for the turbulence of his youth, so we dwell with much greater pleasure and sympathy on the latter portion of this curious story, which is beautifully wrought, in a subdued and tranquil spirit, to its conclusion.

We beg the attention of our readers, and particularly of those of the legal profession, to *a Letter to the Burgesses of Colchester,* by D. W. HARVEY, esq. containing a plain statement of the proceedings before the benchers of the Inner Temple, upon his application to be called to the bar, and upon his appeal to the judges. The public at large are interested in doing justice to the injured reputation of an innocent, able, and honourable man; and the members of the profession have great reason to be jealous of the exercise of a power which can close at once upon them the avenue of fortune and fame, and render nugatory the expenses and studies of years. To authorise the exertion of this authority, the delinquency ought to be flagrant and undeniable, and brought home to the offender by the clearest evidence. But, on the perusal of this pamphlet, we are compelled, by a sense of justice, to say that Mr. Harvey seems to have met the charges advanced against him in a most open, candid, and successful manner; and nothing can exceed our surprize that, after such an examination as that here detailed, the doors of the Temple should have been thus closed upon Mr. Harvey. For the real causes to which his rejection is, in his opinion, to be attributed, we shall refer to Mr. Harvey's own very interesting narrative. This we know, that, in his public capacity, that gentleman always took a prominent part in the exposure of oppression and abuses, and in the assertion of the rights and liberties of his fellow subjects. Of an ardent and uncompromising character, his opinions, whether right or wrong, have been expressed with energy; and it is often the lot of such dispositions to provoke enmities, which a cooler temper would avoid, and to expose themselves to aspersions for acts of which they despise the very name. It is evident that the enemies of Mr. Harvey are powerful, and the calumnies with which he has been assailed are heavy and numerous; and we are, for these reasons, anxious to give publicity to his present pamphlet; from the perusal of which we are satisfied that an impartial judge will rise with a conviction that the injuries inflicted on Mr. Harvey's professional prospects are as deep as they are unmerited. We freely admit that he has had to contend against unfortunate combinations of circumstances, and unforeseen results of legal proceedings; but any one, at all acquainted with the latter, must be aware that no human prudence can provide against the possible casualties of a trial. Such circumstances as, on the first view, seem to bear against him, Mr. Harvey unravels in a manner perfectly clear and satisfactory; and, whilst he is supported by the consciousness of his own innocence, he may safely leave it to the lapse of time and force of truth to do him ultimate justice in the eyes of his late constituents, and of his country.

Two works of Mr. WORDSWORTH's present themselves to our notice this month, entitled *Memorials of a Tour on the Continent in* 1820, and *Ecclesiastical Sketches.* The former of these consists of poetical sketches, illustrative of various objects which particularly engaged his attention on a tour through France, Italy, and the Netherlands; amongst the first of which

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which are, "The Fish-women, on landing at Calais," to whom he dedicates a sonnet. Mr. Wordsworth's style is known to be very peculiar and affected, but may be applied to some subjects with great effect. He describes any trait of feeling or pathos with peculiar force and beauty. His "Three Cottagers" we think a delightful piece, but we are principally struck with the first part of "The Italian Itinerant and the Swiss goatherd." It is an apostrophe addressed to one of those poor Italians, who are so frequently to be met with in our streets, taking leave, previous to his departure for this country, of his mother, sister, and—

——"The maiden coy
That *would* have lov'd the bright-hair'd boy."

The poet exercises his prophetic powers, and foretells for the young wanderer—

——"A golden lot,
Due recompense, and safe return
To Como's steeps—his happy bourne!
Where he, aloft in garden glade,
Shall tend, with his own dark-ey'd maid,
The towering maize, and prop the twig
That ill supports the luscious fig."

Of the *Ecclesiastical Sketches* our confined space will only allow us to say that they consist entirely of sonnets on various subjects, such as—Persecution—Saxon Clergy—Papal Abuses—Richard I.—Old Abbies—New Churches—The Liturgy, &c. &c. They, generally speaking, possess much less interest than the other work above referred to.

It is with great pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to an important work, which has lately made its appearance, under the comprehensive title of—*Europe, or a General Survey of the present Situation of the Principal Powers, with conjectures on their future Prospects; by a Citizen of the United States.* In all probability the writer of this volume has assumed in his title-page the privileges of an American citizen as a *nom de guerre*, and indeed his style is by no means that of a transatlantic author. The view which he takes of the present state of Europe, (and a more interesting period has perhaps never existed in its annals,) is highly liberal, and we think in the main soundly philosophic. He contends that the momentous changes which have been wrought within the last half century, in the political condition of almost all the kingdoms of Europe, have proceeded from none of those temporary and local causes, to which the wishes of despots would gladly attribute them; but have been induced by the operation of the great principles of enlightened freedom and improved knowledge which are still in progress, and from which our author anticipates still mightier effects. The chapter on Great Britain contains much valuable remark, with nothing of that harsh spirit which has been displayed by some of the American writers, when treating of our institutions in comparison with their own. Many parts of this volume are written with considerable eloquence.

Such of our readers as may have in contemplation an excursion of pleasure in the approaching season, cannot do better than refer to *A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking, in Surrey*, which represents the attractions of that beautiful portion of the country in very alluring, and, we believe, very genuine colours. Exclusive of the charms of its scenery, this neighbourhood is rich in antiquities, and in associations connected with its present and former inhabitants. The famous critic, John Dennis, bore testimony to the surpassing beauty of this district, and preferred the view from Leith-hill, about six miles south of Dorking, to the prospect of the Valdarno from the Apennines, and of Rome and the Mediterranean from the mountains of Viterbo. How few suspect that a landscape entitled to such praise as this lies within half a day's journey of the metropolis! Whoever may be tempted to make a personal survey of it, will find a very intelligent and useful guide in this pleasing little volume, which displays much industry and research, and is written in a style superior to that of most works of this description.

Mr. Bernard Barton, who is known to the public as the author of many agreeable poems, has lately published another volume, entitled, *Napoleon, and other Poems.* This production will not, we think, add any thing to that reputation which Mr. Barton has so justly acquired; and we question whether it would not have been more prudent in him to have rested satisfied with the laurels which he had already won than make an ineffectual attempt to snatch more. "Napoleon" is a sort of politico-religious poem, without much interest, written for the purpose of inculcating those peaceable principles of which Napoleon was the friend, and which the Society, of which Mr. B. is a member, professes. The minor poems do not, in our opinion, equal those which were contained in Mr. Barton's last collection. There seem to be in the present volume more instances of prosaic expression, and a greater carelessness of style, than in his former volume.

We can safely recommend to the notice of our juvenile readers a pleasant little work, lately published, under the title of *Confidential Memoirs, or Adventures of a Parrot, a Greyhound, a Cat, and a Monkey*, by Mary Elliott. This is not the authoress's first appearance before the public; and, judging both from her former productions and the present, we certainly think she is entitled to hold a respectable

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place amongst a very useful class of writers. It will be perceived, by the title of the volume, that these tales are a sort of enlarged fables; and indeed they possess in our eyes more interest than is usually found in compositions of that kind. The virtue of kindness towards animals is particularly enjoined, and occasionally, as in the "Adventures of the Monkey," considerable humour is displayed.

We have a flourishing instance of "the most high and palmy state" to which the art of romance-writing has attained amongst the French, in *the Renegade*, translated from the original of M. LE VICOMTE D'ARLINCOURT, which, in its native language, is running rapidly through successive editions. For this extraordinary success we can perceive some temporary reasons. It contains, in the person of its hero, a mental and physiognomical portrait of Bonaparte; a little varied, but sufficiently like to leave no doubt of the identity; and it is replete with allusions to the late invasion of France, and other political topics of recent occurrence. The execution is altogether in the French taste for display and theatrical effect. It is the work of a man of genius, and the translation has fallen into very competent hands.

Amongst the innumerable volumes of poems which have issued this spring from the press, and which cover the counters of the booksellers—

Thick as autumnal leaves which strew the brooks
In Valombrosa;

a small collection of verses, under the title of, *The Widow's Tale, and other Poems*, by the author of "Ellen Fitzarthur," claims a more particular notice. Though the writings of this author will not bear to be brought into close contact with those of the leading poets of the day, yet there is sufficient merit and beauty in them to rescue them from being confounded with those of that mass of wretched versifiers who annually teaze the press with their attempts. The style of these poems is certainly respectable, and they are calculated to afford considerable pleasure in the perusal. We were more particularly gratified with the Dramatic Sketch at the end of the volume, which is written with great feeling and elegance.

The English stranger will find every information he can desire in *An Historical Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin, illustrated by Engravings, after Drawings by George Petrie, esq.; to which is annexed, a Plan of the City; by the* Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, A.M. Unlike many of these local *Guides*, the style of which is generally contemptible, this account of the city of Dublin is ably written; and, while it contains many curious particulars relating to the antiquities of the place, it is not wanting in more useful information. The plates are well executed, and are said, by persons acquainted with the public buildings of Dublin, to be very faithful representations.

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NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To WILLIAM HARVEY, *of Belper, Ropemaker; for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Ropes and Belts by Machinery; and also Improvements in the said Machinery.*

THIS invention, comprising certain improvements in the manufacture of ropes and belts by machinery, and also improvements in the said machinery, consists in connecting several ropes, or lays of rope, together, by means of bolts or pins, of copper, brass, zinc, tin, or any other metal (iron excepted,) or mixture of metals, least likely to corrode or rust; which ropes, or lays of rope, so connected, are to form flat belts or bands for the purpose of raising coal or ores up the shafts of mines, and for the raising of heavy articles generally, or square ropes for cables, and for the standing rigging of ships. Also in the contrivance and disposition of machinery calculated to perforate holes through the said lays of rope, in order to pass the said metallic bolts through them for the purpose of connecting the lays together. For the making of flat belts or bands, two, four, or more lays of rope are placed side by side, observing that every lay is twisted the reverse way to that which is placed next it. These lays are then pressed together, both laterally and downward; and, when thus confined, a bodkin or piercer is passed through the several lays of rope, and into

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into the hole thus made is put a bolt or pin of copper, brass, or other metal (iron excepted), or mixture of metals, least likely to corrode or rust, and thereby injure the hemp; and, when the pin is passed through the several lays of rope, it is rivetted, so as to confine the several lays of rope firmly together. In making square ropes for cables, and the standing rigging of ships, two, four, six, eight, or more, flat ropes, bands, or belts, as above made, are placed in the press edgeways, and perforated in a cross direction, or through the respective bands, by the bodkin or piercer. Metallic bolts or pins, such as above mentioned, are passed through the lays and bands, and rivetted, so as to confine them together, forming a square, or any other shaped compact rope, of several lays, firmly connected.

This mode of forming flat bands or square ropes, constitutes the invention of Mr. Harvey.—*Repertory.*

To Mr. CHARLES BRODERIP, *of Great Portland-street, for an Improvement in Vessels to be used in heating Fluids and Substances.*

Mr. B. constructs the bottoms of the vessels respectively not flat, nor convex, nor concave throughout, as hath heretofore been done, but so varied as to the internal and external surfaces thereof, as to constitute or form two or more troughs, or places of capacity, below or lower than the rest of the said bottoms; against which, and in the parts between the said troughs, the action of the heat and ignited vapour is allowed to be exerted; and he makes the said troughs, or places of capacity, of any convenient form or figure, although, by preference, he adopts the semi-cylindrical figure, with an interval between trough and trough, of about one-fourth part of the measure of the diameter of the semi-cylinder. And, further, that in such cases as require the contents of the vessel to be stirred or agitated, or in which such stirring or agitation may be preferred or required, he makes use of a chain or chains, rake or rakes, or similar instrument or instruments for that purpose, to act within the said troughs; and in every case he prefers that the vessel should be filled to a little depth only above the parts of the bottom between the said troughs, and that there should be no side flues or cavities, or channels, by means of which the heat can or may apply to any space of the surface of the vessel which is, or may be above the fluids or other substances therein to be heated. And further, that the construction of the bottoms of the vessels may be made with various dimensions, and relative situations, of the several parts, according to the local circumstances and particular uses of the same.

It is not essentially necessary that the troughs and fire-place should be so placed as that the flame, or ignited or other vapour, or air, should cross the line of direction or length of the troughs; but that the flame, vapour, or air, may be made to move along the said troughs, or in any other course, with good effect.—*Repertory.*

To JOHN WESTWOOD, *of Sheffield, for a Method of Embossing Ivory by Pressure.*

He uses a press or machine, commonly called a fly, upon the principle of the coining-press, being of considerable power, taking one, two, and sometimes three men to work it, according as the size and depth of the impression to be made may require. Upon the upper part of the dies the design is cut, out of which an impression is intended to be produced, and round which design the steel is cut and filed away to admit of a collar being placed thereon.

The lower die he first places under the bolt of the press, upon which die he puts a collar sufficiently deep to cover the sides of the ivory which he means to press. He then puts the ivory (which has been previously made perfectly true, and of the proper size) within the collar, resting upon the die, by which it is secured from damage by excess of pressure, and place, that part of the die, (which he calls the upper die,) upon the ivory, the edges of the die going a little within the collar, and filed sufficiently to admit of its going with the pressure upon the ivory; and he then brings down the lever of the press once or oftener, which, by forcing the bolt upon the dies and ivory, produces the impression required, without any other preparation of the ivory than as above stated, except that, in using transparent ivory, which is generally of a brittle nature, he puts it into water (if in the winter, warm, and if in the summer, cold,) a short time previously to its being used. The lever is then thrown up, the collar released, and the ivory generally drops out; but, if it should not, the collar is removed, and the ivory is driven out with a mallet.—*Repertory.*

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LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

To William Erskine Cochrane, esq. of Somerset-street, Portman-square; for certain improvements in the construction of lamps, whereby they are rendered capable of burning concrete oils, animal fat, and other similar inflammable substances.—Feb. 23.

William Buckle, of Mark-lane, merchant; for certain improvements in machinery for shaping or cutting out irregular forms in wood, or any other materials or substances which admit of being cut by cutters, or tools revolving with a circular motion, whether such motion be continuous or reciprocating.—March 2.

John Higgins, of Fulham, esq. for certain improvements in the construction of carriages.—March 2.

Charles Yardley, of Camberwell; for a method of manufacturing glue from bones, by means of steam.—March 2.

John Thompson, of Regent-street, Westminster, for a certain improvement in the method of forming or preparing steel for the manufacture of springs for carriages, but principally applicable to all those usually denominated coach-springs.—March 2.

John Ruthven, of Edinburgh, printer; for a new method of procuring a mechanical power.—March 2.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Companion Glees, &c. arranged on the same succession of Harmonies as the Easy Lessons in Mr. Logier's Companion to the Chiroplast. Composed by J. Green. 2s. 6d.

IN this collection of harmonized melodies, Mr. Green presents us with "The Lord my pasture shall prepare," a hymn bearing the title of "*Providence;*" "Swiftly from the mountains brow," a descriptive song from Cunningham's poems, and called "*Morning;*" another from the same writer, entitled "*Evening;*" a duett, named "*The Falling Leaf;*" and a trio, designated "*The everlasting Rose.*" Without discovering any thing above the ordinary cast of pieces of this description, we feel ourselves called upon to say of Mr. G.'s publication, that, in the qualities of its melodies, it is respectable, and that the harmonizations, if they do not exhibit much ingenuity or contrivance, are correct, and manifest a tolerable knowledge of the laws of composition, as they regard harmony.

Numbers 1, 2, and 3, of Sonatas, composed for the Piano-forte, by Joseph de Pinna. 2s. each.

Though each of these numbers contains but one composition, and the style of the whole is simple and imitative, rather elaborate or elegant, they possess so much merit of a certain kind as to rank among the valuable piano-forte productions of the day. Designed for the use of those practitioners who have not made any considerable progress in the power of execution, their passages, though not without animation, and even some degree of brilliancy, are easy and familiar in their formation, and admirably suited to the useful purpose of the composer. If among grand or finished sonatas, they are not of a cast or magnitude to make any conspicuous figure, as modest and unassuming compositions they have a distinguished claim to our commendation; and we are but just to their author, in recommending them to the notice of the public.

A Waltz, composed for the Piano-forte. 2s.

The subject of this waltz is good, though not very novel, and is of a cast to please the uncultivated ear. Though not characterized by any extraordinary strength of idea or general beauty of character, its melody moves with a pleasing ease and smoothness, while the bass is chosen with judgment, and an effect produced quite equal to that of the generality of pieces of the limited magnitude and consequence of the piece we are noticing.

"*Oh, Lady, touch thy Lute again,*" *an admired Ballad, composed by S. Nelson. 1s. 6d.*

This song, the words of which are from the pen of Mr. W. Bygrave, is not of a cast to extort our eulogium. If the passages are smooth, they are also insipid; and, though they are not unpleasing in themselves, they fail to constitute a distinct and unique melody. The accompaniment (chiefly *arpeggio*) is tolerably good, but the bass is not the best of which the treble admitted, nor does the conjoint effect place the composition above the rank of mediocrity.

"*Young Jamie is a bonnie Lad,*" *sung by Mrs. Bland at Drury-Lane Theatre. 1s.*

The melody of this little ballad, of two verses, is neither Scotch nor English, but a compound of both styles, with the fault, however, of partaking more of the English than of the Scotch. But,

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But, though defective as a national air, the composition is so far from being destitute of that common place prettiness which pleases most lovers of vocal music, that we are not surprized at its being a favourite at the theatre.

"November's Hail-Cloud drifts away," a Ballad, sung by Miss Stephens at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, in the Opera of Montrose. Composed and arranged by W. H. Ware. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Ware has so set the words of this song, as to impart to them an interest which their unaided merit could not have commanded. The sentiment is pleasingly and forcibly impressed on the mind, by the appropriate gratification of the ear; and the aggregate appeal of the poetry and the music is a compound of strength and sweetness.

Rondo for the Piano-forte, composed by Mr. Pinna. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Though the theme of this rondo is not of the first order, the general matter of the piece is so good, so consistent though varied, and so regular though volatile and florid, as to impress us with a very favourable opinion of the author's judgment and taste. In rondos, the merit of returning from the digressive strains to the main subject, in a graceful and natural manner, is by no means common, but is conspicuous in the piece before us.

DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The principal novelty at this theatre, worthy of present notice, is Mr. Young's performance of *Macbeth*, for the first time since his return to his original arena, as a London actor. A more eligible play, both for attracting a full auditory, and affording the amplest scope for the exertion of histrionic talent, is not to be found in the whole compass of the English drama. No piece, even of Shakespeare, boasts two finer characters than those of the hero and heroine of this drama. Neither the poetry, the scenic construction, nor the moral of the tragedy, of *Macbeth*, can be excelled: and the new interest given to its representation by Mr. Young and Mrs. Faucit (if any interest can really be added to such a production by any excellence in acting) has been auspicious to the Covent-Garden treasury, and demonstrated the soundness of the judgment that superjoined its attractions to those of "The School for Scandal," "The Rivals," "The Clandestine Marriage," and "She Stoops to Conquer."

DRURY-LANE.—Why this theatre has lost any of its fashion or popularity we do not know, but we lament the fact, both on account of the ingenious and indefatigable manager, and because, recently at least, nothing has occurred that ought to, or can, give distaste to the lovers of the drama in its true dignity and purity. Miss Grimani, in her "Lady Teazle," and "Lady Grace," has displayed much vivacious elegance, and no slight acquaintance with the human heart, as exhibited in the foibles and indiscretions of a high-bred woman of quality, yielding to, and carried away by, the torrent of fashionable dissipation, in the midst of which she is placed by her rank and connexions. With respect to Mr. Elliston, whose talents and exertions so well deserve public support, and to the management generally, it is just to say, that a better choice of entertainments could not be provided, nor a company of more sterling talents have been assembled.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXVI. *To empower the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, a limited Provision to certain discharged Officers of the Customs.*

CAP. CXVII. *To continue an Act of the Fiftieth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, for the better Management of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin.*

CAP. CXVIII. *For the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace in and near the Metropolis; and for the more effectual Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames and its Vicinity, for one Year.*

The Police-office, now established in the parish of Saint John of Wapping, commonly called "the Thames Police-office," and the several police-offices now established in the Parishes of St. Margaret Westminster, St. James Westminster, St. Andrew Holborn, St. Leonard Shoreditch, and St. Mary Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, and in the Parish of St. Saviour, in the County of Surry, shall be continued; and that, instead of the Police-office now established in the Parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, a new Police-office shall be

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be established in the Parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the said County of Middlesex.

One or more justices shall diligently attend at each of the said Police-offices every day, from ten of the clock in the morning until eight of the clock in the evening, and at such other times and places as shall be found necessary, and directed by His Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department; and that two of the said justices shall in like manner attend together at each of the said offices, from twelve of the Clock at noon until three in the afternoon: provided always, that no such attendance shall be given on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving.

The justices appointed as aforesaid, or any two of them, in their respective offices, shall appoint, retain, and employ a sufficient number of fit and able men for the whole eight offices, subject to the approbation of His Majesty's secretary of state for the home department; whom they are hereby authorized and empowered to swear in, to act as constables, for preserving the peace and preventing robberies and other felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace.

The justices appointed to the said Thames Police-office, or any two of them, shall retain and employ any number of fit and discreet men, not exceeding thirty, who, under the name of Thames Police Surveyors, shall have the powers, authorities, privileges, and advantages of a constable, and shall direct and inspect the conduct of the constables attached to the Thames Police-office, and of all persons to be employed in and about ships and vessels in the river Thames.

Justices to be allowed a salary of 600l. per annum, and further sums to be issued for payment of clerks, constables, &c.

No justice shall take fees but at the public offices, on penalty of 100l. but not to extend to fees for licensing alehouses, or to fees taken at the office in Bow-street.

Tables of fees to be hung up, and the account of fees taken at the police-offices shall be delivered quarterly to the receiver, and the amount of fees paid to him.

All penalties (except to informers or parties aggrieved) recovered at the police-offices, shall be paid to the receiver; and, if fees and penalties are not accounted for, the receiver may sue for the same in any court of record.

Receiver to render accounts quarterly, or oftener if required.

Justices not to sit in parliament, and no justice, receiver, surveyor, or constable, to vote at elections.

And whereas it hath become a practice of late to open shops or rooms for the sale, or under the pretence of selling, ready-made coffee, tea, and other liquors, and to keep such shops or rooms open during the whole or the greatest part of the night, thereby affording shelter and accommodation to thieves, prostitutes, and other disorderly persons, and tending greatly to the encouragement of robberies, and to the concealment of stolen property; be it further enacted, that no shop, room, or place, for the purpose aforesaid, within the city of London or the liberties thereof, within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or within any of the parishes herein-before mentioned, shall be kept open after the hour of eleven o'clock at night during any part of the year, nor opened before the hour of four o'clock in the morning between Lady-day and Michaelmas; or before six o'clock in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day; and, if any such shop, room, or place, shall be open within the hours herein-before prohibited, or, being shut up, if any person shall, during those hours, be found therein, except the persons actually dwelling there, or having lawful excuse for being there, then the master, mistress, waiter, or other person having the care, government, or management, of such shop, room, or place, whether he or she be the real owner or keeper thereof or not, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds, upon conviction.

If any person shall, within the City of London and liberties thereof, or within the limits and parishes aforesaid, blow any horn or use any other noisy instrument for the purpose of hawking, selling, or distributing, any article whatsoever, it shall be lawful for any constable, headborough, patrole, watchman, or other person, to apprehend every person so offending, and convey him before any justice of the peace, who shall proceed to examine upon oath any witnesses appearing to give evidence touching such offence; and, if the party accused shall be convicted of such offence, then and in every such case he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings, and not less than ten shillings.

And whereas ill-disposed and suspected persons and reputed thieves frequent the parks, fields, streets, highways, and places adjacent, and divers places of public resort, and the avenues leading thereto, with intent to commit felony on the persons and property of His Majesty's subjects; be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any constable or other person to apprehend every such suspected person or reputed thief, and convey him or her before any justice of the peace; and, if it shall appear, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, that such person is of evil fame and a reputed thief, and such person shall not be able to give a satisfactory account of himself or herself, and

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and of his or her way of living, every such person shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond, within the intent and meaning of the Statute 17 Geo. II. c. 5, intituled, An Act to amend and make more effectual the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly Persons, and to Houses of Correction.

[We confess we view this clause with great jealousy. It is liable to great abuse, and we have heard of abuses. It places every helpless person at the mercy of the most unprincipled harpies in the community; and in the city some persons thus *suspected only* have been flogged in the streets! If abused the fault is in the magistrates, and these, alas, are not always men of high minds, qualified to be trusted with such unbounded power.]

If any person shall think himself aggrieved thereby, such person may appeal to the justices of the peace, at the next general or quarter sessions of the peace to be held for the county or city wherein the cause of complaint shall have arisen, such person at the time of his conviction entering into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties conditioned personally to appear at the said sessions to try such appeal, and to abide the further judgment of the justices at such sessions assembled; and, in case any such conviction of a reputed thief shall be affirmed at such sessions, the said justices may adjudge the offender to be a rogue and vagabond, and proceed against him or her in the same manner as they might have done if such rogue and vagabond had been committed to the house of correction until such general and quarter sessions.

Officers and patroles of Bow-street office to act as constables.

For the purpose of ensuring competency and fidelity in the watchmen and patroles employed by the Aldermen and Common Council of the city of London, and the vestries and other parochial and local authorities, within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, and the parishes herein before mentioned, when any case of incompetency, negligence, misconduct, or delinquency, shall appear to any two justices of the peace acting within the said city or limits and parishes, against any such watchman or patrole, it shall be lawful for the said two justices, by writing under their hands and seals, to declare the same, and to pronounce the man so found incompetent or guilty of such negligence, misconduct, or delinquency, to be either suspended for a limited time, or absolutely dismissed from his office, as they shall think proper.

No man shall hereafter be appointed within the limits and parishes aforesaid by any authority whatsoever, to be a watchman or patrole, who shall be above the age of forty years, unless he shall have been previously, and up to the time of such appointment, employed in the said horse or foot patrole.

For the better administration of the police, it shall be lawful for the constable or headborough attending at any watch-house within those limits and parishes, between the hours of eight in the afternoon and six in the forenoon, to take bail by recognizance, without any fee or reward, from any person who shall be brought into his custody, without the warrant of a justice charged with any petty misdemeanor, if such constable shall deem it prudent to take such bail for the appearance of such person before the justices of the said public office in Bow-street, or at one of the said police offices to be specified in the recognizance, for examination, at the hour of ten in the forenoon next after such recognizance shall be taken, unless that hour shall fall on a Sunday.

Surveyors, having just cause to suspect felony, may enter on vessels and take up suspected persons.

Disputes about wages for labour done on the river, &c. (except by Trinity ballast-men) to be settled by justices, provided the sum in question does not exceed 5*l*.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A POPULAR political writer having asserted that the circulation of Books has been affected by the general depression of the landed interest, we consider it proper to explain, that no general diminution has been experienced by the London wholesale houses. It is true that *maccaroni* literature, and trumpery and temporary books, which have no recommendation but the fineness of their paper, and which are of no use but to fill up the spare shelves of a library, have suffered, owing to the curtailed resources of the silly and luxurious; but, as the mass of *readers* has been doubled, and perhaps trebled, within the last thirty years, so all useful and really instructive books have experienced a progressive increase of sale, and of all such books larger editions never were printed, or more rapidly sold. In proof of this we can assert, that the printing-presses of London were never in greater activity than during the passing winter; and, although so many works have been stereotyped, and

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and many printing engines have been at work, yet there has, generally speaking, been no deficiency of employment for compositors and pressmen. Nothing is wanted to our literature but a foreign trade, such as enjoyed by the literature of France, whence above half the books printed are exported to foreign countries. Hitherto this trade has been destroyed by the avarice of some exporters, who seldom pack for foreign markets any books but such as are overprinted, or have no sale in England, and which therefore can be bought at the price of waste paper; and hence it unhappily occurs, that our books in foreign countries and in our colonies are devoid of character or intrinsic interest.

Mr. O'CONNOR's Chronicles of Eri, one of the most extraordinary historical curiosities which has appeared since the revival of letters, will make their appearance early in May. There will be two editions, both in octavo,—one on royal paper, and the other on demy.

A *Cambridge* Quarterly Review is about to be added to the other numerous Quarterly Journals. We have no doubt it will command attention by its talents and integrity. Our Universities might properly become the guardians of taste and literature, if, in their Corporate capacity, they were not in each succeeding age bound by oath to support the prejudices and errors of each preceding age. A Monthly Censor of Literature, from a high church connection, is also announced; and the present year has given birth to five or six other works of criticism. The Lord have mercy on the poor authors! An ambitious wight, who puts his name in a title-page, has to run the gauntlet of nearly one hundred critics,—quarterly, monthly, weekly, and even daily! How fortunate he must regard himself if he is not ultimately in as deplorable a condition as an unhappy wretch who, perhaps for a less crime than that of turning author, is made to run a similar gauntlet on board a man-of-war!

We recommend our readers' attention to the original and very important article under the head CHEMICAL REPORT, relative to a discovery of great social importance.

In a few days will be published, in two imperial octavo volumes, Ædes Althorpianæ, or an Account of the Mansion at Althorp, the residence of the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, K.G. together with a descriptive catalogue of the pictures, and of a portion of the library, in the same mansion: accompanied with twenty-four fine engravings of historical and family portraits, and several views of portions of the house and grounds; by the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F.R.S. S.A. The second volume will consist of a Supplement to the Bibl. Spenceriana, embellished with a great number of woodcuts.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR (the platonist,) has translated the eleven books of the Metamorphosis of Apuleius, and also his Treatise De Deo Socratis, and his three books De Habitudine Doctrinarum Platonis. And from the Greek, the Political Pythagoric Fragments preserved by Stobæus: all which will speedily be published.

Mr. ALARIC WATTS's Specimens of the Living Poets, with biographical and critical prefaces, are in considerable forwardness, and he intends, in a Supplemental Volume, to give notices of such poetical writers as have died within the last twenty years.

The third and last part of Mr. GARDINER's Oratorio of Judah will appear in May, forming the largest and richest collection of sacred music which has been produced for many years; and there are introduced into it many compositions of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, at present unknown in this country.

WILLIAM SPENCE, esq. is re-publishing his Tracts on Political Economy, viz. 1. Britain independent of commerce; 2. Agriculture the source of the wealth of Britain; 3. The objections against the Corn-bill refuted; 4. Speech on the East India Trade; with prefatory remarks on the causes and cure of our present distresses, as originating from neglect of principles laid down in these works.

LEGENDRE's Elements of Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, is announced by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with additional notes and improvements.

The Essay on the Influence of a Moral Life on our Judgment in Matters of Faith, to which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, in the Diocese of St. David's, adjudged its premium for 1821; by the Rev. SAMUEL CHARLES WILKS, is in the press.

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The Rev. J. W. BELLAMY, B.D. is about to publish by subscription, in one handsome quarto volume, with a fine portrait by Mr. Scriven, the Poems of the Rev. THOMAS CHERRY, B.D. the late respected Head-master of Merchant-Tailors' School.

Mr. VALPY is reprinting his edition of Brotier's Tacitus, in 4 vols. octavo. It combines the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh editions, with a selection of notes from all the commentators on Tacitus, subsequent to the Edinburgh edition: the Literaria Notitia and Politica, with all the Supplements, are also added; the French passages are translated, and the Roman money turned into English values.

Dr. MEYRICK has been many years engaged in collecting the scattered notices to be found in our old poets, chroniclers, wills, deeds, and inventories of antient armour. The result will appear in the most splendid style, and, being in the press, we shall not long continue to look for such a publication as a desideratum in literature. The work will be published in three volumes, imperial quarto, and contain above one hundred specimens of antient armour.

A very extraordinary decision, affecting literary property and the freedom of enquiry, took place within the month. It will be remembered that Mr. William Lawrence, the eminent London surgeon, sometime since published his eloquent Lectures delivered at Surgeon's Hall; and, as Mr. L. denied the evidence of any *immaterial* principle of sensation and life, some zealots in the governorship of Bethlem Hospital voted his expulsion from that establishment. Unwilling to be the scape-goat of a physico-theological question, in which science was opposed by faith, Mr. Lawrence modestly withdrew his book from circulation; and, in consequence, the copies already sold fetched exorbitant prices. Of this circumstance some speculating publishers took advantage, and several cheap editions appeared. Mr. Lawrence sought of course to assert his authorial rights, by an appeal to the Court of Chancery for an injunction; which being refused, on the ground that the doctrines ought not to be protected, the cheap editions remain in circulation! However, the course of the pleadings reminded the public of the ancient discussions in the Sorbonne, and of the absurd disputations in the age of Henry the Eighth and James the First.—A circumstance equally ridiculous has occurred about Lord Byron's *Cain*. The Chancellor refused his protection of the author's right, owing to some metaphysical scruples, and five or six editions, some as low as 1*s.* 6*d.* are in consequence on sale.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke, being an investigation of objections urged by the Unitarian editors of the improved version of the New Testament, by a Layman, in one volume, octavo, is in the press.

The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe, with a copious account of his writings, and anecdotes of several of his contemporaries, by WALTER WILSON, esq. is preparing for publication.

The sixth part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana will be published in June.

Chinsica, a poem, in ten cantos, founded on that part of the history of the Pisan Republic, in which is said to have originated the celebrated triennial festival, called the Battle of the Bridge, will speedily be published, in one volume, octavo.

The several sizes of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer-books, illustrated with an unequalled number of engravings, will be ready in the course of May. The additional expense of the Oxford, Cambridge, and King's-printer's editions of *Bibles*, with nearly 300 engravings, will vary, according to *sizes*, from 7*s.* to 4*s.* Of the *Testaments*, with 100 engravings, from 3*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; and of the *Prayer-books*, with 64 engravings, from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* These editions will of course constitute a necessary and very current article of trade in every bookseller's shop in the British dominions, and they will be circulated in the usual manner by the wholesale trade. There will be editions on India paper at one-fourth extra; and others highly coloured at treble the price of the plain, extra.

Mr. ASPIN is preparing the third volume of his *Analysis* of Universal History for the press; and it is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing autumn.

Letters and Conversations on Public Preaching, including rules for the preparation of sermons, in which the principles of the celebrated Claude are adopted and extended, in numerous examples,

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examples, from the best authors, are in the press, and nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. B. ANDREWS, of Trowbridge, is preparing for publication a work, to be entitled, Clavis Græca Biblica, containing a short introduction to the Greek tongue, and a copious Greek Lexicon for the Septuagint, New Testament, and Apocrypha, with the signification of the words given in Latin and English; designed for theological students, who have not had the benefit of a classical education, and such persons as know the English language only, but desire to understand the Greek Scriptures.

The Vale of Chamouni, a poem, by the author of "Rome," is in the press.

The African Institution, in an address circulated within the month, state that the information received from time to time of the horrid crimes perpetrated in Africa, and on the high seas, by miscreants who make it their business to buy and sell their fellow-creatures, and of the alarming increase of this abominable traffic under the flags of France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands,—is of such a nature as to render it the duty of the Institution to give the utmost publicity to the facts which are constantly coming to their knowledge, and to call the attention of the British nation, in a very particular manner, to the enormities now practised upon the persons of the helpless children of Africa; enormities never exceeded in the annals of oppression and cruelty. At the present moment vast numbers of innocent men, women, and children, are languishing in the hands of their tormentors; many are suffering a most cruel and lingering death, by suffocation in the holds of slave-ships; thousands are on their way to interminable slavery, to which they will infallibly be consigned, unless previously released by death, or rescued by the intervention of some merciful hand, from those dealers in human blood, whom the American government has declared to be pirates, and who, instead of being protected and sheltered, ought to be branded by every civilized state as enemies to the human race. The African Institution is persuaded, that in FRANCE, now most deeply implicated in this cruel traffic, as well as in the NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, the public at large are not yet informed of the real nature and vast extent of the crimes daily and hourly perpetrated by the subjects of their respective countries, who are engaged in the African slave-trade. The directors have therefore determined, *if furnished with the means*, to publish in various languages the facts which are almost daily communicated to them; in the firm conviction that, when these facts shall be generally known, the wise and the good of all nations will rise up and, with the voice as of one man, solicit their respective governments to abolish a traffic marked in every stage with blood, disgraceful to every nation that does not use the greatest exertions for its utter extinction, and a standing reproach to the Christian name.—After such an appeal, we hope the meeting of the 10th of May will be the largest and most liberal which the royal chairman has ever witnessed.

The weakness and alarm of a French government, which violates the Charter of Liberty, is manifest, from the seizure within the month of that respectable paper, the London *Morning Chronicle*; the offence of which was the printing of a song! How much greater libel does a government pronounce on itself which considers itself endangered by a song!

Mrs. SCHIMMELPENNICK has in the press, a second volume of Biblical Fragments, and they will appear in May.

The fourth volume (which will be the last) of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," is preparing for publication.

An American paper says, that "in Europe there is one *deaf and dumb* person in every 2,400. In Pennsylvania there is said to be one in every 1,850.

The genius of our theatres is proved by the following summary of acted plays for 134 nights of the present season:—

Drury-Lane has acted,

	Times.
Tragedy	44
Comedy	31
Opera and Musical Dramas	17
Farcical First Pieces	18
Melo-Drame Do.	24

Covent-Garden has acted,

Tragedy	18
Comedy, and with Music and Spectacle	46
Opera, and Musical Dramas with Spectacle	72

Dr. ARCHER, an American physician, announces that the hooping-cough is cured by vaccinating the patient

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patient in the second or third week after the commencement of the disease. This is an important discovery, and the experiment is at least harmless.

A second edition of the Family Cyclopædia, by Mr. JENNINGS, which has been sedulously revised throughout, with considerable additions, will shortly be ready for publication.

The *overflowing* state of the public treasury warrants, it seems, the renovation and splendid decoration of the ancient palace of St. James's, for state purposes. In like manner the *superfluous* wealth of individuals enables them to erect a costly monument in his *life-time* to the man who commanded the allied troops under a convention in Paris, at the time the heroic Marshal Ney was shot.

A new edition of the Observations on the Spitalfields Act, with a Reply to Mr. Hale's Appeal, will appear in a few days.

There are now in Europe 130 observatories. Of these there are perhaps only three that arrive at any useful results; and even these three might be reduced to one, viz. that of Greenwich.

The exhibition of a Northern Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will open on the 1st of May at Leeds.

A second Magazine in the French language is announced for publication in London, on the 1st of June, under the title of, *Le Musée des Variétés Littéraires*, to be continued monthly.

Another weekly literary journal, to be called, the Museum, or Record of Literature, Fine Arts, Science, Antiquities, the Drama, &c. is announced. It will be devoted to—1st. General Literature, including reviews of books, and essays on men and manners. 2d. The Belles Lettres and Fine Arts. 3d. Science and Philosophy. 4th. Antiquities and Biography. 5th. Varieties and Facetiæ, including poetry, &c. The reviews will be of such works as present, from the choice of subject, intrinsic merit, or celebrity of the author, a fair claim to public notice.

Mr. COBBETT has taken an ostensible part in the composition of the Statesman Evening Paper, and its circulation, in consequence, has greatly increased.

SOAME JENYNS's Disquisitions on several Subjects, are reprinting in royal 16mo. and will be embellished with a portrait of the author, from an original picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of St. David's," has awarded a premium of 50*l.* to Mr. H. V. TEBBS, proctor, of Doctors' Commons, for the best Essay on "the Scripture Doctrine of Adultery and Divorce, and on the Criminal Character and Punishment of Adultery by the Ancient Laws of England, and other Countries," and which he will shortly publish.

Rivington's Annual Register for the year 1810 will appear in a few days.

On the 1st of May will be published, in imperial oblong quarto, (to be continued monthly,) an unique graphic work, entitled, the Tour of Paris, pourtraying, in a series of beautiful engravings, the peculiar characteristics of the Parisian people, and faithfully illustrating their manners, customs, and institutions. The plates are to be engraved from a series of admirable drawings, made in view of the scenes which they pourtray, by Mr. JOHN CLARKE, in a rich aquatint style, and every design is accompanied by a brief literary essay, into which all the information necessary to elucidate its subject is carefully condensed.

Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry, by Mr. WM. WIRT, of Richmond, Virginia, is reprinting from the American edition.

The author of "Select Female Biography" has in the press, a work entitled, the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom Displayed. It is designed to illustrate the beauty, order, and utility of the vegetable world, and contains a variety of elegant and scientific information relative to the economy of plants.

Mr. W. H. CROOK is preparing for publication, a Synoptical Paradigm of the regular and irregular Verbs of the Hebrew Language, exhibiting on a sheet at one view all their varieties of inflexion, characteristic marks and mutual dependance, on a new and simple principle of analysis, whereby this hitherto difficult portion of the Hebrew tongue may be perfectly acquired with considerable facility, and in a short time. This arrangement will be equally useful to the punctist or antipunctist.

Mr. SOWERBY, of Lambeth, a few months ago completed a new arrangement of his extensive Collection of Fossil Shells, and other organic remains, which have been extracted from their places in the British strata, chiefly by himself and sons. Since the promulgation

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mulgation of the discoveries of our ingenious countryman, Mr. Wm. Smith, as to the important uses of fossil shells, in discriminating the strata of the earth, many ladies and gentlemen have exerted themselves, in collecting organic remains, and sending them to Mr. Sowerby, with suitable local descriptions, for the double purpose of enriching his unique collection, and of forming materials for the work on Fossil Shells, which Mr. S. began in 1812. He sometime ago completed a third volume of this very important work. The number of genera of the shells which it describes is 45, and the species or varieties of these shells amount to 214 in number. The genera most productive in species, or of varieties essential in stratographical arrangements, are as follows, viz. Ammonites twenty-two species; Modiola, fourteen; Trochies, fourteen; Auricula, ten; Fusus, ten; Pecten, ten; Hamites, seven; Venericardia, seven; Corbula, six; Melanea, six; Ostrea, six; Spirifer, six species, &c. The assemblages of strata, as defined and locally exhibited in the publications, sections, and maps of Mr. Smith, from whence the 214 species of shells described in this volume, have been taken, in some instances from only one place in the range of each of the strata across the country, but in other instances from two or several places. The total number of species of shells in this enumeration are 208, and of places mentioned as their stratographical localities 323. As to the places enumerated as those furnishing the shells described in this volume, their whole number is 170, producing 326 species or varieties of shells, as follows, viz. Barton cliff has produced twenty-four species of shells; Dunday-hill, seventeen species; Highgate-archway, twelve species; Hoodwell-cliff, eleven species; Blackdown-hill, eight species; Folkstone, seven species; Closeburn, six species; Portland Isle, six species; Felmersham, five species; Sandfort-castle, five species; Kelloways-bridge, four species; Lyme Regis, four species.

RUSSIA.

The famous Madame Krüdner, who a few years back gave so much trouble to the orthodox Swiss and German authorities, is now in Petersburg, where she holds frequent prayer-meetings at her house, and it is said they are still frequented by many fanatics.

A very extraordinary hail-storm is recorded in the last *Philosophical Magazine* to have happened in Russia: the stones, says the recorder of this truly Muscovite storm, were so large and hard, that they killed a flock of two hundred sheep, and severely maimed the shepherd that attended them!

In the memorable year 1813 the Russian counsellor of state, Chevalier PESAROVIUS, undertook the publication of a newspaper in three languages, the Russian, Polish, and German. It appeared under the title of "the Gazette of War, or the Invalid," and the profits of it being destined for the relief of invalid soldiers, the editor was powerfully supported, during the period of general enthusiasm in that country, by private subscriptions, as well as by the government. The sums soon accumulated under the management of a committee, which was afterwards appointed. The Russian invalids now possess a considerable fund; and, the objects of the editor being fulfilled, the newspaper was dropped at the end of last year.

POLAND.

Count EDWARD RACZYNSKI has published in Poland the Journal of his Travels in 1814 to Constantinople, and to the scene of the Iliad, the plains of Troy on the coast of Asia Minor, with great typographical splendor and costly embellishments. The work consists of fifty-one sheets of letter-press, and eighty-two copper-plates, mostly of a large size; and also a considerable number of appropriate vignettes, from designs made on the spot by M. Fuhrmann, and engraved by the most eminent masters in Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Paris, and Rome. The map of the Plain of Troy, according to Homer, is from the Count's own survey.

FRANCE.

A French journal is now printed at Smyrna, under the title of the "*Spectateur Oriental;*" another in the Russian empire, at Odessa; two French papers appear at Madrid, entitled the "*Regulateur,*" and the "*Boussole.*" England has its "*Courier de Londres;*" and several French journals appear in various parts of Germany and Switzerland.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

American editions have been printed since Christmas of the following English publications:—

Marcian Colonna, an Italian Tale; by Barry Cornwall.

The

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The Cavalier, a Romance; by Lee Gibbons, student-at-law.

One Thousand Experiments in Chemistry; with illustrations of natural phenomena, and practical observations on the manufactories and chemical processes at present pursued in the successful cultivation of the useful arts; by Colin Mackenzie.

The Personal Narrative of a Private Soldier who served in the 42d Highlanders, for twelve years, during the late war.

The Privateer, a Tale.

Italy; by Lady Morgan: from a journal kept during a residence in Italy in the years 1819-20.

The Works complete of Thomas Moore, 5 vols.

Ten Years' Exile of the Baroness de Stael Holstein; written by herself.

Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, under the orders of Wm. E. Parry, R.N. F.R.S.

Memoirs of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746; by the Chevalier de Johnstone, aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray, &c.

The Young Sea-officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Key to the Leading of Rigging, and to Practical Seamanship; by Darcy Lever, esq.

Reports of Cases determined at Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas; by John Campbell, esq. Vols. III. and IV.

The Life of Mary Queen of Scots; by George Chalmers, F.R.S.

Laneham's Letter; describing the magnificent pageants presented before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575.

Valerius, a Roman Story.

Specimens of the Russian Poets; with preliminary remarks and biographical notices; translated by John Bowring, F.L.S. Boston.

Bible Rhymes, or the Names of all the Books of the Old and New Testament; by Hannah More.

Sermons by the Rev. John Venn.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

NOTHING can be conceived more calculated to call forth painful feelings than a want of satisfaction respecting the management of those complaints that are so violent in their attacks and so rapid in their termination as to demand immediate and decisive measures. Of this nature is croup, a disorder in which time lost is lost irrecoverably, medicine misapplied is misapplied beyond the possibility of reparation. Many little subjects of this cruel complaint have undoubtedly been torn from the grasp of death by blood-letting and the warm-bath, but the writer has seen both these expedients tried very often without avail, and he has lately in his own practice trusted almost entirely to pretty large and frequently repeated doses of calomel, till the violence of the malady is subdued: together with the calomel, he orders the tartrite of antimony ointment to the chest; and, when the application has been sufficiently early, he can conscientiously and without reservation affirm, that his expectations have never been disappointed. Within the few last days he has been called upon to treat a case of croup that assumed a most terrific aspect, and the time of application for relief was at the most critical juncture of the disorder; the tracheal inflammation had just proceeded to that point in which emptying the blood-vessels, if not productive of good, must inevitably have proved the cause of mischief—another three hours and hope would have fled. Two grains of calomel were administered every second hour, the antimony and opium application was ordered to the chest, and the next morning the subject of the disorder was lying in bed with a soft and yielding cough, a subdued pulse, and an eruption over the whole of the body similar to measles; this last effect being demonstrably the result of the antimonial ointment, and which, by the way, furnishes evidence in favour of the pervading influence of the medicine in question, and proves that it does something more than produce a vicarious irritation of a local kind. It is common to employ blisters under these circumstances, but cantharides appear to be more partial in their operation than antimony and opium, and blisters are positively objectionable when placed upon the throat, inasmuch as they mechanically impede the respiratory process, which, under the circumstances supposed, imperiously demands that every facility be given to it. When they are applied they ought to be applied low down on the chest.

Against the imputation of unduly dreading the lancet the reporter always wishes to protest. He has just left a patient in whom he has thought it necessary to institute five successive bleedings, in order at once to subdue pulmonary irritation, and make way for the unobstructed operation of other remedial processes; but in another case with a disorder designated by the same name, and abstractedly of a similar nature, he might pause upon the propriety of even a single blood-letting; so little is there in nomenclature as a guide to practice, and

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so truly *circumstantial* is the nature of medical evidence.

Consumption is a term too indiscriminately perhaps employed, even by the professors of medicine; and we are much indebted to the recent researches of the French pathologists for tracing minutely the different modes in which pulmonary disorganization may be induced. The writer has lately lost a patient whose dissolution was in the first instance menaced by a cancerous breast; but, the cancerous disorder suddenly subsiding in that part, was followed by a species of asthmatic breathing and general derangement, such as to shew that the schirrous or cancerous diathesis was, as it were, transferred from the exterior to the air-vessels of the lungs; and, had dissection been permitted, the bronchial cells would most likely have been found in a schirrously disorganised condition. Here all medicinal treatment would have proved equally unavailing, as in genuine consumption, but the pulmonary state was not such as to justify an application to it of the term consumption.

Salutary effects continue to be experienced in protracted disorders of the stomach from the use of oxyd of bismuth, combined with equal quantities of powdered rhubarb and a double quantity of tragacanth powder. This formula has been employed repeatedly by the writer with the happiest results; but, when obstinate dyspepsia is complained of, which has resisted almost every remedial trial, let the practitioner be careful to institute such enquiries as shall lead to the detection, if it exist, of a contraction in some portion of the intestinal tube: violent stomach derangements are often mere sympathetic expressions of organic ailment, and the physician is sometimes sought after when the case does not admit of radical relief, except from the art of surgery.

D. Uwins, M. D.

Bedford Row, April 20, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE world are well acquainted with the injurious effects of the escape of the vast quantities of arsenic and other deleterious substances from the copper smelting furnaces in the neighbourhood of Swansea. These substances falling on the surrounding country, have not only greatly injured, but almost totally destroyed, vegetable and animal life in that vicinity. Thousands of acres are rendered useless entirely from the arsenic falling in showers upon the surface of the land; and, indeed, numberless instances have occurred of the teeth dropping from the mouths of cattle that have grazed in the neighbourhood of these furnaces, and, upon examination of such teeth, they have been found to be coated with a strong crust of copper. Several chemical and mechanical projects have been adopted to prevent the escape of these substances from the chimney of the smelting furnace, and although their effects have been confined within the works, yet it has been found attended with considerable trouble and expence, which the copper smelters seem unwilling to adopt in their daily practical operations. "The Cadoxton experiments," as stated in this report, seem fully to remove the objections of the smelters, and yet obviate all the inconvenience to the surrounding country. The discovery was first announced by the following paragraph in the Swansea paper:—

"An experiment has been made at Cadoxton, in Glamorganshire, for obviating the inconveniences arising from the calcining and smelting of coppes ores, by destroying the noxious qualities of the smoke from the furnaces upon the whole process, and by destroying or reducing as much as possible the bituminous smoke, upon a plan adapted to the present practical operations of copper-making, and without increased expence to the manufacturer."—*Cambrian, Nov. 24, 1821.*

The principle aimed at in this experiment is simple *precipitation*; the mode of effecting it by gaining as much *time* as possible between the production of the smoke in the furnace and its final exit into the atmosphere; in short, by imitating as nearly as possible the condensation of vapour in a still, where the worm (presenting the greatest possible surface in the smallest possible space) may be considered the flue: if the flue in this case could be conveniently passed through a cold medium (as the worm of a still), the imitation would be still nearer; but it should seem, from the result of this experiment, that it is not necessary. The experiment was as follows:—

A calcining furnace (which throws out the greatest portion of noxious ingredients) of the ordinary dimensions has been erected; instead of a short perpendicular flue, an horizontal flue was carried from it on the surface of the ground, or rather a set of connected flues, 24 in number, consisting of straight parallel lines rounded off at the ends, and furnished with doors for the purpose of observation, each line being 34 feet in length; from the end of this line the flue was continued for some distance to the pits of a neighbouring lime-kiln 22 feet deep, which was furnished with a brick cap in the shape of a cone, terminating at the top like a common chimney, and making an upright vent of 50 feet, the whole length of the flue being 950 feet; the bottom of the flue rises about an inch in every 34 feet, upon the principle that a regular ascent was necessary to indulge the propensity of the hydrogen to ascend, and thus facilitate its passage forward, whilst it was at the same time desirable

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sirable to keep the smoke confined to a passage as nearly horizontal as was consistent with that principle; for, in a former experiment, it had been found that, from the want of this caution, and in consequence of some descent in the flue, the hydrogen accumulated in it so as to burn like gas on the application of a light, and on one occasion to cause a violent explosion.

In the first experiment with the new flues a *ton of copper* was placed in the furnace, when at a proper heat, and the process of calcining commenced: the following account is extracted from the letter of the gentleman who reports upon it:—

"The smoke issuing from the vent was perceptible only to a good eye looking against a wood behind it; two persons ascended to the top of the perpendicular stack, whilst a workman stirred the ore in the furnace: whilst this was doing, two observers sat on the edge of the stack on the lee side, so that all the smoke which issued must pass over their faces; and they state that they found no kind of inconveniencies when seated on the mouth of the chimney.". The reporter says, "Whilst I stood by the furnace I could perceive a small issue of smoke, which appeared to hover for an instant at the mouth of the stack, but was dissipated very soon after it had entered the atmosphere. I went up to the stack and into it by the door, there I found a mixture of smoke and hydrogen gas, smelling like common smoke, but I inhaled it repeatedly without experiencing any of those distressing sensations which always affect me when I inhale copper smoke, and to which you were once witness, as we walked by the crown works on a day when, the smoke being remarkably low, it was impossible to avoid it. I immediately went into the garden and procured a common plant in a pot in full vegetation; this I had placed on the summit of the stack, and the superintendant tells me this evening, that it does not yet appear at all affected; indeed, he declares it impossible that it should be; he says he has no doubt remaining on the subject, '*the thing is accomplished*, and nearly all the smoke which does escape is combustible;' he adds, 'it is evident that 950 feet of such flues are sufficient to destroy all the noxious properties of the copper works.'"

This experiment was made on the 23d of March, 1822. On the 25th, the reporter proceeds as follows—"On opening the flues this morning the first and second were found charged with soot and a white crust, probably arsenic, and sulphur over the bottom and lower part of the sides. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, presented soot, with a superstatum of sulphur, in considerable quantities. Mr. Young thinks that the three flues contained from ¼ cwt. to 1 cwt. of deposit, the 6th and 7th soot, and a smaller quantity of sulphur. The 8th coal-tar, which continued to form on to the 14th, gradually diminishing, accompanied by very little sulphur, from the 16th to the end, there was no deposit worth notice, and the bricks and mortar of the 24th were not even discoloured. On lighting the furnace to-day the smoke was ten minutes in reaching the mouth of the stack. After the fire was well up, we threw in a bundle of wet straw, and observed that the smoke arising from its combustion appeared at the month of the stack in three minutes." The reporter proceeds to observe, "It now appears, in the undeniable shape of experimental fact, that the noxious parts of copper-smoke may be effectually controlled and compelled to stay *indoors* without any chemistry besides that which natures furnishes. Bricks and mortar, and a tolerable mason, are all the array of power and science which need be called into action. The draft in your flues is so perfect, that Mr. ———, a manager of copper-works, who furnished the ore, cautioned the man against allowing the fire to become *too intense for the process of calcination;* and there is no doubt that several hundred feet of flue might be added without impeding the draft. M. ———, however, thinks that all which now escapes may be consumed by combustion: we have no doubt on the subject."

The writer of the foregoing letters, having been warned against trusting too implicitly to first impressions, on a single attempt to reduce principle into practice, writes on the 28th March as follows:—"In the detail which I sent you, I believe I did not observe, as I should have done, that the ore was as well calcined in as short a time, and without more fuel, as is used in the ordinary flues;—this by way of supplying an apprehended omission. Now for the objections which have presented themselves either in the shape of my own ideas or the *sayings* of others. It did occur to me that the *newness* of the flues might operate favourably in expediting the process of condensation and precipitation. It was also said, that the fresh mortar would have a chemical action on the acid particles of the smoke, and thus neutralize one part of the mischief. A question has also been started, whether there can be sufficient draught obtained through such a length of flue to *melt* the ore after calcination. On this last point I have felt doubts, but the superintendant says he feels no doubt on the subject, and states, that, if any such difficulty should arise, he would shorten the passage without apprehension, because in the process of melting there is far less offensive matter disengaged, and of course *less to precipitate, than in calcination.* It is fair also to take into consideration that our stack or chimney is not

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the most favourable in its formation, being very open and much wider than the flues. He argues further, that the construction of a smelting furnace is calculated to increase a draught to the utmost, whilst that of a calciner is calculated to check its direct velocity, because an intense heat would be improper for that part of the process. Now the calciner at Cadoxton became so hot, when the fire for drying the flues was at its height, that the doors were *red* hot,—a degree of heat far too great for calcination, and this too, let it be observed, *with your own coal**, which would do nothing with the old flues, and which the copper works could not use without a mixture of bituminous coal."

As to the objection on account of the *newness* of the flues, I cannot refuse my assent to the argument with which it is rebutted by the superintendant: he says the flues had smoke from a *roaring* furnace passing through them for 48 hours before they were used in the experiment, being composed of bricks and thin tile-stone; the former only on edge, and with no more mortar between them than serves to close the interstices; such a process would be likely to exhaust a large portion of their moisture. Then, as for the *new lime*, that also was become nearly dry, and was in too small a quantity to produce any specific effect. Then we come to the facts developed on inspecting the flues: they were coated with the matters deposited, consequently the *surface* of this coating could not be affected by the substances beneath the *substratum* of deposit; however, those and all other objections ought to be fairly met, and this can be done only by a perseverance in the experiment. We have spoken to several intelligent gentlemen, who will come and give us their remarks on the next calcination.

From this report there appears good reason for believing that the principles, exemplified by this experiment, will put an end to a nuisance more destructive to animal and vegetable life than any other existing in this kingdom.

The deposit from the regular copper-works in the neighbourhood of Swansea and Neath (in which many chaldrons of coals are consumed every hour, day and night, throughout the year) must be immense, and it will be matter of curious enquiry whether this deposit may not be turned to profit by the manufacturers. It has been found to yield by analising three per cent. of fine copper and the arsenic, sulphur, and other substances which abound in copper ore may possibly be made profitable; even the spare heat on so large a surface as these horizontal flues cover may present a *climate* for trades requiring a moderate degree of heat, or for hot houses, glass frames, &c. Time will probably develope great improvement in this branch of trade, which has remained stationary perhaps for a century past.

This short description, however imperfect or unscientific, is submitted on the impression raised by the reports referred to, for the purpose of inducing intelligent and scientific men to turn their minds to this very interesting subject. The mischiefs produced by the present system of smelting copper can scarcely be conceived by a stranger unacquainted with its destructive consequences.

* The coal here alluded to is a sort of inferior culm, fit for little else than lime-burning: it has little or no binding quality, and will not coke; so that without a mixture of binding coal it has always been considered unfit for the copper-smelter.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*March 22.*						*April 26.*						
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3	0	0	to	4	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	15	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	4	0	—	5	7	0	5	2	0	—	5	5	0	do.
Coffee, ———, fine ..	6	10	0	—	6	18	0	5	10	0	—	5	12	0	do.
———, Mocha	12	0	0	—	18	0	0	13	0	0	—	20	0	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0	0	8¼	—	0	0	9¼	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
———, Demerara	0	0	9⅜	—	0	1	0	0	0	9½	—	0	1	0½	do.
Currants	5	10	0	—	5	13	0	5	13	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	3	0	—	4	8	0	3	0	0	—	4	8	0	do.
Flax, Riga	55	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	52	0	0	—	53	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	0	0	—	4	10	0	3	5	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	3	5	0	—	5	0	0	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	5	0	0	—	6	10	0	5	0	0	—	6	10	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	66	0	0	—	0	0	0	65	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	14	0	—	4	0	0	3	10	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
——, East India	0	10	0	—	0	12	0	0	9	0	—	0	10	0	do.

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Silk, China, raw	1	1	0	—	1	1	4	0	19	1	—	0	19	6	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	13	1	—	0	16	7	0	13	1	—	0	16	7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	9	—	0	9	0	0	8	9	—	0	9	0	do.
——, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	0	0	0	3	10	—	0	3	11	do.
——, Nutmegs	0	3	9	—	0	3	10	0	3	10	—	0	0	0	do.
——, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	—	0	0	0	0	0	7½	—	0	0	0	do.
——, white	0	1	3	—	0	1	6	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	6	—	0	4	2	0	4	3	—	0	4	5	per gal.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	1	2	—	0	1	7	0	1	4	—	0	1	7	do.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	1	11	—	0	2	1	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	do.
Sugar, brown	2	17	0	—	3	0	0	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	12	0	—	3	17	0	3	12	0	—	3	17	0	do.
——, East India, brown	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	0	12	0	—	0	18	0	do.
——, lump, fine	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	4	15	0	—	4	18	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	2	6	6	—	0	0	0	2	3	0	—	0	0	0	do.
——, Russia, yellow	2	3	0	—	0	0	0	2	4	0	—	2	18	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6	0	2	5½	—	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	3	1	—	0	3	7	0	3	1	—	0	3	7	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	22	0	0	—	33	0	0	28	0	0	—	33	0	0	per pipe
——, Port, old	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	25	0	0	—	60	0	0	25	0	0	—	65	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15*s.* 0*d.*—Cork or Dublin, 15*s.* 0*d.*—Belfast, 15*s.* 0*d.*—Hambro', 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*—Madeira, 20*s.* 0*d.*—Jamaica, 30*s.*—Greenland, out and home, 5 *gs.* to 8 *gs.*

Course of Exchange, April 26.—Amsterdam, 12 6.—Hamburgh, 37 3.—Paris, 25 20.—Leghorn, 47¼.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 600*l.*—Coventry, 1000*l.*—Derby, 135*l.*—Ellesmere, 60*l.*—Grand Surrey, 53*l.*—Grand Union, 21*l.*—Grand Junction, 240*l.*—Grand Western, 3*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 360*l.*—Leicester, 290*l.*—Loughbro', 3400*l.*—Oxford, 670*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 1900*l.*—Worcester, 25*l.*—East India Docks, 162*l.*—London, 106*l.*—West India, 184*l.*—Southwark Bridge, 22*l.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 254*l.*—Albion, 50*l.*—Globe, 133*l.*—Gas Light Company, 65*l.*—City Ditto, 113*l.*

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 26th was 77½ ⅛; 3 per cent. Consols, 78⅛ ¼; 5 per cent. Navy, 102¼ ¼.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April*, 1822: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 96.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

Abbotts, T. and R. Skinner-street, wine-merchants. (Heath

Acland, H. Leadenhall-street, butcher. (Pearce

Arnsby, S. Fishtoft, Lincolnshire, and T. Arnsby, Tansor, Northamptonshire, horse-dealers. (Wright

Artherton, W. Everton, near Liverpool, brewer. (Hind, Liverpool

Baker, W. Rew, Devonshire, farmer. (Andros and Co.

Barnes, W. Liverpool, merchants. (Chester

Barmby T. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher and Co.

Barthorp, W. sen. Hull, and W. Barthorp, jun. Bradford, woolstaplers. (Styam

Baylis, J. Dunton, Warwickshire, coal-merchant. (Hall and Co.

Beltham, G. London, master-mariner. (Tatham

Birmingham, F. Wellington Brewery, Charles-street, City-road, brewer. (Miller

Boulbee, T. Litchfield, coal-master. (Scudamore

Branwhite, P. Bristol, fringe-manufacturer. (Baynton and Son

Brown, S. Fulham. (Branscomb

Browne, W. J. and W. Kermode, Liverpool, merchants. (Adlington and Co.

Buckle, C. Manchester, draper. (Adlington and Co.

Chalmers, J. sen. High Holborn, shoe-maker. (Duncombe

Corbett, E. Liverpool, brewer. (Adlington and Co.

Creston, T. Westhoughton, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Norris, L.

Deap, R. W. and T. W. Cooke, Bethnal-green, brewers. (Coren, L.

Davidson, W. and A. Garnett, Liverpool, merchants. (Battye

Dockworth, E. Ribchester, Lancashire, victualler. (Appleby and Co.

Emmett, W. Leicester-sq. tailor. (Collett and Co.

Evans, J. Sheerness, haberdasher. (Spence and Co.

Findlay, J. L. Minories, clothes'-salesman. (Sheffield

Firmstone, J. jun. Lower Milton, Worcestershire, dealer. (Whitaker

Foulds, A. Loveclough, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Makinson

Friend, J. Bristol, malster. (Cary and Co.

Frost, G. Sheffield, cheesemonger. (Wilson

Furnivall, W. and J. Hardy, Stratford-upon-Avon, corn-merchants. (Taylor

Garnett, A. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye

Garnett, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Lowe and Co.

Gratty, W. and M. Moss, Liverpool, cordwainer. (Adlington and Co.

Handforth, D. Manchester, victualler. (Adlington and Co.

Harrison, J. Mount-terrace, Whitechapel-road, flour-factor. (Parkinson, Norwich

Herbert, P. and J. London, merchants. (Osbaldeston and Co.

Hobson, G. Middleton, Lancashire, corn-dealer. (Adlington and Co.

Holmden, W. Milton, Kent, grocer. (Pitches

Hoyle, T. J. Lord, J. Chatham, and W. Fothergill, Manchester, calico-printers. (Norris

Hudson, W. Ebenezer-place, Commercial road, ship-owner. (Scale

Hughes, M. B. and J. H. Dudley, Worcestershire, iron-founders. (Clarke and Co.

Ivatts, J. Gerrard's-hall, Basing-lane, wine-merchant. (Jones

Jeffreson,

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Jeffreson, W. Framlingham, Suffolk, apothecary. (Edwards
Jeremy, D. Strand, linen-draper. (Richardson & Co.
Jullion, J. Holborn, jeweller. (Hannam
Lacey, J. Bristol, earthenwareman. (Wodehouse
Loutten, G. West Teignmouth, Devonshire, rope-maker. (Hore
Lyes, W. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (Winterbotham, Tewkesbury
M'Clure, S. Wigan, shopkeeper. (Gaskill
M'Shane, M. Foley-place, Portman-square, upholsterer. (Stevens and Co.
Major, J. W. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. (Edmunds
May, W. Newbury, malster. (Hamilton and Co.
Miles, S. Ludgate-st. watch-maker. (Rosser and Co.
Millet, W. Chapel-street, Pentonville, merchant. (Kearsey and Co.
Mounnington, W. Chepstow, grocer. (Evans
Murphy, P. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant. (Gains
Paull, W. Bolehall, Warwickshire, tanner. (Hicks and Co.
Penrith, W. Bath, draper. (Jenkins and Co.
Pexton, J. Skipton, Yorksh. innkeeper. (Beverley
Pickersgill, J. Wood-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer. (James
Pickett, J. Caroline-street, Commercial-road, builder. (Stevens and Co.
Pitstar, J. jun. Witham, Essex, miller. (Wilson
Quirk, P. jun. Liverpool, corn-merchant. (Wheeler
Ramsden, W. Leeds, victualler. (Battye
Reynolds, H. Cheltenham, saddler. (Williams and Co.
Richardson, J. Hull, corn-dealer. (Rosser and Son
Richardson, J. Webb's County Terrace, New Kent-road, corn-factor. (Lester
Ripley, B. High-street, Wapping, mathematical instrument maker. (Noy and Co.
Robinson, M. Sebright-pl. Hackney-road, plumber. (Norton
Robinson, W. Botesdale, Suffolk, malster. (Golding, Walsham-le-Willows
Robinson, R. Liverpool, corn-dealer. (Chester
Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Worcestersh. (Martindale
Sanders, T. Stratford-on-Avon, coal-merchant. (Tyrrell and Son
Sharp, J. Houndsditch, auctioneer. (Cockayne and Co.
Sharpley, J. York, merchant. (Walker
Smethurst, J. sen. and R. Hindle, Torkington, Cheshire, calico-printers. (Milne and Co.
Standen, T. Lancaster, slater. (Armstrong
Steel, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance-broker. (Baker
Steele, J. Liverpool, map and chart seller. (Smith and Co.
Tate, W. Cateaton-street, bookseller and stationer. (Dickinson and Co.
Thornicraft, J. Coventry, victualler. (Hall and Co.
Thomlugs, E. and J. Dimmock, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, pig-iron manufacturers. (Williams
Tomlinson, J. Bedfordbury, woollen-draper. (Nethersole and Co.
Trevaskiss, J. Sidney-place, Commercial-road, tailor. (Hindman
Trowbridge, J. Shaftesbury, sticking-manufacturer. (Buchanan
Turner, W. Leyton, Essex, horse-dealer. (Griffiths
Vincett, N. Northampton-place, Old Kent-road, draper. (Wilde and Co.
Walter, J. Islington, linen-draper. (Swain and Co.
Watton, W. Lichfield, brewer. (Constable and Co.
Waunt, W. Armley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. (Stocker and Co.
Welsford, W. Tower-hill, merchant. (Woodward
Westbrook, J. Redburn, Herts, innkeeper. (Hodgson and Co.
Westlake, J. Moretonhampstead, serge-maker. (Brutton
Wickham, W. jun. Chichester, butcher. (Johnson and Co.
Willcock, W. F. Plymouth, dealer. (Adlington and Co.
Young, W. and J. Renard, Downes' Wharf, Hermitage, wharfingers. (Beetholme and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, S. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane
Abbott, J. Weymouth-street, Portland-place
Abrahall, J. Noble-street
Adams, S. and J. J. Wattleworth, Walsall
Adlington, J. Tottenham
A'Dean, H. Hertford
Alport, T. R. Birmingham
Archer, J. Ware
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place
Atkinson, T. and J. Shark, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Attwood, A. Lymington
Baines, T. Preston, Lancashire
Baker, J. Bath
Baker, W. Ticehurst, Sussex
Beaumont, J. Beech-st. Barbican
Bibby, R. Liverpool
Blackburne, F. Liverpool
Blanchford, R. Little Tower-hill
Bowden, G. Barlbrough, Derbysh.
Boyes, B. Tokenhouse-yard
Breeton, G. N. Devizes
Brown, C. Dundee
Brockliss, J. Oxford
Burrows, S. Miles'-lane, Cannon-st
Burbury, T. Woolston, Warwicksh.
Bursey, J. jun. George-street
Bumpus, J. Holborn
Butler, T. Baker-street, St. Mary-le-bonne
Callow, J. Princes'-street, Soho
Cary, J. Racquet-court, Fleet-st.
Caw, T. Bush-lane
Chambers, F. Stamford
Clively, E. Woolwich
Clark, J. Commercial-road
Clulow, E. New Mills, Derbysh.
Cope, P. Bridgnorth
Cole, W. Sinnington, Yorkshire
Cooper, W. Leeds
Collinson, E. Crooked-lane
Crowden, R. Knightsbridge
Curtis, J. Fordinbridge, Hants
Danby, W. Lucas-street, Commercial-road
Deeble, E. B. Welbeck-street
Debell, J. Cranbrook
Dolphin, E. Cheadle, Staffordshire
Dufour, W. F. A. Berners'-street
Dunkin, W. and J. Southampton
Dutton, G. Brown's-buildings, St. Mary Axe
Edwards, L. O. Minories
Elgar, W. Maidstone
Ezard, H. Brentford
Feize, J. Lawrence Pountney-lane
Fisher, F. Edgware-road
Flindt, G. London-wall
Foreman, J. Kettleburgh, Suffolk
Fosbery, W. Liverpool, and R. Bamber, Dublin
Foster, T. and E. S. Yalding, Kent
Galey, J. and W. Birmingham
Garner, J. Worcester
Gray, T. Wardour-street
Greaves, J. jun. Liverpool
Hackett, R. Newport, Isle of Wight
Harrison, W. H. Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire
Hart, J. Bath
Hartley, R. Ripon
Heseltine, B. Nicholas-lane
Hilary, P. Mark-lane
Holland, S. Bexhill, Sussex
Horsfall, J. Gildersome, Yorksh.
Keating, A. Strand
Kirkman, C. F. Deal
Knowler, J. Liverpool
Laugher, H. Birmingham
Lecand, B. L. Great Prescott-str.
Lewin, J. Holloway
Lincoln, R. St. James's-street
Long, H. J. V. and F. B. Feltoe, Great Tower-street
Lough, R. Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars'-road
Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house
Marsom, S. Leadenhall-street
Mason, J. Manchester
Matthews, T. High Holborn
Newman, H. Skinner-street
Osler, J. Truro
Pasteur, J. L. Stoney Stratford
Pearson, J. Leicester
Perkins, R. Lymington
Pigram, J. and F. R. Maidstone
Proctor, G. and W. Birmingham
Pulleyn, W. Leadenhall-street
Purkis, W. Portsmouth
Raistrick, S. Calverley, Yorkshire
Ramscar, M. Pancras-lane, Bucklersbury
Redman, J. Oxford-street
Richardson, J. Liverpool
Roberts, J. Brongain, Montgomeryshire
Sawyer, S. Ramsgate
Seager, S. P. Maidstone
Sergeant, F. Millbank-row
Sewell, S. Aldersgate-street
Shoobridge, C. Kensington
Smith, J. W. and T. Towndey, Manchester
Somersett, R. M. Marlborough
Sperrin, T. Thornbury, Gloucestershire
Street, P. and W. Bucklersbury
Stonhill, W. Stewkley, Bucks
Studd, J. L. Kirby-street, Hatton-garden
Sweet, G. Northtawton, Devonsh.
Thompson, T. Camomile-street
Trew, T. Chichester
Troughton, Jos., C. A. Newcomb, Jas. Troughton, and B. Troughton, jun. Coventry
Walters, J. Studham, Herts
Whalley, J. B. Basinghall-street
Whitchurch, J. Worship-street, Finsbury-square
White, T. Brinklow, Warwicksh.
Willis, J. Wardour-street
Wilson, J. Shakespeare-walk, Shadwell
Wilson, W. R. Crown-court, Broad-street
Wilson, J. Macclesfield
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-within
Woolfe, J. Birmingham
Worthington, H. and W. Rowlandson, Bolton-le-Moors
Woodhouse, J. and M. Mincing-lane
Young, P. jun. and R. Anderson, Wapping.

MONTHLY

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MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE change, during Easter week, to a cold and blighting temperature, had a visible effect upon vegetation, and was very injurious to the fruit blossoms. The wheats had previously suffered in colour and condition, from similar alternations. From such appearances it has been augured that the crops on the ground will not equal in produce those of several preceding years, but this must depend on the subsequent weather. Including spring-wheat, the greater part of which is Talavera or Spanish, the extent is very great. All the spring crops, except broad-cast beans, have been well got in, though, on difficult soils, with much trouble and expense. Potatoe planting has proceeded successfully and on the usual large scale. The arable lands are almost universally in a foul and deteriorated state; in part from the mildness of the winter season, but chiefly from the deficient means of the farmers. Rape, cole, and seeds, are promising crops. Lamb is in great plenty, and of fine quality, from the unfailing abundance of food for the ewes. Wool, as usual, is quoted, in one part of the country, on the advance; and, in others, on the decline. The great plenty of feed has improved the price of lean stock, in some degree; and other temporary causes have advanced the price of wheat. It is even reported that farms are letting at an advanced rent, and under a strong competition of the tenantry, in the west of England. The London flesh-markets are still filled to an overflow. A provincial paper states, that—"Plenty of every sort, either in actual possession or prospective, surrounds us; and yet, such is the perverted order of things, that we hear nothing but cries of ruin, distress, and misery."

Smithfield.—Beef 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.—Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. to 6s.—Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.—Pork 2s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.—Bacon ——.—Raw Fat 2s. 4½d.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat 32s. to 64s.—Barley 15s. to 26s.—Oats 14s. to 26s.—The quartern loaf in London 7½d. to 9d.—Hay 52s. to 84s.—Clover 42s. to 100s.—Straw 26s. to 36s.—Rye straw 40s.—Coals in the pool 28s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.

Middlesex, April 22, 1822.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following is the extraordinary Report of the Committee of Parliament on the distresses of the landed interest. It will be seen, that the advantage of making provisions dear is insisted on, and that this is the sole object of the Committee! The people of England demand, however, a reduction of taxes and public expenditure, as the legitimate and rational remedy.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of the several petitions which have been presented to parliament in the last and present sessions of parliament, complaining of the distressed state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom, have considered that among all the important objects referred to them, none could be more deserving of their earliest attention than an inquiry into any measures that could be suggested for affording some temporary relief to the distresses of which the numerous petitioners with so much reason complain, and which appear, from the returns of the average prices of corn during the late weeks, to be progressively increasing rather than diminishing.

Your committee do not venture to determine, whether the present state of the corn-market be owing to an excess of production, or to what extent that excess may reach, beyond the usual and requisite supply; or whether the necessities of the occupiers of land cause an unprecedented eagerness to dispose of their produce at almost any price: but it appears, from an official return, that the quantity of British wheat and oats (but not of barley) sold in Mark-lane, between the 1st of November and the 1st of March last, has very considerably exceeded the quantity sold in the corresponding months of the twenty preceding years.

Such an excess of supply beyond demand can have no other effect than to continue the depression of price, and increase the accumulation of the stock upon hand; while it is evident, from the present very low rate of price on the continent of Europe, as compared with prices in this country, that there is no chance of resorting to the natural expedient of relieving the market by exporting any portion of our own corn, even with the aid of any bounty which would not be excessive.

Two other modes have therefore been under the consideration of your committee; by the first of which it was proposed, that one million of Exchequer-bills should be applied to purchasing, through the agency of government, and laying up in store, a certain portion of wheat grown in the United Kingdom; and by the second, that facility and encouragement should be offered to individuals to deposit a part of their stock in warehouses, so that they might

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might not be forced to come into the market simultaneously, and under the disadvantage of excessive competition, but might be enabled to wait until the supply, having approached nearer to the wants of the consumers, might afford, if not a remunerating, at least a price somewhat less ruinous for their produce.

With regard to the first of these proposals, the general objections against making the public, through the executive government, a dealer and speculator in corn, the suspicions to which it might give rise, and the uneasiness in the public feeling which it might eventually excite, the danger of its being drawn into precedent, the claims which it might be supposed to give to other important articles of domestic produce, whenever they might be exposed to similar depression, and the universal rule of allowing all articles, as much as possible, to find their own natural level, by leaving the supply to adjust itself to the demand, discourage your committee from recommending it, even under this extraordinary emergency, and with all the guards and qualifications of a temporary expedient. But, with regard to the second, although much less efficacious in its operation, the objection of government becoming a purchaser does not apply, as individuals would in this case act for themselves, and according to their own discretion, the government interfering no otherwise than by making advances upon the commodity deposited, which would be repaid, with a low rate of interest, as soon as the article should be brought to market.

For effecting this object, two different modes have been suggested; by one of which it was proposed, that, when the weekly average price is under 58s. (the import scale remaining as at present) wheat should be stored, subject to a monthly allowance of sixpence per quarter, until the average price should reach 65s.

The whole quantity not to exceed 600,000 quarters, and the time for which the allowance should be payable not to exceed twelve or eighteen months.

Not more than a certain number of quarters, nor less than another specified number of quarters, to be stored on the part of any individual or firm.

The owner of the corn so deposited to be at liberty to withdraw it at any time, waving his claim to allowance, or refunding it.

The other proposition was, that for the purpose of relieving the glut which at present presses upon the grain-market, the government, whenever the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. should grant advances of money upon such corn of the growth of the United Kingdom, as should be deposited in fit and proper warehouses upon the river Thames, and in the ports to be hereafter specified, to an extent not exceeding two-thirds of the market-value of such corn; the quality of the corn and the fitness of the warehouses to be approved of by officers to be appointed by the government.

The loan to be at the rate of three per cent. and the period of deposit not to exceed twelve months.

The corn to be withdrawn at the will of the depositor, upon payment of the interest, warehouse rent, and other charges.

The sum of one million so applied, would probably be fully adequate to give a temporary check to the excess which is continually poured into the already overstocked market.

If the House should be inclined to agree with your committee in countenancing the latter of these propositions, it is evident that it ought to lead to some immediate proceeding; and, although no very great effect can be contemplated from adopting it, its operation, as far as it may extend, can hardly fail to afford some temporary relief.

There is another measure also to which it is fit to call the early attention of the house.

The foreign grain and flour of all sorts in different warehouses under the king's lock, appears to have amounted, on the 5th of January last, to 897,136 quarters; with regard to which, although there is little probability that it can soon come into competition with our home produce, yet it still hangs over the market in a formidable mass, ready to be poured in at once, creating no small degree of panic as to its future operation, and invested with a sort of claim (which is of the utmost importance) to be brought out free from duty, whenever the ports shall be opened under the existing law, even supposing any duty shall be imposed by parliament, under an alteration of that law, upon all corn hereafter to be imported from foreign parts.

To relieve the market from both these inconveniencies, it may be proper to permit the holders of such corn now in warehouses, under certain adequate regulations and restrictions, to have the same ground into flour for the purpose of exportation; and also to provide by legislative enactment, that in future any foreign corn warehoused in this kingdom shall be considered as corn coming from abroad, and subject to all such duties and regulations as are or may, from time to time, be imposed upon corn coming directly from a foreign port.

A proposition, which was submitted to your committee, for advancing loans to parishes on the credit of the rates, appeared to be attended with so many difficulties, and to be so little applicable to the purpose of alleviating the distresses which are complained of, that they do not deem it necessary

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sary to enter into any examination of it, nor to lay it before the house.

Much as your committee lament that so little prospect of immediate relief can be held out to the urgent distresses which have been submitted to their anxious consideration, they think it material to obviate and counteract any unfounded alarm which may have been, either casually or industriously, circulated, that there was ever the least intention entertained by your committee of rendering the present condition of the British cultivators worse than it is under the existing law; and they therefore submit, with great confidence, to the House, that the Act of the 55th of the late king, c. 26, which regulates the importation of foreign corn, ought to continue in force until the average price for wheat shall be 8 l. per quarter, and other kinds of grain in proportion.

Should parliament decide to legislate during the present session, your committee would recommend, that, after our wheat shall have reached 80s. whenever circumstances, not now to be foreseen, may have effected so great a change, a lower price may be assumed for the future import, subject to a duty.

When the importers know that their grain can in no case come into the market without paying a certain sum as duty, besides the charges of importation, warehousing, and other incidental expenses, they will be less ready to adventure rashly than under an entirely free trade; they will also withdraw their corn, which may be lodged in warehouses gradually, and with more circumspection, than they do at present, and will naturally endeavour to feed the market rather than inundate it. It is now their interest to take their whole stock, immense as it may be, at once from under the king's lock; but, when they must pay duty for every quarter which is removed, they will prudently calculate the time that any large stock may remain on hand before they can dispose of it to advantage.

The foundation of any future bill should be the principle of so far modifying the operation of the existing law as to obviate, as far as may be, by the imposition of reasonable duties upon the admission of foreign grain for home consumption, the sudden and irregular manner in which such foreign grain may now be introduced upon the opening of the ports under circumstances inconsistent with the spirit and intentions of the law.

For carrying this purpose into effect, it would be expedient, after the ports shall have opened at 80s. (subject to a scale of duty hereafter to be fixed) to preserve the principle of an import price at a rate somewhat lower than the existing import price of 80s.; and your committee are of opinion that 70s. would not be an improper limit to assign to that price.

That a duty from 12s. to 15s. should be imposed upon foreign wheat for home consumption, when the price is from 70s. to 80s.

Also, that a duty of 5s. should be imposed upon such wheat, when the price is from 80s. to 85s.: after which the duty should be reduced to 1s.

And that a further additional duty of 5s. should be imposed upon wheat imported or taken out of warehouse for home consumption, for the first three months after the ports open, and when the price is from 70s. to 85s.

And, for the purpose of rectifying the scale which governs the import, the general proportion which the price of oats bears to the price of wheat, appearing to exceed the proportion which was assumed to exist, when 27s. was fixed as the import price of oats, your committee suggest, that it would be expedient to increase that price, so as to bear a more accurate proportion to the price of wheat.

The scale at which barley is estimated appearing to be more correct than that of oats, the same proportion which it now bears to wheat appears fit to continue, under any future alteration of the import prices.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of the act, which regulate the importation of corn, make provision for admitting corn, meal, or flour, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony or plantation in North America, for home consumption, when British wheat is at a lower price than 80s.; with regard to which colonies, it will be consistent with good faith and sound policy to preserve the same relative preference above foreign corn, in the event of any future alteration being applied to the scale of prices or of duties.

In compliance with an application made to them by several of the owners of the foreign grain now stored in warehouses, your committee have already recommended, that permission may be granted, under sufficient and adequate regulations, to convert it into flour, and export it in that shape; by which means some portion of this large stock will be carried out of the kingdom, and remove all apprehension that the quantities so ground down can ever enter into competition with our home produce: but, in the event of a large portion not being thus disposed of, and still remaining in store, it appears practicable to adopt a method which may render this remainder also advantageous, rather than detrimental, in its effect upon the value of British corn, whenever the average price of our wheat shall have risen to 70s. and fluctuate between 70s. and 80s.; for, if it be

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be then allowed to be taken out for home consumption, subject to a duty of 17s. per quarter, for the first three months, and afterwards to a duty of 12s. the interest of the proprietors of this grain will be brought strictly into unison with that of the British agriculturist, and into direct hostility to that of all other importers of foreign grain; so that every endeavour will be resorted to, on their part, to advance the price to 70s. that they may liberate their own stock; but to keep it below 80s. that they may exclude all foreign competitors. The equitable claim which the holders of the grain, already deposited under the Act of the 55th of the late king, appear to possess, will thus be beneficially preserved to them, and the danger of an immense influx of foreign produce will be mitigated and deferred, if not wholly prevented.

The following is a return of the net amount of the revenue of the United Kingdom, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1822:—

Customs.

England and Wales	£9,068,375
Scotland	405,156
Ireland	1,586,167
United Kingdom	11,059,699

Excise.

England and Wales	24,822,559
Scotland	2,035,401
Ireland	1,668,004
United Kingdom	28,525,965

Stamps.

England and Wales	5,785,708
Scotland	438,172
Ireland	398,602
United Kingdom	6,622,482

Land and Assessed Taxes.

England and Wales	6,910,672
Scotland	432,223
Ireland	308,486
United Kingdom	7,651,382

Post-Office.

England and Wales	1,204,188
Scotland	120,855
Ireland	68,187
United Kingdom	1,393,231

1s. 6d. Duty, and Duty on Pensions and Salaries.

England and Wales	£72,469
Scotland	4,833
Ireland	—
United Kingdom	77,302

Hackney Coaches	£22,148
Hawkers and Pedlars	25,817
Poundage Fees ..... Ireland	4,260
Pells Fees ..... Do.	853
Casualties ..... Do.	3,815
Treasury Fees and Hospital Fees ..... Do.	985
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue:	
Alienation Fines	10,108
Post Fines	610
Seizures, Compositions, Proffers, &c.	4,154
Crown Lands	102,773
Total of Ordinary Revenues	55,505,602
Extraordinary Resources	735,632
Total Public Income of the United Kingdom (exclusive of Loans)	56,241,234

Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended 5th of April, 1821, and 5th of April, 1822.

	1821.	1822.
Customs	£1,905,276	£2,095,878
Excise	5,707,590	5,856,798
Stamps	1,467,799	1,582,346
Post-office	350,000	320,000
Assessed Taxes	842,531	832,672
Land Taxes	137,427	152,999
Miscellaneous	57,573	56,463
	10,468,196	10,897,156

Mr. Charles Willich has lithographed the following correct account of the Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, as it stood on the 5th of January, 1822:—

Capitals of Debt Unredeemed.

Bank of England	£14,686,800
South-Sea Company	11,771,984
Chief Cashier Do. 3 per Cents. 1751	759,600
3 per Cents. 1726	998,358
3 per Cent. Consolidated	367,708,216
3 per Cent. Reduced	133,410,198
3 per Cent. do. Portugueze	150,466
3½ per Cents.	17,737,921
4 per Cents.	74,869,471
5 per Cents. Navy	141,693,392
5 per Cents. 1797 and 1802	1,009,603
5 per Cents. formerly payable in Ireland	1,395,946
Imperial 3 per Cents.	4,870,062
Total Funded debt payable in England	771,062,021

Debt payable in Ireland in English Currency.

3½ per Cents.	11,809,082
4 per Cents.	1,078,292
5 per Cents.	11,363,370
Total Funded Debt of Gt. Britain and Ireland	795,312,767

Interest

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Interest on Debt payable January and July	£18,583,890
Interest on Debt payable April and October	9,677,826
Total Annual Charge for the Debt	28,200,216
Life Annuities	410,964
Exchequer Annuities	27,919
Management	277,219
Sinking Fund	15,976,184
Making, with Interest payable in Ireland, the Total Annual Charge for Debt	46,634,730

Amount of Unfunded Debt outstanding 5th of Jan. 1822.

Exchequer Bills	£31,566,550
Irish Treasury Bills	1,105,181
Total	32,671,731

The following Capitals and Long Annuities, the dividends on which have remained unclaimed for ten years and upwards, are included in the amounts standing in the names of the Commissioners:—

3 per Cent. Consols	£131,204
3 per Cent. Reduced	45,665
3 per Cents. 1726	1,641
4 per Cent. Consols	24,307
5 per Cent. do.	18,513
5 per Cents. 1797 and 1802	6,064
Imperial Annuities	1,290
Long Annuities	606

And the following capital, which has been purchased with the unclaimed dividends, viz.—3 per Cent. Reduced 449,400*l.*—All which capital sums are subject to the claims of the parties entitled thereto.

The late finance operation for reducing the interest on the 5 per Cent. Stock to 4 per Cent. has produced an annual saving of about 1,100,000*l.*; and an increase in the amount of the debt of about 7,000,000*l.*

If the deficient revenue be made good out of the Sinking Fund, about two millions and a half will only remain towards the redemption of the debt.

UNITED STATES.

The following message was, on the 8th of March, transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, recommending the recognition of the South American Republics; a measure which has since been adopted.

"In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that, should Congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such co-operation between the two departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The revolutionary movement in the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy of our fellow-citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honourable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parts to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled, with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage, and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed the rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The provinces composing the republic of Columbia, after having separately declared their independence, were united by a fundamental law of December 17, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared its independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor

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nor force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence; but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers as to the result may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honourable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The provinces belonging to this hemisphere are our neighbours, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which, they thought, gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this government has invariably disclaimed all pretension, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measures in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world. To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowledged; but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time which this war has been prosecuted, the complete success which has attended it, in favour of the provinces, the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the provinces which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish government on this subject, no particular information has been recently received. It may be presumed that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing, by the late important events, with little exception, all the dominions of Spain south of the United States, on this continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people; will reconcile the parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were some time past duly apprised, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties; and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it. Should Congress concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following letter from Caraccas, dated January 16, 1822, affords some interesting facts relative to the present state of Columbia.

"I returned here some time since from attending the Congress of Columbia at Cucuta, from whence I had a long and fatiguing journey. The Congress broke up on the 13th or 14th October, having terminated its session. Having been at Cucuta the whole period of the session, I had an opportunity of witnessing all the proceedings, which were extremely interesting. The assembly was composed of by far the most intelligent and clever men I have met with in this country, and several speeches were made during the different discussions, that would not have disgraced a British House of Parliament. The Constitution underwent a long discussion, and was finally settled and concluded

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cluded. I hope soon to get a copy of it to send you. It is very much upon the plan of the United States. The executive power is lodged in the President, assisted by a Vice-President, and the law proceeds from the Senate and House of Representatives, or Congress. Bolivar is elected President, and General Santande a Vice-President, of the Republic. You may form some idea of the spirit in which the proceedings of the Congress have been conducted, when I mention to you some of their principal acts. They have abolished slavery, by declaring the children of slaves born after the date of the Constitution, free; and they have provided means for gradually emancipating the present generation, by setting apart a fund for the gradual purchase of their freedom. They have decreed the removal of every relic or vestige of the 'Holy Inquisition,' throughout the country; and the Constitution contains no exclusions or restrictions on the score of religious belief. (This latter circumstance will be found a great advantage to persons who may determine to come and settle in this country.) On the subject of the Liberty of the Press, they have decreed, that every man is at liberty to publish his thoughts, but he is at the same time to be held responsible for the abuse of this privilege. They are very anxious to introduce our British 'Trial by Jury;' and by way of getting the people accustomed to it, and at the same time ascertaining how far it may suit the feelings of the country, they have directed the Judges for the present to make use of it in such cases as may appear to them suitable to the nature of the institution. They have also passed a decree for universal education on the Lancasterian system, throughout every parish in the Republic, providing specific funds for the purpose. I think you will agree with me, that for a beginning, these are not bad symptoms. The character of these people is very little understood in England. It has chiefly reached the British public through the representations of disappointed officers, who, liking neither fighting nor hard fare, returned home to write books containing representations, which they knew there was nobody in England to contradict, and with the profit of which they have paid the expenses of their campaigns. The North Americans are doing a good deal of business at the port of this city, La Guyra; some valuable returns have lately been sent to the United States in cocoa, hides, and coffee. After the country has had time to repose, there will be room for good business; but people on your side the water must not be in too great a hurry to begin. There is no limit to the resources of this country, but they must have time to be drawn forth. By the new Tariff of duties made by Congress, goods are received at 5 per cent. less duty, coming direct from Europe than from the West India colonies."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MARCH the 28th.—A Common Hall was held in London, to take into consideration the present distressed state of the country, and the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a reform in the House Commons, as the most effectual mode of obtaining relief. Mr. Favell proposed a number of resolutions, enumerating various grievances under which the country laboured, and attributing the great source of the grievances to the defective state of the representation. The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Galloway, and, with a petition to Parliament founded on them, carried unanimously. Mr. Favell moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hume, for his unwearied exertions in Parliament; and also a resolution characterising the punishment of Mr. Hunt as oppressive, and suitable only to the reign of the Stuarts. No opposition was offered.

April 4. At the Lancaster assizes the horrid scenes of the memorable Manchester massacre was once more described before a jury, in a cause brought by Redford, one of the sufferers, against Major Birley and others. The trial lasted five days, but the jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendants. In the course of the examinations the *Reverend* Mr. Hay, one of the magistrates, assigned as a reason for his not noticing a poor wounded woman, that "she was not very tempting." He swore also that Ethelstone, another of the magistrates, read the riot act from an open window, and that he tapped him on the back, and exclaimed, "Ethelstone, I never heard you in such fine voice;" and this just before that charge of cavalry which was ordered and attended by such disastrous circumstances.

—11. The freeholders of Middlesex held their annual dinner at the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, to celebrate the return of Messrs. Byng and Whitbread to Parliament. Mr. S. Lefevre, jun. presided. Some animated speeches were made by Messrs. Lefevre, Bennet, Hobhouse, and the County Members, strongly urging the necessity of reform.

The Court of Aldermen elected Newman Knowles, esq. late Common Serjeant, to be Recorder of London. Mr. Denman has since been elected Common Serjeant, after a severe contest.

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— 12. The Quarter Sessions determined that a county rate for 18,000*l.*, ordered to be levied in January, at a time when 13,500*l.* was in the hand of the county treasurer, should be quashed. Nevertheless it appeared that the treasurer, J. B. Mainwaring, had made a forced collection in several parishes; and he had, in the intermediate time, absconded to France with 24,000*l.* of the county's money. This Mainwaring was also chairman of one of the police-offices, and formerly the ministerial candidate for Middlesex, opposed to Sir Francis Burdett.

— 16. A motion of implied censure on the conduct of Alderman Waithman at Knightsbridge, made by Alderman Brown in the Common Council, was unanimously rejected, after several eloquent tributes to the public services of Alderman W.

— 17. At the king's levee this day upwards of 1300 persons attended, being the most numerous ever remembered.

—— Sir Alexander Boswell, author of some libels in a Scotch party paper called the "Sentinel," on Mr. Robert Stuart, was mortally wounded in a duel.

— 20. An action for several false and scandalous libels against Alderman Waithman, published in a party paper called the "John Bull," was tried at Guildhall, and, no justification being attempted, a verdict of 500*l.* damages was given in favour of Alderman Waithman.

— 24. Sir Francis Burdett, after one of the most eloquent speeches and most ably argued cases ever heard in Parliament, moved, that an address should be presented to the king, requesting the remission of the remainder of Mr. Hunt's sentence. After speeches from Messrs. Dickenson, Peele, Mackintosh, Wynne, and Buxton, the house divided, 84 for the motion, against it 223. Perhaps the case of no individual ever excited a more universal sympathy than that of Mr. Hunt, who has been sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment, and other penalties, for attending a meeting of petitioners, which, owing to some features, not under the control of Mr. Hunt, the law has construed as illegal; but, to render such features palpably illegal, certain acts of Parliament have subsequently been passed! Sir F. Burdett's motion was opposed on the ground that it had no precedent since the revolution; but has there been any precedent of such a sentence for such an act since the revolution?

— 25. Lord John Russel moved a declaration in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which was lost by 369 to 164, a strength of minority which however leads to hope for ultimate success.

The inhabitants of Southwark lately petitioned the House of Commons for a reduction of fees of their Court of Requests.

At a public meeting lately held of the parishioners of Tottenham High Cross, it was unanimously resolved to give legal notice to the tithe-collector of the parish of their wish to discontinue paying the composition for tithes, and that in lieu they might be taken in kind. About 70 principal landowners signed this notice.

MARRIED.

William Lawrence, esq. of Southampton Cottage, Camberwell, to Miss Agnes Willan, of Chester.

J. H. B. Williams, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Walton, Newington.

Thomas Mortimer, esq. of Ludgate-hill, to Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of York-place, Pentonville.

Wendover Fry, esq. to Miss Sophia Lee, of Walthamstow.

Mr. J. Hearn, of Stratford Green, to Miss Jane Mary Wissett Simons, of Haydon-square.

Capt. Charles Shaw, R. N. to Frances Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leybourne Grange, Kent.

Mr. James Boyle, jun. of Serle's-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Catharine Matilda Molyneux, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

Capt. Hon. P. B. Pellew, M. P. to Miss Georgiana Janet Dick, of Richmond.

Mr. William Eskrigg, of Walworth, to Miss Ann Western, of the Broadway, Westminster.

Mr. Vincent Oldfield, of the Edgware-road, to Miss Elizabeth Martha Minnett, of Chapel-street, Golden-square.

Richard Gell Borrow, esq. of London, to Miss Charlotte Ann Mitchell, of Maldon.

William Henry Armstrong, esq. late of the 55th foot, to Miss Josephina Catharine Martinez, of Euston-square.

Mr. Charles Herring, of Newgate-street, to Miss Emma Gale, of the Old Bailey.

William Stephens, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, to Miss Mary Ann Young, of Burton Crescent.

Henry Farrar, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Miss Elizabeth Montague, of the Grove, Camberwell.

Miles Marley, esq. of Vigo-lane, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Chiswick.

James Humphreys, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Charlotte Dorothy Goodrich, of Saling Grove, Essex.

John Francis Davis, esq. of Bidhurst Lodge, near Croydon, to Emily, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Humphreys, of the Bengal Engineers.

H. Mollineux, esq. to Miss Edwards, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

Mr. Samuel Overall, to Miss Mary Wilson, both of Lower Thames-street.

Mr. George Solomon, of Clerkenwell, to Miss Mary Levi, of Rathbone-place.

Mr. Joshua Hart, of Holborn-hill, to Miss Jane Stevens, of Bradfield, Berks.

John

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John Allen, esq. of Leicester-square, to Miss Emma Pritchard, of North Brixton.

Henry Palmer, esq. of Aston-Abbott's, Buckinghamshire, to Miss Mariana Keane, of New-street, Spring-gardens.

H. M. Bunbury, esq. of Old Burlington-street, to Miss Alicia Pillie, of Drimcoe, Roscommon.

Thomas Butcher, esq. of Regent-street, Pall-mall, to Miss Martha Warren, late of Ivy-lane.

Nich. Harris Nicolas, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Sarah, daughter of the late John Davison, esq. of the East India House.

Frederick Thompson, esq. to Miss Caroline Amelia Callander, of New Cavendish-street.

Mr. Charles Regnart, jun. of London, to Miss Cornelia Grece, of Chart Lodge, Surrey.

William Greenhill, of Sunbury, to Miss Elizabeth Verdon, of Camden-town.

At Ripley, in Surrey, J. F. Stephens, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of the late Capt. Henry Roberts, R. N.

DIED.

At Upper Tooting, 80, *T. Brown*, esq.

In Devonshire-place, Mrs. *Helen D'Aubent.*

At Brompton-park, *James Vere*, esq. of the firm of Vere, Lucadou, and Co. bankers, Lombard-street.

In London, 57, Mrs. *Lucilla Anna Maria Graves*, daughter of the Rev. Richard G. the celebrated author of the "Spiritual Quixotte," &c.

At Bromley, *Maria*, wife of William Mann, esq.

In Seething-lane, 69, the *Rev. W. V. Ireson.*

In Bread-street, 67, Mr. *John Sharp.*

At Pentonville, 60, *John Leigh*, esq.

In Gloucester-place, New-road, *John Champain*, esq. late of the Bengal civil service.

Mr. *Charles Watts*, 66, of the Bank of England, of which he was one of the most respectable clerks.

In Threadneedle-street, 82, *Mr. Joseph Pugh.*

In Paternoster-row, 31, Mr. *William Button*, a respectable bookseller, in the theological department, and son of the Rev. W. Button.

In the London-road, Southwark, 52, Mr. *W. H. Pringle.*

At Kennington, 74, Mr. *John Haddock.*

At Dorking, 83, *Catherine*, widow of the Rev. Dr. Manning, of Godalming.

At Belmont-house, Vauxhall, 83, *Hannah*, widow of W. Pollock, esq.

In the Strand, Mr. *Thomas Grimes*, many years a considerable woollen-draper.

Mr. *Richard Stephens Taylor*, of Gray's Inn.

In North-street, Westminster, *William Ellis*, esq.

Joseph Welch, esq. 84, many years deputy of the ward of Candlewick.

At Pancras, 64, Capt. *Thomas Miles*, R. N.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish square, *John Dawes*, esq. of Highbury, and Charleywood-house, Herts.

In Vere-street, *Robert Still*, esq. of East Knoyle, Wilts.

In Little Tower-street, 51, Mr. *Stephen Osmond.*

In Well-street, Hackney, 56, Mrs. *Elizabeth Aldersey.*

In Grosvenor-square, 27, Lady *Charlotte*, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

In Bear-street, Leicester-fields, 67, Mr. *William Arrowsmith*, much and justly lamented.

In Upper Berkeley-street, *Barrington Purvis*, esq.

At Chelsea, 21, *J. E. Scott*, esq. late of Ongar.

At Brighton, at an advanced age, *Thos. Elam*, esq. late of Leicester-square, a justice of the peace for Middlesex.

At Hackney, 45, Mrs. *Whitby*, formerly of Homerton.

In Maddox-street, 54, Mrs. *Calemard.*

In Newgate-market, 71, Mrs. *Elizabeth Boys*, deservedly regretted.

At Hammersmith, 68, *R. Radford*, esq. a justice of the peace.

In Guildford-street, 63, *R. J. Millington*, esq. many years keeper of the Gray's Inn Hotel.

At Hackney, 44, *James Belloncle*, esq. of an apoplectic fit, late of Dalston.

In Russell-square, 64, *S. V. Benyon*, esq. Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Recorder of Chester, and His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Chester circuit. Mr. Benyon was born at Ashe, in Shropshire, and bred a dissenter. In politics he was attached to the Whigs, and he was always a steady friend to the civil and religious rights of his countrymen. He was a warm admirer of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and zealously advocated his plans for the reformation of the criminal code, and the amelioration of prison discipline; and as a judge, in his office of Recorder of Chester, he always evinced his anxiety to apportion punishment according to the degree of *actual* rather than *technical* criminality. Of a man of such principles and practices, it is difficult to speak in adequate terms of praise.

In Bloomsbury-square, 76, suddenly, in his bed, during the night, *Sir John Sylvester*, many years Common Serjeant and Recorder of London, in which capacities the sternness of his character, and the unyielding prejudices of his education, rendered him one of the most unpopular men of his time. He was the son of a Jew or Portugnese physician, and forced himself into legal practice by assiduously attending the

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the minor courts of the metropolis. His table qualifications led to his promotion in the Corporation of London, at a time when the Common Council were devoted to ministers; and his high Tory principles recommended him afterwards to the Court of Aldermen on the death of Sir John Rose, the previous recorder. His strong dark physiognomy conferred on him the nickname of "*Black Jack*," by which he was generally called at the Old Bailey. His conduct in the affair of Eliza Fenning, and the levity with which he sometimes treated the cases of the victims of our severe laws, have often been subjects of animadversion; but we live too near his time to enlarge upon them. His chief fault consisted in being in mind and policy full a half century behind the age in which he lived, and in his utter contempt of popular opinion and of all proposed reforms and ameliorations. In private society no man could behave more mildly or courteously, and his manners were so plausible that no recorder of London ever enjoyed more unbounded confidence with successive secretaries of state. His dispatch of *business* on the bench was proverbial, and he *got through* double or treble the number of trials of any of the judges, to the great satisfaction of sheriffs, whose expences kept pace with the length of the sessions. It however merits notice, that, under his administration there were fewer executions than under some previous recorders; and there is reason to believe that his reports were laboriously drawn up, though often governed by *private* information, on the extent and accuracy of which he much piqued himself. It deserves also to be stated, for the guide of other recorders, that in passing his judgments he never added insult to severity, and never introduced taunting and abusive language while he was abridging life or liberty. Perhaps, after all, the true fault is in the indiscriminating severity of our laws, and in the frightful discretion which they give to judges, who, however amiable and benevolent in private life, become insensibly the creatures of habit and example in the performance of their public duties.

After a lingering illness, the *Very Rev. Thomas Kipling*, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme, and Vicar of Holme, in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, B. D. 1779; D. D. 1784; and was elected Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1793, he rendered himself obnoxious to an independent party in the University, by accepting the office of promoter or prosecutor in the case of Mr. W. Frend, Fellow of Jesus College, against whom it was resolved to proceed judicially for his attack upon certain tenets of the established church. The expulsion of that gentleman brought upon the deputy professor much severity of criticism, at the head of whom was Dr. Edwards, who took occasion, when his Codex of Beza came out, to impugn both the preface and the editor. Dr. Kipling was justly charged with ignorance and want of fidelity, and the edition disappointed his best friends. As a reward for his political services, and as some consolation for the mortifications which he had experienced, Dr. Kipling was made Dean of Peterborough. —His works were, "The Elementary Parts of Dr. Smith's Complete System of Optics," 1778, 4to.; "Codex Theodori Bezæ Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, Quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis," 1793, 2 vols. folio; "The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic," 1802, 8vo. This pamphlet having been remarked on by a writer under the signature of Academicus, drew forth a defence by a friend to Dr. Kipling, supposed to be the doctor himself; "Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants, examined," 1819.

During a voyage to New South Wales, *Helenus Scott*, M. D. lately in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and first member of the Medical Board at Bombay. Dr. Scott entered the India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment, in 1782, and retired to this country about ten years ago, having acquired a competent fortune, after active and meritorious services of thirty years. He was a native of Dundee in Scotland, and received his medical education at the university of Edinburgh. He corresponded with the late president of the Royal Society; and with that ardent and indefatigable fellow-labourer in the field of science, the late Dr. Beddoes of Bristol. Dr. Scott was the author of several communications on medical and physical subjects, which afford abundant proofs of his attainments in various departments of science, particularly in chemistry, in the pursuit of which he acquired no ordinary reputation. As a physician, likewise, his authority was highly estimated, not only on the western side of the Indian Peninsula, but throughout the whole of British India. In Britain, he was more particularly known as the author of the practice of extensively exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids, and other analogous agents, in syphilitic, hepatic, and other maladies, from the use of which remedies pathology and therapeutics have derived important advantages; since, in administering this new class of medicines, considerable new light has been thrown upon their nature, particularly upon the various forms

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forms and modifications of syphilis, and pseudo-syphilis.

At Hawthorn Hill, Berks, aged 90, Whitshed Keene, esq. of that place, and of Sackville-street, London, who sat in Parliament for the unprecedented space of half a century, and was father of the House of Commons for some years previous to his retirement at the general election in 1818. Mr. Keene was born in Ireland, and married Miss Eliz. Legge, daughter of George Viscount Leisham, and sister to William second Earl of Dartmouth, by whom he had several children.—In 1780 he was surveyor general of the Board of Works; and in 1782, was one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—In 1797, Mr. Keene made a motion relative to the number of prisoners and emigrants in Great Britain; and he soon after opposed Mr. Pitt's bill for laying tax on inland navigation. In 1802, after a prefatory speech, in which he distinguished between *expediency and justice*, he remarked on the innovations that had taken place in the East, respecting the ruling family in the Carnatic.—In April, 1804, he supported the "Irish Militia Volunteer offer Bill," as a measure calculated to promote the true ends of the Union, by bringing 10,000 of the Irish militia here, a measure which excited much public indignation.

At Canwick, near Lincoln, *Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp, esq.* M.P. for the city of Lincoln, and Lieut.-Col. of the South Lincoln Militia. Colonel Sibthorp received his education at Westminster-school, of which he always spoke with pride; and afterwards became a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where his classical taste and feeling were well known. Colonel Sibthorp represented the city of Lincoln in three successive Parliaments, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the principles of Mr. Pitt, and consequently gave his support to his and the present ministry. He was a true friend also to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and those inroads which its pretended friends, but in reality its worst enemies, are perpetually making upon it, were always discountenanced by him, and met with his most decided disapprobation. As a kind brother, affectionate son, and a faithful friend, his loss will be lamented with the most poignant anguish; and, though cut off by a premature death in the prime of life, he has bequeathed to his friends the recollection of many virtues and excellencies to mitigate their sorrow.

At Merchant Taylors' School, 75, the *Rev. Thomas Cherry*, B.D. vicar of Sellinge, Kent, and for twenty-four years the highly-respected Head-master of that distinguished seat of learning. Mr. Cherry was himself educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1765; he took the degree of B.A. in 1767, of M.A. in 1771, of B.D. in 1776, and was chosen Master of Maidstone School in 1777. Mr. Cherry was, at various periods of his life, Curate and Lecturer of St. Anne's, Limehouse; alternate Lecturer of Christ-church, Spitalfields; Vicar of Leckford, Hants; Vicar of Loose, Kent; Curate of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Laurence Pountney, London; and in 1813 was Chaplain to George Scholey, esq. when Lord Mayor. Mr. Cherry resigned in 1819, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the Rev. James-William Bellamy, B.D. the present Head-master. On his retirement he had the pleasing satisfaction of receiving from his grateful scholars a silver urn, inscribed with the following lines: "Thomæ Cherry, S. T. B. qui Scholæ Mercatorum Sciss. annos viginti quatuor felicissimè præfuit, Alumni superiorum ordinum hoc pietatis monumentum consecravêre A.D. MDCCCXIX."

At Crowsley-park, Oxfordshire, *John Atkins Wright, esq.* Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county, and Recorder of Henley-upon-Thames. He was a native of Norfolk, and a son of the late Mr. Atkins, of Ketteringham, who possessed a considerable landed estate in that county. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for the city of Oxford with Mr. Burton; and again served with that gentleman in 1806. This Parliament sat one session only. In 1807 Mr. Wright declined the fatigue of a canvass, and retired from the contest; Mr. Lockhart was therefore elected with Mr. Burton without opposition. At the general election in 1812, the citizens of Oxford, as it were with one spirit, solicited Mr. Wright again to offer himself to represent them in Parliament; they commenced a spirited canvass, and received such assurances of success, that at the general election he was speedily placed at the head of the poll, and was returned by a triumphant majority: the contest was chiefly with Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Eden (now Lord Auckland); and the former was returned with Mr. Wright. In 1818 he was again returned, with General St. John, which made the fourth time of his serving as M.P. for Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. B. Noble, to the Vicarage of Whalley, Lancashire.

Rev. Francis Ellis, M. A. to the Vicarage of Long Compton, Warwickshire.

Rev. James Powell, to the Vicarage of Long Stanton, Salop.

Rev. W. G. Judgson, M. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's Parish, Cambridge.

Rev. Francis Jefferson, B. A. to the Vicarage of Ellington, Huntingdonshire.

Rev. J. Lonsdale, M. A. has been appointed

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pointed Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Thomas Hooper, M. A. to the Rectory of Yatton, Keynell.

The Rev. William Gorton to the Curacy of Radipole.

The Rev. Thomas Selkirk to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John, Bury.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AMONG the increasing subscriptions for the erection of a house for the Literary Society of Newcastle, J. G. Lambton, esq. M. P. has recently contributed 100*l*.

The inhabitants of Sunderland and the Wearmouths lately determined, at a public meeting, to petition Parliament for a revision of the penal code. A petition for the same humane object has been agreed to at South Shields.

Married.] Mr. A. Wilson, to Miss G. Todd; Mr. W. Boag, to Miss A. Douglas, of Dean-street; Mr. G. Coates, to Miss C. Spark: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Hudspeth, to Miss J. Simm, both of Gateshead.—Mr. T. Waddell, to Miss M. Johnson, both of Durham.—Mr. W. Tait, of North Shields, to Miss A. Burn, of Low Framlington.—At Sunderland, Mr. W. Moor, of Southwick Pottery, to Miss A. Reay.—Mr. J. Honeyman, to Mrs. Reed, both of Tynemouth.—Mr. R. Milburn, to Miss A. Graham, both of Bagraw.—Mr. J. Fryer, of Mickleton, to Miss C. Winskel, of Barnard-Castle.

Died.] At Newcastle, at the Head of the Side, 62, Mr. G. Archer.—26, Mrs. M. A. Gosman.—In Collingwood-street, 40, Mrs. E. Charlton.—At the North Shore, Mrs. J. Charlton.

At Durham, Mr. W. Peppelo.—Mrs. E. Hart, suddenly.—In Gilligate, 87, Mr. J. Pickering.

At North Shields, in Dockwray-square, 68, Mrs. Finley.—72, Mr. J. V. T. D. Mosley.—In Low-street, 41, Mrs. A. Hall.—In Milburn-place, 45, Mr. C. Simpson.—70, Mrs. J. Tindle.—In Tynemouth-place, 41, Mr. G. Burrell, greatly regretted.—In Tyne-street, Mrs. Spence, much respected.

At Sunderland, 69, Mr. W. Merriman.—63, Mrs. A. Heighington.—William Sanderson, esq. R. N. deservedly regretted.

At Bishopwearmouth, 80, Mrs. Gray.—39, Mr. J. Speeding, suddenly.—Mrs. Featherstonehaugh, widow of Marmaduke F. esq.

At Tynemouth, 74, Mrs. E. Smith.

At Bishop Auckland, 21, Mrs. J. Hay.—81, Mr. H. Todd.

At Whitburn-hall, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir H. Williamson, bart. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Ovingham, 42, Mrs. Snowball.—At Sharperton, 78, Mrs. Redhead, generally esteemed.—At Ryhope, Mrs. Wright.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Buckland, to Miss M. A. Thompson; Mr. J. Fiddler, to Miss A. Lewthwaite; Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss A. Bagnall: all of Carlisle.—Mr. C. Henderson, to Miss A. Allan; Mr. R. Jackson, to Miss R. Bulman; H. Dunbabin, esq. to Miss A. Knowles: all of Kendall.—Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Perkins, both of Appleby.—Mr. H. Thompson, of Papcastle, to Miss M. Thompson, of Caldewgate, Carlisle.—Rev. A. Heslop, of Borrowdale, to Miss A. Greenhow, of Riddings, near Threlkeld.—Mr. D. Modlin, of Corby, to Miss M. Robinson, of Wetheral, Shields.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Castle-street, 39, Mrs. E. Horsley.—In Caldewgate, 44, Mr. T. Simpson.—63, Mr. Leonard Smith.—72, Mr. T. Young.—22, Mr. W. Johnston.

At Workington, Mr. G. Pooley.—86, Mrs. H. Affleck.—23, Mr. J. Ashbridge.—Mr. J. Hill.

At Penrith, 66, Mr. D. Horn.—28, Mr. W. Peacock.—79, Mrs. S. Miller.—59, Mr. I. Sutton.

At Maryport, Mr. P. Thirlwill, much respected.—57, Mrs. E. Smith.—80, Mr. W. Crow.

At Brampton, 46, Mrs. E. Sewell.

At Kendall, at an advanced age, Mrs. Threlfeld.—31, Mrs. Harrison.—29, Mr. Christon.

At Wigton, 62, Mr. T. Blaiklock, greatly regretted.

At Cockermouth, at an advanced age, Mr. G. Tyson.

At Onthwaite, 75, Mrs. Sallentire, much respected.—At New Park, Ireby, 67, Mr. G. Turner.—At Wasdale-head, Mr. Fletcher.—At Lockerby, Mr. M. Rae.

YORKSHIRE.

A bill is pending in the House of Commons for regulating the elections of representatives for this county. It is intended that two members should be chosen by the West Riding, and two by the North and East Ridings. This arrangement appears unexceptionable, though meetings have been held in the county to petition against it. We wish all the large and populous counties were divided in like manner, and members assigned them from the rotten boroughs.

A petition, by the inhabitants of Hull and neighbourhood, has lately been forwarded to the House of Commons on agricultural distress. They stated that relief could not be afforded without an effectual

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effectual and sweeping reduction of taxation.

Married.] Mr. Boith, to Miss Thompson; Mr. W. Kay, to Miss Atkinson; Mr. J. Furness, to Miss H. Taft; Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Wood: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Baraclough, of Leeds, to Miss J. A. Hawkins, of Howden.—Mr. E. Joy, of Leeds, to Miss R. Walker, of Mear Clough Mills, Halifax.—Mr. B. N. Tute, of Wakefield, to Miss E. Woodhouse, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Carr, to Miss H. Barker, both of Halifax.—Mr. W. Potter, to Miss Beckwith, both of Scarborough.—Mr. J. Ridsdale, of Wakefield, to Miss E. Heaton, of Leeds.—Mr. G. Harrison, to Miss S. Taylor, both of Barnsley.—Mr. J. Crowther, of Elland, to Mrs. Court, of York.—Mr. E. Noble, of Bingley, to Miss M. A. Hulbert, of Vicarage.—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss E. Walker, both of Clayton.—The Rev. W. Lees, of Dogle-lane, to Miss M. Wilson, of Sheffield.

Died.] At York, 57, Mr. S. Green.—55, Mr. J. Fawcett, much respected.

At Leeds, 61, Mrs. E. Goodall.—Mr. J. Bower.—Mrs. Kendall.—Mrs. E. Burrell.—Mrs. Dobson.—65, Mr. R. Mathers.—Mrs. Walker.

At Sheffield, in Angel-street, 67, Robt. Turner, esq.

At Halifax, Mrs. Haisty.—Mr. J. Wood.—86, Mrs. Whitehead.—Mrs. A. Richardson.

At Pontefract, 67, Mr. W. Thompson, suddenly.

At Bradford, Miss Ward.

At Selby, Mrs. M. Dickinson.

At Hopwood-hall, 83, Robt. Alexander, esq.—At Hooton Paguell, 77, St. Andrew Warde, esq.—At Milshaw, Mrs. S. Walker.—At Addingham, Mrs. Dean.—At Micklefield, 91, Mrs. A. Scholefield.—At Hillend, near Barnsley, 103, *Mrs. Waterhouse.*—At Obley, 56, Miss E. Dinsdale.—67, Mrs. E. Brook.

LANCASHIRE.

A most important constitutional question underwent five days' hearing before a *Lancashire* jury at the last assizes. It was a trial for an assault committed on Mr. Redford by the Manchester Yeomanry in the ever-memorable tragedy of the 16th of August, 1819. We lament that this momentous subject was not set at rest by a trial in another county; for the wrong must be atoned for, and time will add heavy compound interest to the satisfaction that is due to outraged humanity, and to the common sense of mankind. It is said, that where there is a wrong there is a remedy; but this case has hitherto baffled justice, the magistrates shielding themselves behind their assumed sound discretion, and the yeomanry behind the orders of the magistrates. That the meeting was as lawful as its purpose was truly constitutional is evident from the necessity which existed for subsequently passing the six acts. Patience is sometimes as necessary as action; and in this case we seem doomed to wait, but not we hope till this generation has passed away. Mr. Redford lost his cause, but we understand the subject will be further discussed in other courts. The cause is in the able hands of Mr. R. Hayward; and Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Evans greatly distinguished themselves by their eloquent appeals in favour of the rights of the people.

A petition from Liverpool has lately been presented to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the odious salt-tax.

Married.] Mr. T. Barrett, to Miss A. Hamer; Mr. H. Jackson, to Miss R. Davies; Mr. W. Bradley, to Miss E. Radcliffe: all of Manchester.—Mr. T. Walley, of Manchester, to Miss Lees, of Blakeley.—Mr. S. Morrell, of Manchester, to Miss M. H. Wright, of Leeds.—Mr. E. P. Varley, of Manchester, to Miss M. Green, of Ainderby-hall.—Mr. G. Boardman, to Miss S. Walsh, both of Chorlton-row.—Mr. S. Leresche, of Manchester, to Miss J. Sunderland, of Leeds.—Mr. M. Foster, of Seel-street, to Mrs. K. Blew; Mr. J. Udney, of Oldhall-street, to Mrs. Smyth, of Edge-hill; Mr. J. Cross, to Miss E. Banks, of Berry-street; Mr. W. Clarkson, to Miss M. Griffiths: all of Liverpool.—Richard Tetley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Sarah Wilkinson, of Hyneing Cottage, Westmoreland.

Died.] At Manchester, in Water-street, Miss Edgar, much lamented.—79, Mr. M. Lofthouse, greatly respected.—34, Mr. Josh. Kay, much lamented.—50, Mr. J. Smith, deservedly respected.

At Salford, 56, Mr. T. Best, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, in St. Ann's-street, Mrs. H. Dickenson.—Miss Reed.—In Sir Thomas's Buildings, 35, Mrs. M. Tunstall.—In Great Crosshall-street, 50, Mr. E. Buxton.—In Parliament-street, Mrs. M. Dixon.—22, Mr. T. Rutherford, of Glasgow.—57, Mr. W. Melling.—25, Miss M. Berry.

At Ormskirk, 41, Mr. W. Rymer.

At Broughton, Mrs. A. Fallows.—At Worlden-hall, 69, Mr. Sumner.

CHESHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons was lately agreed upon at Stockport, for better treatment and liberation of Mr. Hunt from Ilchester gaol.

Married.] Mr. Green, of Chester, to Miss Harrison, of Waverton.—Mr. J. Davenport, of Nantwich, to Miss F. Whitehead, of Manchester.—Mr. Jas. Bulmer, of Wotten-hall, to Miss M. Blackburn, of Over.—Mr. Dodgson, of Winsford, to Miss Sefton, of Over.

Died.] At Chester, 70, Mrs. Salmon.—In Handbridge, 58, Mrs. Griffith, much respected

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respected and lamented.—89, Mr. P. Williams, late of Eastgate-street.

At Nantwich, 73, the Rev. Robert Smith.

At Dorfold, 80, Henry Tomkinson, esq.—At Tattenhall, 75, Thomas Orton, esq.—At Hoole-hall, 56, Mrs. E. Grindley, greatly esteemed and regretted.—At Edgley, 48, Mrs. Hyde.

DERBYSHIRE.

The Farmers' Club at Chesterfield lately resolved to send a deputation of two or three of its members to London to wait upon their county representatives in Parliament, and personally to implore their activity and attention to the agricultural interest in the debates in Parliament upon the Agricultural Report.

Married.] Mr. C. Johnson, to Miss J. Stubbs, of Sadler-gate; Mr. H. Flower, to Miss Bridgett: all of Derby.—Mr. T. Brearley, of Derby, to Miss M. Thacker, of Ticknall.—At Ashborne, Mr. H. Feron, to Miss M. Wright.—Mr. C. Howard, to Miss S. Aston, both of Ashborne.

Died.] At Derby, 46, Mrs. M. Brassington.—In Bridge-gate, 35, Mr. Redman, much respected.

The Rev. G. Boysley, 68, A. M. vicar of Chesterfield.

At Bradby Park, 86, Mr. G. Richardson, greatly respected.—At Stanton-by-Dale, 67, Mr. Posnett, justly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Newball, to Miss J. Ayre; Mr. R. Hobson, to Miss J. Sollery; Mr. L. Millington, to Miss M. Rothera: all of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Millington, of Nottingham, to Miss Tudsbury, of Edwinstowe.—Mr. J. Sansom, of Clumber-street, Nottingham, to Miss F. Morris, of Clifton.—At Newark, Mr. G. Gray, of Bingham, to Miss H. Bradley.—At Snenton, Mr. J. Blundell, to Miss M. Cooper; Mr. C. Greasley, to Miss M. Stevenson.

Died.] At Nottingham, in St. James's-street, 56, Mr. J. Nelson, greatly regretted.—47, Mrs. E. Lacy.—74, Mrs. Beardsley.—In Rose-yard, Mount-street, 30, Mr. J. Marriot.

At Newark, 59, Mr. W. Weston.—52, Mr. R. Clark.

At Mansfield, 73, Mrs. H. Ellis, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Calverton, 81, Mr. Jos. Morley.—At Arnold, 26, Mr. C. Wood, greatly lamented.—At East Bridgford, 86, Mr. J. Heath.—At Flawborough, 59, Mrs. E. Bland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting of this county was held on the 29th ult. when Sir R. Heron moved a petition to the House of Commons, praying a reduction of taxation, a diminution of enormous establishments, and every possible measure of retrenchment. C. Allix, esq. and E. F. Bromhead, esq. particularly urged the reduction of rent by landlords.

Married.] Mr. C. Reesby, of Stamford, to Mrs. Randall, late of Stocken-hall.—Mr. S. Tooley, to Miss S. Mayfield, both of Boston.—Mr. R. J. Briggs, to Miss M. Skifham, of Boston.—Thomas Gee, esq. of Boston, to Miss Anne Leman, of Brampton-hall.

Died.] Mrs. Eleanor Gordon, sister to Sir Jenison Gordon, bart. of Haverholm Priory.—At Tothill, 75, Mrs. Taylor.

At Buckden, 82, J. Hodgson, esq. M. A. commissary of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon. He had filled the office of secretary to the Bishop of Lincoln for more than fifty years, during the incumbency of Dr. Green, Dr. Thurlow, and lastly of Dr. Tomline, now Bishop of Winchester.

At Boston, 73, Mr. J. Harliss.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A petition by the agriculturists of Leicestershire was lately agreed to and forwarded to the House of Commons, praying for relief. Among other observations the petitioners said, "Your petitioners beg to represent to your Honourable House, that this depression in prices makes it utterly impossible for them to support the burthens of the country, unless your Honourable House exerts itself with the utmost vigour to reduce the present enormous public expenditure as low as possible, and to lighten those burthens as much as possible; from a thorough conviction that the country is in a state which requires the most energetic measures to save it from fatal consequences."

The hosiers and manufacturers of Leicester, at a public meeting, have agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill now in progress for repealing those important statutes of the 11th Edw. III. and 4th of Edw. IV. which created, and have for so many centuries protected the woollen manufacturers of this country. The ministers seem to resort to expedients upon expedients, for the purpose of preserving the system of enormous expenditure; and, having been so successful in their operations on the landed interests, they seem to be now proceeding in a similar course relative to the manufacturers. The Leicester petition is at once sensible, well-drawn, and well-timed.

Married.] Mr. T. Stokes, to Miss Joyce; Mr. J. Craythorn, of the High-street, to Miss M. Able, of the Northgate-street; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss Findley: all of Leicester.—Mr. Gamble, of King-street, Leicester, to Miss Bennett, of Syston.—Mr. T. Black, of Ashby Folville, to Miss M. A. Brown, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Mrs. Goodrich, both of Great Wigston.

Died.] At Leicester, 63, Mr. Stanhope.

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—Mr. Wheatly.—In the London-road, 70, Mrs. Lee.

At Loughborough, Miss King.—47, Mr. Blunt.—74, Mrs. Palmer.

At Uppingham, 75, Mrs. Wade, sen.

At Pickwell Lodge, 76, Mr. J. Alliott, suddenly.—At the Halfway-house Rothley, 85, Mr. Bywater.—At Walton, 76, Mrs. Moore, much lamented.—At Wing, 22, Mrs. Baines.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Phillips, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Benedicta Wedgwood, of Over-House Burslem.—Mr. J. Knight, to Miss Johnson, both of Tamworth.—Mr. R. Grant, of Newport, to Miss M. Allen, of Droitwich.—Mr. J. Critchley, to Miss D. Critchley, both of Dunston.—Mr. W. T. Cobley, to Miss R. Foster, of Aston.

Lieutenant J. Kenderdine, R.N. of Stafford, to Miss Ball, of London.—Mr. W. Bowen, to Miss S. Howell, both of Bilston.

At Penkridge, Mr. J. S. Bennett, to Miss A. Webb.—Mr. G. Woolfe, to Miss Prince, both of Ipstones.—Mr. J. Turner, of Beffcote, to Miss S. James, of Coton.

Died.] At Longdon Cottage, Eleanor, wife of Thomas Webb, esq.—At Stanton, W. Nadin, esq.

At Wolverhampton, in Salop-street, 55, Mr. J. Hadley.—On High Green, 24, Mr. R. Jones.—Mr. T. Bevan.

At Eccleshall, Mrs. Bradlum, widow of Mr. F. B. deservedly lamented.

At Uttoxeter, 72, Mr. C. Turner.—Mrs. Richards.—60, Mrs. M. Mace.

At Leek, Mr. J. Keates, deservedly regretted.—71, Mrs. A. Lees.—44, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Samuel L. esq.

At Bradnop, 78, Mrs. E. Deavill.—At Cleyton, 49, Mrs. A. Poole.—At Old Underhill, Bushbury, 71, Mr. T. Eaton.—At Hopton, 87, Mr. J. Hill, highly and deservedly respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerously signed petition was lately forwarded to the House of Commons from Warwick, for meliorated treatment and freedom of Mr. Hunt.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Davenport, of Welford, to Miss Caroline Johnson, of Birmingham.—The Rev. H. Moore, of Tachbrook, to Miss Rebecca Harriet Huntington.

Died.] At Warwick, Mr. Radford, of Leamington, suddenly.

At Birmingham, M. P. Wyon, a respectable artist.—At Birmingham-heath, 55, Miss Hammond.—In Bull-street, Mr. Graham.—73, Mr. George Lee.—66, Mrs. S. Backhouse.—In Ball-street, Mr. J. Sharpe.—In Hurst-street, 70, Mr. J. Wilson.—63, Mr. J. Hewett, late of London.—In Lancaster-street, 65, Mrs. Mary Harper, deservedly respected and lamented.—In Cheapside, 49, Mrs. M. Burr.—In Park-street, 65, Mr. T. Whorwood, formerly of Bull-street.—At Ashted, 55, Mr. W. Johns.—34, Mr. T. C. Meeson.—At Smethwick, 27, Mr. J. Rudge.

At Alton-hall, John Seymour, esq. major of the first battalion of the Warwickshire local militia.—The Rev. Charles Wakeman, a prebendary of Litchfield and Coventry, and rector of Wickemby.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Owen, of High-street, to Miss Butler, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. R. Jones, of College-hill, Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Wigley, of Longden.—John Burke Ricketts, esq. of Ashford-hall, to Miss J. Parker, of Portland-place, London.—Mr. Davies, of Church-Stretton, to Miss S. Haynes, of Ludlow.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss S. Wyke, of Broseley.—Mrs. Sayer.—Miss Dadley.—In the Abbey Foregate, 97, Mrs. Podmore.

At Whitchurch, 72, Mr. Thomas Tilsley.—Mrs. A. Beddow.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Page, suddenly.

At Oswestry, Mr. William Roberts.

At Merrington, 70, Mr. R. Morris.—At Burford-house, 19, Miss Rushout.—At Weston Cotton, 37, Mr. R. Hayward.—At Hope Bowdler, Mrs. Marsh, wife of the Rev. G. W. M. rector.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Pace, to Miss Mary Darke, both of Worcester, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. A. Foster, of Ledbury, to Miss R. Pure, of Worcester, both of the Society of Friends.—The Rev. E. Woodyatt, of Worcester, to Miss L. G. M. Gresley, of Drakelow.—Mr. Higgs, of Little Barnsley, to Miss E. Gibbs, of Ashley.—Charles Seale, esq. of Linkend-house, to Miss Edith Newman, of Lassington-Court.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss M. Crane.—Frances, wife of Charles Gabb, esq. of the Tything.—78, Mr. T. Wells.—John Little, esq. a justice of the peace for the counties of Worcester and Hereford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford assizes there were forty-one prisoners for trial: ten were capitally convicted; one sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, and two for seven years; the remainder were to have minor punishment, or were acquitted.

Married.] The Rev. G. W. Curtis, of Leominster, to Caroline Georgiana, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Perkins.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss E. Thomas, late of Ludlow.—At Hereford, Mr. Charles Newett.—At Leominster, 33, Mr. T. Heath.—At Orlton, 52, Miss S. Lowe.—At Kingsland, 67, Edward Robson Ward, esq. deservedly respected.—At Bollitree Castle, Sarah, wife of William Palmer, esq.—At Llanarvon, 49, Mr. W. Williams.

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At Allensmore, near Hereford, 120, *T. Gilbert.*

At Longworth, 72, Robert Phillips, esq. Mr. Phillips was called to the bar in early life. In the year 1784 he was unanimously chosen to represent the city of Hereford in Parliament, but relinquished the situation soon afterwards, when his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Walwyn, was elected. On the death of James Poole, esq. in 1801, Mr. Phillips was appointed Recorder of Hereford, and ably and honourably performed the duties of that office as long as he lived.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the late Gloucester assizes, there were ninety-two prisoners for trial: two were sentenced to death, five for seven years' transportation, and the remainder to minor punishments.

A petition from Monmouth was lately presented to the House of Commons, praying for reform: some disrespectful objections were made to it by Lord G. Somerset, the county member. In consequence, a meeting of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Monmouth took place; when several strong resolutions, declaratory of surprise and indignation felt on account of the part reported to have been taken by him, were unanimously agreed to; and a spirited and manly remonstrance, signed by a great majority of the resident burgesses, was presented to him at Monmouth, at the time of the assize, when upon the grand jury.

Married.] Mr. W. Dyke, to Miss M. Date; Mr. J. Smith, of Picton-street, to Miss E. Clark, of Union-street; Mr. J. Brooks, to Miss E. Bees; Mr. C. Stock, to Miss M. Line: all of Bristol.—Mr. J. Howell, of Bristol, to Miss M. Newton, of Bath.—Mr. W. Boulton, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. Boyce, of Barnwood.—Richard Baker, esq. of Llanvihangel Court, to Miss A. Blunt, of Dinham Vale.—Mr. J. Thacker, of Churchdown, to Miss M. A. Matthews, of Cheltenham.—Mr. G. Cadogan, of Awre, to Miss C. Brown.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Middleton, widow of Mr. Alderman M. deservedly lamented.—At Bristol, Mr. F. Suple, much respected.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Fox.—In Old Market-street, Mr. S. Britton.—In Dowry-parade, the Hotwells, 84, Mrs. Montague.—In Trinity-street, 24, Miss Emma Dennis.

At Cheltenham, 48, Richard Bayzard, esq.—Mr. Joseph Watts.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Goodere, of the Society of Friends.

At Dursley, 74, Mr. J. Cam.—Mrs. M. Blackwell.—At Littleworth, 59, Mrs. O. Burgess.—At Colford, 64, Mr. W. Pearce.—At Rye-house, Tidenham, Mr. T. Willett.

At Monmouth, 83, Mrs. A. Thurston, of Over Monmow.—Mrs. Embry, suddenly.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Grant, sen. to Mrs. Cooper; Mr. Scott, to Miss Bell; Mr. R. Juggens, to Miss E. A. Coles: all of Oxford.—Mr. Grimmett, to Miss Foster, of St. Aldate's, Oxford.—Mr. J. Earley, to Miss A. Townsend; Mr. Jones, to Miss Fowler: all of Witney.—Mr. J. Webb, of Alcester, to Miss Sophia Emma Hitchcox, of Broughton.—Mr. R. Phillips, to Miss M. A. Baskett, of Charlbury.

Died.] At Oxford, 68, Mr. W. Fell.—89, Mr. R. Weston, a member of the Corporation.—62, Mr. Godfrey.—At Rosehill, 31, Miss M. A. Heartly, highly esteemed and regretted.—In St. Ebbe's, 76, Mrs. E. Higgins.—In St. Mary Magdalen's, 83, Mr. T. Milbourne, respected.

At Chipping Norton, 78, Mrs. Frances Bedford, much and deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Ensham-hall, 73, Col. Patrick Hay, of the East-India Company's service.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKS.

At the assizes for Buckinghamshire, twenty-two prisoners received sentence of death; two, only, were left for execution. Two were ordered to be transported for seven years; eleven to be imprisoned for various periods, and the rest acquitted.

A petition to Parliament for a free trade in beer, numerously signed by the landowners in the vicinity of Maidenhead, has lately been presented to the House of Commons.—A similar petition was presented from Reading.

Married.] Mr. R. G. Barton, to Miss J. Emlyn, of Windsor.—Mr. W. Adams, to Miss C. Child, both of Amersham.—Mr. J. D. Ayers, to Miss S. Cripps, both of Newport Pagnel.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Ivatts.—74, Mr. J. Fell.—86, Mrs. Toms.

At Windsor, 63, Mr. J. Spencer.—48, Mr. A. Leggatt.

At Wooburn, 46, Mrs. E. Pegg, greatly regretted.—At Long Crendon, Mr. Wainwright.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the 19th, a numerous and most respectable meeting took place of the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of this county, the High Sheriff in the chair; when the Duke of Bedford, after a most able and eloquent speech, moved a resolution, to petition the House of Commons for parliamentary reform, as the only effectual remedy of the grievances of the country. It was passed with only one dissenting voice, that of a clergyman, who afterwards qualified his dissent. If the distresses of the landed interest thus compel them to investigate the true cause, and become friends to reform, *en masse*, a good will, in this case, as in many others, come out of evil. The Duke of Bedford liberally declared, that the happiest day of his life would be that which should confer

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confer the right of voting on all persons paying scott and lot in his own close borough of Tavistock. Such are the virtues, hereditary, in the house of Russell.

A petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the hundred of Norman Cross, in Bedfordshire, praying a reduction of the high existing taxation, as the only effectual remedy for agricultural distress, was lately agreed to and presented to the House of Commons.

Married.] Mr. A. Mann, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss Reed, of Tebworth.—Mr. Gossett, of Waterbeach, to Miss E. Fiske, of Dry Drayton.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. A. Davies.—At Bedford, John Cooch, esq.—At an advanced age, Mr. Liburne.—At Tring, Mr. G. Willis.—At Long Marston, 80, Mrs. S. Collier.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Lamb, A.M. to Miss A. Hutchinson, of Cranford.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss M. D. Howes.—J. Hall, esq. banker.

At Bagbroke-rectory, H. B. Harrison, B.A.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the nobility, freeholders, &c. of the county of Cambridge, was lately held at Cambridge, to petition Parliament for reform and relief of the agricultural distress. J. D. Merest, esq. moved the resolutions and petition to the Commons: it declared it to be the deliberate conviction of the meeting, that the main cause of the present calamitous state of things is exorbitant taxation; that the recorded votes of the Commons prove no unity of feeling or sentiment subsists between the people and their representatives; and that therefore the petitioners hope the House will, before it be too late, institute a thorough and effectual reform in the representation of the people.—The petition was supported by the Duke of Bedford and others, and adopted.

A county meeting, for a similar purpose, was held also at Huntingdon, when a petition was carried unanimously.

Married.] Mr. J. Hardy, of Wisbech, to Miss M. A. Wool, of Upwell.—Mr. T. Beeby, to Miss Stafford; both of March.

Died.] At Cambridge, 29, Mr. W. T. Cory, suddenly.—74, Mrs. M. Wallis.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Coote.—Mr. R. Ward.

At St. Ives, Miss J. Paul.—At Willingham, 42, Mr. J. Huckle.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk assises three prisoners were capitally convicted of arson, two of them, for having been accessary to setting fire to three hay-stacks at Diss, were left for execution. Seventeen were convicted of riot and breaking thrashing-machines, &c. and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from eighteen to nine months.—Benj. Neale and William Hardiment were indicted for the murder of Mr. Robert Baker, late of Wells, on October 11th, 1817. Hardiment was found guilty, but protested his innocence. He was executed.

There have been lately no less than five meetings of the land-owners and occupiers of different Hundreds in this county, to consider the overpowering subject of the agricultural distress: petitions to the House of Commons were agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. W. Cordell, to Miss S. Dowe.—Mr. S. Coleman, to Miss R. C. Wright: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Watson, of Norwich, to Miss R. Wormack, of East Somerton.—Mr. Artis, to Miss Bexfield, both of Yarmouth.—Thomas Fulcher, esq. of Lynn, to Miss S. Fiske, of Snettertonhall.—W. Bellairs, esq. of Temple Druid, Pembrokeshire, to Miss Cassandra Hooke, of Mulbarton Lodge.—Mr. T. Boulter, of Burgh, to Miss M. Roper, of Thurgarton.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Felstead.—In All Saints, 70, Mr. J. Dobson, greatly regretted.—65, Mrs. Tubby, much respected.—In St. Augustine's, 78, Mr. John Whitley.—43, Miss Woolsey.—In St. George's, at an advanced age, Mr. Coulson.—Mrs. Keymer.

At Yarmouth, 68, Mrs. M. Briggs.—24, Mr. W. Coxen.—69, Mrs. Brumming.—46, Mrs. M. Paynter.

At Lynn, 76, Mr. F. Johnson.—46, Mrs. A. Legge.

At Martin Rainham, 61, the Rev. Geo. Boldero, respected and lamented.—89, the Rev. Anthony Barwick, vicar of Neateshead and Horning: these livings were presented to him in 1767 by Bishop Yonge.—At Aylsham, 75, Mr. E. Scottow.—53, Mr. W. Doughty.

SUFFOLK.

This and the preceding county have lately been scenes of extensive tumults among the farming labourers, and numerous farm-yards have been wilfully set on fire in many parts of them.

On the 24th ult. the friends of parliamentary reform, resident in this county, lately assembled together at Bungay. Several eloquent and argumentative speeches, adducing cause for the effect of overwhelming parliamentary majorities, were delivered. Taxation was viewed as the principal onus upon the people.

A numerous body of landowners and agriculturists of the county lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief. They expressed their opinion, that the cheaper all articles were, the better for the community; to this end they prayed for a diminution of taxation, which in their opinion was absolutely necessary, in order to afford to agriculture effectual relief.

Married.] Mr. H. Christopherson, of Ipswich,

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Ipswich, to Miss H. Wallis, of Colchester.—Mr. B. Backhouse, to Mrs. M. A. Prentice, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. B. Smith, to Mrs. E. Clarke, of Sudbury.—Charles Brown, esq. of Islington, to Miss S. Primrose, of Southwold.—Mr. Mathew, to Miss H. Eade, both of Cotton.—Mr. Peck, of Dagworth, to Miss Mathew, of Cotton.—Mr. W. Ray, of Fannington Green, to Miss Gooch, of Brundish-hall.

Died.] At Ipswich, 76, Mrs. Ranson.—60, Mrs. R. Bennett.—53, Mr. J. Parker.

At Bury, 33, Mrs. A. S. Rallings.

At Southwold, 86, Mr. S. Hunton, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stowmarket, Mr. J. Ward, suddenly.

At Brandon, 25, Mr. R. Mortlock.

At Saxted, 62, Mr. E. Mayes.—At Cretingham, 24, Mr. T. R. Ludbrook:—23, Mr. G. Ludbrook, esteemed and greatly lamented.—At Wenhaston, 84, Mrs. E. Andrews.—At Ixworth, 68, Mrs. Reed, late of Palgrave.—At Dareham, 63, Mr. J. Pope.

ESSEX.

Married.] William Dyer, esq. of Little Ilford, to Miss Mary Ramsbottom.—Mr. C. Hall, of Harlow, to Mrs. W. Wright, of Romford.—Mr. Trollop, of Halsted, to Miss M. Canning, of Elsenton.—Mr. S. Hutchinson, to Miss E. Plumbe, both of Colchester.—Mr. H. Guy, to Miss J. Clark, both of Chelmsford.—Mr. T. Wrackhill, of Burnham, to Miss S. Scott, of Chelmsford.—John Osborn, esq. of Witham, to Mrs. C. Dowsing, of Colchester.—Mr. H. Christopherson, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Wallis, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss Hatt, both of Great Oakley.—Mr. Geo. Thorn, of Great Baddow, to Miss H. Choat, of Ipswich, both of the Society of Friends.—The Rev. T. Harrison, of Denne-hill, to Miss E. Branfell, of Upminster-hall.—Mr. W. Baker, of Ford-street Mills, to Miss Maria Nunn, of Maldon.

Died.] At Colchester, 41, Miss Round, of Birch-hall.—Miss Willis.—25, Mrs. J. Hedge, of Ipswich.

At Billericay, 72, Mrs. Mary Blencowe.—At Clayberry-hall, Mrs. W. C. Hatch.—At Great Baddow, Mrs. Belcher.—At Aldham-hall, Mr. T. Lay.—At Finchingfield, 23, Miss A. Westerman.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Maria Tilney, one of the Society of Friends.—53, Mr. J. Merrit.—Miss E. A. Williams.

At Harwich, Mrs. Cottingham.

At Maldon, Mr. W. Hayward.

At Saffron Walden, Miss Collin, highly and deservedly esteemed.

At Braintree, 58, Mr. J. Dixon.—At Dover-court, Mrs. Cole.—At Woodham Walter, Miss C. Kemp.—At Mountnessing Grange, 49, Mrs. Martha Thorogood.—At Moreton, the Rev. W. Wilson, B.D.—At Leeden, Mr. Wood.—At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. King.

KENT.

Want of employment has been generally felt, and the feeling manifested by several illegal acts in various parts of this country against machinery by the farming labourers within the month. Seventeen recently applied to the parish of Stockbury for relief: there being no employment, they were actually set upon playing at marbles. In this unmanly pastime they were as actually superintended by order of the overseers of the parish.

Married.] Mr. R. Boyle, to Miss A. Tookey.—Mr. T. Wright, to Miss E. Warren: all of Canterbury.—Geo. Frend, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss A. Tomson, of Ramsgate.—Mr. W. Pearson, of Sittingbourne, to Miss M. Powis, of Canterbury.—Mr. L. Histed, of Faversham, to Miss Wilmshurst, of Canterbury.—Mr. C. Portage, of Rochester, to Mrs. A. Mannich, of Strood.—At Rochester, Mr. H. Clarke, to Mrs. Patch.—Mr. W. Court, of Faversham, to Miss E. Redman, of Oare.—Mr. J. Bourne, to Miss H. Brean, both of Stockbury.—Mr. Bented, of Alcomb, to Miss E. Strong, of Ramsgate.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Castle-street, 43, Mr. W. H. Flood.—In St. George's-street, 33, Lieut. J. Elwyn, of the 31st regt.—In St. Peter's-street, 42, Mrs. Stickalls.

At Ramsgate, Mr. E. Daniel, jun.

At Margate, 73, William Woodman, esq.

At Maidstone, 84, Mrs. Jeffery, much esteemed.

At Faversham, 84, B. Baker, esq.

At Gillingham, 83, the Rev. H. Radcliffe, D.D. archdeacon of Canterbury, &c.—At Bearsted, 55, Mrs. S. Kidney.—At Branbridges, Mr. W. Walton.—At Fordwich, 60, Mrs. Morgan.—At Biddenden, 87, Mrs. S. Button.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Orton, of Chichester, to Miss Crawford, of London.—Mr. S. J. Hankée, of Chichester, to Miss E. Johnson, of Salisbury.—Mr. R. Grover, to Miss S. Clements, of West-street.—Mr. Haggett, to Miss Godwin, of Charles-street: all of Brighton.—Mr. Moseley, to Mrs. Skeel, of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 24, Mrs. Eldridge.—102, *Mr. William Brewer*,—In the East Pallant, aged 84, Mr. Harry Smith, well known by the appellation of "The 'Squire." He was a complete sportsman of the Old School—skilful in the use of the cross and long bows, and at all athletic exercises—an adept at the single-stick and quarter-staff, which last he would, 'till lately, turn with astonishing celerity. A well-known fact of his prowess in the last-named exercise we subjoin:—In 1779, a serjeant of Elliott's Light-Horse being

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being then at Chichester, and who was reputed one of the best swordsmen of the day, challenged his sword against "the 'Squire's" staff, to draw the first blood: many are living who saw the encounter; when, at the expiration of four minutes, "the 'Squire" gave his adversary the end of his staff in the forehead, which laid him flat on his back, and gained the victory. The staff, which is seven feet ten inches in length, is now preserved, and has thirteen cuts of the sword in it.

At Brighton, in St. James's-street, Mr. Mower.—In Grenville-place, Mrs. Winton, greatly regretted.—On the Grand Parade, 83, John Tombs, esq.—Mrs. Corpe, greatly lamented.—In St. James's-street, Miss Hunt.—In Richmond-place, 77, Mrs. Phebe Randall, relict of Capt. R.; she was universally respected.

At Arundel, Mr. L. Hammond.

At Shoreham, 84, Mrs. Foster.—Mrs. Paul.

At Groves Farm, Merston, 23, Mr. W. Lawrence.—At Swanburgh, 48, Mr. J. V. Tourle.—At Clinton-house, Mr. Brook.

HAMPSHIRE.

A telegraph communication between London and Portsmouth has lately been agreed upon.

Married.] Mr. H. Adams, jun. to Miss Chandler, both of Southampton.—Mr. R. Young, of Southampton, to Mrs. H. Dowbiggen, of Hill.—Mr. G. Hetherington, of Southampton, to Miss E. Drew.—Mr. J. Godsell, of Winchester, to Miss L. Wise, of Horndean.—Chas. C. Parks, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss F. S. Archer, of Lymington.—George Mackrell, esq. of Romsey, to Miss M. Loader, of Stapleford.—Mr. H. J. N. Parker, of Romsey, to Miss E. Stride, of Redbridge.

Died.] At Southampton, 21, Frances, daughter of Admiral Montague.—Mr. J. Haulson.—Mrs. Sutton, regretted.

At Winchester, the Rev. Carew Gauntlett.—In Cannon-street, 68, Mr. J. Warren.—In the High-street, 68, Mr. Budd.—Mrs. Smith, suddenly.

At Portsmouth, 43, Mr. J. E. Williams, of the Victualling Department.—68, Mrs. Diddams, wife of N. D. esq. of the Dock Yard.

At Portsea, in King-street, 35, Ann, wife of Capt. W. Baynes, R.N.

At Gosport, 45, Mrs. J. Battershell.—58, Mr. J. White, one of the burgesses.

The Rev. J. Burton Watkin, rector of Crux Easton.—At Milford, Capt. Edmund Heywood, R.N.—At Alresford, Mr. R. Waight.—At North Warnborough, 100, *Mrs. Duggett.*

WILTSHIRE.

As one proof of the lamentable depression general among the farmers, a late Bath herald states, that the stock of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury, who entered upon his farm about four years since, with a property to the amount of 7000*l.* was lately distrained for rent!

Married.] Mr. Smith, to Miss N. Cundall.—Mr. G. Jilbett, to Miss Moor.—Mr. J. Sweet, to Miss E. Cundall: all of Trowbridge.—Mr. W. B. Baily, to Miss Mundy, both of Chippenham.—Mr. Phillips, to Miss Wychell, of Devizes.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Large.

At Marlborough, 84, Mrs. Harris, widow of John H. esq. of the Priory.—Mr. J. Hooper.—Mrs. Forty.

At Mere, 32, the Rev. R. W. Howell.—At West Yatton, 72, Mr. J. Bowsher, suddenly.—At Stert, 87, Mr. J. Gidding.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somerset assizes, thirty-three prisoners were sentenced to suffer death, two to be transported for fourteen years, and twenty-five for seven years. Five were left for execution.

A Somersetshire Constitutional Club has recently been formed: its leading design is to effect a thorough reform in parliament; to check the overwhelming and pernicious influence exercised by the ministers of the crown; to restore a full, free, and fair representation of the people, by counteracting the unprincipled acts of a borough-mongering faction on the one hand, and of an aristocratic oligarchy on the other. The association held its first public meeting within the month, when a numerous and respectable assemblage of magistrates, gentry, and yeomen, enrolled their names as members.

Married.] Mr. W. Butcher, to Miss H. Cross, of Pulteney-street.—Edward Sandford, esq. to Miss M. A. Masters.—Mr. J. Davis, to Miss C. Hulance: all of Bath.—Mr. R. Marsh, of North Petherton, to Miss A. Rudge, of Bath.—At Walcot-church, Andrew Rutherfurd, esq. to Miss S. F. Stewart, of Fort Stewart, county of Donegal.—The Rev. F. C. Johnson, of Wells, to Miss E. F. Brooke, of Combegrove.—Mr. Hamlyn, to Miss Solomon, both of Bridgwater.—Mr. H. Carpenter, of Beckington, to Mrs. S. Newbery, of Froxfield.

Died.] At Bath, in Horse-street, Mrs. S. Byett, regretted.—In Abingdon-buildings, Mr. Joiner, deservedly respected.—In New Bond-street, Mr. J. Savage.—Jane, widow of John Pinney, esq. of Somerton Eale.—In Prospect-place, 95, Mr. Wingrove.——Besant, esq. greatly lamented.—In Belvedere, Mrs. Catharine Robertson.—Miss Annette Loder.

At Frome, Mrs. H. Gregory.

At Weston, Miss M. Gibbs.—At Somerton, Mr. Shew, suddenly.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. V. Selwood, to Miss G. Carpenter,

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G. Carpenter, both of Bridport.—Mr. J. Sandford, of Bridport, to Miss A. J. Vavasour, of Exeter.

Died.] At Dorchester, 30, William Cholmondeley, esq.

At Poole, Mrs. A. J. Shennan, regretted.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Mullet.

At Hilton, 24, Miss S. Fookes, much esteemed and lamented.—At Redlynch, Mr. H. Browne, respected.—At Wimbourne, Mr. R. Druett, greatly regretted.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Eastcott, of Exeter, to Miss Bayntun, of Bath.—Mr. W. Furneaux, to Miss Blatchford, both of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Good, to Miss E. Sinclair, both of Stoke.—At Tavistock, Mr. Briant, to Miss S. Bennett, of Dartmouth.—Mr. T. Goodser, of Scarborough, to Mrs. T. Tilman, of Exmouth.—T. M. Charter, esq. to Miss E. Metford, of Flookhouse, Topsham.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Beazley.—At Haven Banks, 82, Mr. T. Gray, a respectable artist and surveyor, justly regretted.—On St. David's-hill, 56, Mrs. E. Tremblett.—Mr. Knapman.

At Plymouth, in George-street, Mrs. M. Gledstanes.—In Morice-town, 53, Mrs. Dake.—At Dock-wall, 34, Mr. Vawish.—In George-street, 71, Mrs. Wrayford.—In Mill-street, Mrs. Stanbury.

At Ferrum-hill, Tavistock, Mr. W. Gill, lamented.—At Chudleigh, Mrs. Garrett, generally lamented.

CORNWALL.

A county meeting lately took place at Bodmin; David Howell, esq. high sheriff, in the chair. J. P. Peters, esq. moved a series of resolutions declaratory of the suffering state of the agriculturists, as chiefly owing to "a lavish profusion in the expenditure of government, in opposition to the recorded wishes and repeated petitions of a suffering people;" and that the defective state of the representation in the House of Commons is the primary source of all the calamities and grievances under which the country generally, and the agricultural part of the population in particular, are now suffering. Mr. George Simmons, of St. Erme, seconded the resolutions; and the Rev. Mr. Walker and Mr. J. C. Rashleigh ably supported them. A petition, founded thereon, was then adopted unanimously.

Married.] J. H. Edwards, esq. of Redrath, to Mrs. Wilson, widow of Lieut. W. R.N.—Mr. Shephard, to Mrs. Stephens, both of Launceston.—Mr. W. Jegoe, of Trefreese, in St. Minver, to Miss R. Cleave, of Trelill.

Died.] At Penzance, 22, Mr. E. Morgan.—62, Mr. J. Dennis, sen. of the firm of J. Dennis and sons.

At Penryn, 79, the Rev. J. B. Widbore, late of Falmouth.

At Launceston, Mrs. Penwarden, wife of Mr. Alderman P. deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Blatchford.

At Michaelstow, 74, Mr. J. Bastard.—At Davidstrow, 46, Mr. J. Chapman, regretted.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Davies, to Miss M. Davies, both of Swansea.—Mr. D. Daniels, of Swansea, to Miss A. Mathews, of Foxhole.—Mr. E. Jones, of Neath, to Miss J. F. Williams, of Lantrithyd, Glamorganshire.—Mr. W. Bird, of Cardiff, to Miss Stonehewer, of Carmarthen.—J. Morice, esq. of Aberystwith, to Miss A. Watkins, of Moelcerney, Cardiganshire.—J. Jones, esq. Machynlleth, to Miss Jones, of Sutton.—Mr. T. Watkins, to Miss C. Bassett, both of Newbridge, Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Swansea, 45, Mrs. Higgins, widow of William H. esq. R.N.

At Pembroke, Mrs. Bowling, wife of Geo. B. esq.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. D. Thomas.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of David M. esq. of Hook, Pembrokeshire.

At Carmarthen, Mrs. Daniel, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Mayzod, Mrs. Thomas, widow of Iltid T. esq. deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

At Montrose, on the 28th ult. the "Guild Incorporation" assembled and passed a vote of thanks to Joseph Hume, esq. their representative, (and a native of this place,) for his patriotic exertions in parliament. It was resolved, that there should be purchased by public subscription and presented to him, a piece of plate, with a suitable inscription, as a testimony of the corporation's esteem for him, and of their high approbation of his public services. The subscriptions not to exceed five millions, nor be less than one shilling each person.

On the 26th of March a duel, followed by fatal consequences, took place at Auchtertool, Fifeshire, between Sir Alexander Boswell, bart. of Auchinleck, and James Stuart, esq. of Duncarn, occasioned by the publication of several libels reflecting on Mr. Stuart in a newspaper, called the "Glasgow Sentinel," which were attributed to the former. Sir Alexander was wounded in the right shoulder, and, being taken to Balmuto-house, expired on the following day.

Married.] John Murray, esq. to Miss V. Tweedie.—William Beattie, esq. M.D. to Miss E. Limmer: all of Edinburgh.—Sir James Milles Riddell, bart. of Ardnamarcham and Sunart, to Miss M. Mary Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire.

Died.] At Dumfries, Mr. J. Broom.—Miss Boyd.

At Kirkcudbright, J. Thompson, esq.

IRELAND.

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IRELAND.

The south-west of this fine, but unhappy, country, has continued since our last the same unhappy theatre of massacres, devastation, and burnings. A late Belfast paper states something like the root from which has shot out the various branches of discontent. "What," asks the editor, "is the present state of the peasantry in the south of Ireland? His daily wages are 5d.; his family average from three to five—and out of this 5d. a-day he is to support that family, pay his rent and his tithe!"

The government of Ireland have been armed with extraordinary powers, but not a syllable has yet transpired of any attempt to quell the insurrection by redressing the grievances of the people. Thus far the administration of the Marquis Wellesley has disappointed the world. Mr. Goulburn tells us, that the government are as yet only *enquiring* about the tything system, and that the troubles in the districts so interrupt the enquiries, as to render it uncertain whether, in that respect, any legislative measure can be adopted this session! Such facts would be incredible if they did not transpire in the parliamentary debates of the 24th. On that day, also, Sir John Newport moved for an address, urging conciliatory measures, in which he referred the grievances to absentee landlords, because unable to pay the taxes; to tythes, and their oppressive collection; and to the exclusion of Catholics from the Constitution. Mr. Goulburn moved the previous question, on the ground that the motion was a censure on the Marquis Wellesley, and that anxious attention is paid to the subject; and, after some debate, Sir John's motion was negatived without a division.

The Albion, an American packet from New York to Liverpool, with 17 male and 15 female passengers, was lately lost in Garrets-town Bay, when the whole were lost, except one passenger and a few of the crew.

Mr. Crookshank, of Dublin, has lately made some valuable improvements in the bleaching of linen and yarn, by disengaging the chlorine from the oxymuriate of lime.

The following quantity of linen cloth, of all sorts, was imported into Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January, 1822, from Ireland and the Isle of Man—45,537,172 yards. The quantity of foreign and Irish linens, of all sorts, retained for home consumption in Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January, 1822, is 33,888,618 yards.

Married.] Robert Hume, esq. of the 41st regt. of foot, to Miss M. E. Pentland, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.—At Cloyne, the Rev. John Warburton, to Miss Henrietta Anne Palmer.

Died.] At Dublin, Miss Young, daughter of the Bishop of Clonfert.—In Great George-street, Rutland-square, Mary, widow of Dr. William Gore, Bishop of Limerick.—Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. Justice Burton.

At Kinsale, Mrs. Warren, widow of William W. esq. of Hollyhill, Cork.

At Howth-castle, the Earl of Howth.

DEATH ABROAD.

Considerable and destructive eruptions of Vesuvius and Heckla have taken place this winter, of which the correct and scientific details have not yet reached England. They were accompanied by earthquakes, one of which was felt at considerable distances.

It is reported and believed that the Turks have defeated a Greek squadron. Ali Pacha has been beheaded, or has fled in disguise; but the Turkish government, anxious to give credence to his death, have triumphantly exhibited a head, as his, on the gates of the Seraglio. His successor at Janina has been avenging the Turkish government on the people, and especially on the Greeks, by unparalleled barbarities. These wretched people, with the good wishes of all Europe, are, we fear, to be abandoned to their remorseless tyrants.

At Shiraz, Persia, 35, Claudius J. Rich, esq. author of the Memoirs of Ancient Babylon, late resident of the E. I. Company at Bagdad. Few men gave more satisfaction in his public and private life: and he died generally regretted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Water-boring Experiment at Islington, to which we alluded two months since, not being finished, we defer the further particulars and the Engraving which we promised. We continue of the same opinion, that this cheap and certain means of procuring good water, in all situations, is fraught with benefits to mankind.

We have Mr. O'Connor's permission to insert in our next an exact fac-simile of the Ancient Roll of the Laws of Eri.

The proposal of Quæreus is accepted.—Newton's House is not received.

Strictures, and further observations of a practical character, will be gladly received, on the Poor Laws.—Information is coveted from Mexico, Peru, Chili, Columbia, Portugal, Spain, and Greece, from residents, or their friends in England.

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THE
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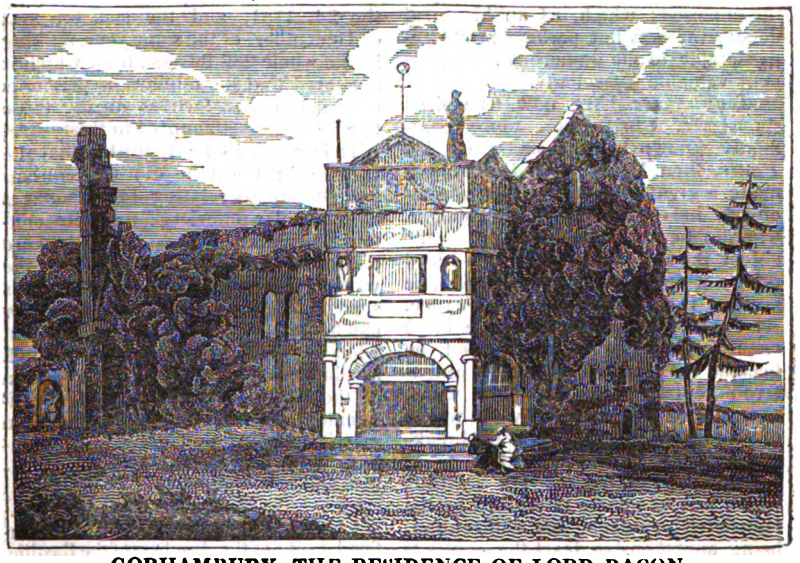

GORHAMBURY, THE RESIDENCE OF LORD BACON.

WHAT remains of the residence of the Founder of modern Philosophy is only a small part of a much larger edifice, but even this relict is embraced, nay, almost enshrouded, by an ever-green wreath of affectionate ivy. The building, says Mr. Williams in his History of St. Albans, consists of two parts, discordant in their manner, yet in various respects of a classical taste. On the outside of that part which forms the approach, is the piazza, the one being intended for enjoying the shade, and the other to catch, during winter, the comfortable warmth of the sun. The walls of the piazza were painted, *al fresco*, with the adventures of Ulysses, by Van Koepen. In one is the statue of Henry VIII; in another, the bust of the barrister Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another of his lady. Over the entrance from the court into the hall are these lines:—

HÆC CVM PERFECIT NICHOLAVS TECTA BACONVS
ELIZABETH REGNI LVSTRA FVERE DVO.
FACTVS EQVES MAGNI CVSTOS FVIT IPSE SIGILLI.
GLORIA SIT SOLI TOTA TRIBVTA DEO.
MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

Some lines over the statue of Orpheus, that stood on the entrance into the orchard, shew what a waste the place was before possessed by this great man.

Horrida nuper eram aspectu latebræque ferarum
Ruricolis tantum numinibusque locus.
Edomitor fauste hic dum forte supervenit Orpheus
Ulterius qui me non sinit esse rudem;
Convocat avulsis virgulta virentia truncis,
Et sedem quæ vel diis placuisse potest.
Sique mei cultor, sicut est mihi cultus et Orpheus.
Floreat o noster cultus amorque diu!

In an orchard was built an elegant summer-house, (no longer existing,) not dedicated to Bacchanalian festivity, but to refined converse on the liberal arts, which were decyphered (depicted) on the walls, with the heads of Cicero, Aristotle, and other illustrious ancients and moderns who had excelled in each. This estate had been conveyed by Lord Chancellor Verulam to his kinsman, Sir Thomas Meautys, then the secretary to the privy council, and who had been secretary to his lordship, previous to his conviction. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, the ancestor of the present noble possessor, Earl Verulam, purchased the estate of Sir Thomas, sometime towards the latter end of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth century.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I do not remember to have ever seen in print the mode adopted in regard to persons incarcerated in the famous Bastille of Paris, I remit you the enclosed; which, as an historical document, may not perhaps prove unacceptable to the numerous readers of your valuable Miscellany.

Many years have now transpired since Mr. Christopher, more commonly known by the name of *Kit Potter*, then Member of Parliament, made a great noise in the world, particularly in regard to a speculation, wherein he embarked, having for its object the sale of bread at a reduced price; which proving unsuccessful, he became involved, and fled to France. At Paris the same speculative ideas occupying this gentleman's mind, he became the proprietor of a most extensive porcelain manufactory, in which situation he was visited by the writer of the present article, just at the breaking out of the French revolution.

Upon the taking of the Bastille, which was of course ransacked by the enfuriated populace, the Convention, being apprehensive least the contents of the archives should be of a nature to exasperate still more the general feeling, adopted every possible means to collect these documents, by offering pecuniary rewards to all persons who should bring in such books and manuscripts as might have been obtained; and so fortunate was the government, that it appears every vestige was procured by this means, excepting the volume of which we are going to speak.

Among the countless visitors who repaired to the fortress Mr. Potter was among the foremost; when, on examining the chamber which had contained the archives, he still found a book, behind some shattered wainscotting, where it had fallen in the general scramble, and had remained unnoticed. This precious document he carefully secreted under his coat, unobserved; and, after a lapse of time, remitted the same to his brother, Mr. Potter, of Charing Cross, by whom it was prized at five hundred pounds, as the only remaining vestige of the daily mode of issuing orders respecting persons incarcerated in that abominable edifice of tyranny.

The volume in question, which was for some time in the hands of the writer, was in quarto, bound in green parchment, and lettered in gold upon red leather as follows:—

"BASTILLE.
Lettres de MM. les Magistrats, M. Le Noir. 1781.—Tom. LXIII."

The first letter was dated January the 2d, 1781, and the last the 31st of December, of the same year, making in the whole 232 letters; from which it appeared that the number of prisoners confined in that fortress during those twelve months amounted to thirty-five.

It is much to be regretted that the volume in question did not contain any documents relating to personages of particular notoriety: from its contents, however, the ensuing letters are extracted verbatim, being, in the writer's estimation, the most curious specimens contained in the book; nor can he help figuring to his imagination, what would have been the value of such a volume had it chanced to have been at the period of the mysterious confinement of the man with the iron mask, if indeed any notes were regularly recorded of that mysterious individual.

NO. I.

I beg, sir, that you will cause to be confined, in one of the chambers of the Bastille, the Sieur Bellot, one of the turnkeys, until the regular order arrives; which I shall forward, with an elucidation of the cause that has led to this proceeding.

This 6 February, 1781. LE NOIR.

NO. II.

Paris, 28th February, 1781.

From the representation, sir, which I have made to Mr. Amelot, respecting the affair of Sieur Capin, otherwise Bellot, a turnkey of the Bastille, the minister has authorized me to beg you will set him at liberty, after causing him to sign his submission, at the bottom of the present letter, never to approach Paris within a distance of twenty leagues, under pain of disobedience. I have the honour to remain, &c. LE NOIR.

The undersigned ancient turnkey of the Bastille promises to obey conformably to the above order, in fifteen days, under pain of disobedience, having regained my liberty; in confirmation of which I have signed the present, as an attestation of the same. At the Royal Chateau of the Bastille, this Wednesday, the 28th of February, 1781.

CAPIN, otherwise BELLOT.

NO. III.

I beg the Major of the Bastille to transmit to the Sieur de Paradés the maps accompanying the present.

This 8th Feb. 1781. LE NOIR.

I have received the five geographical charts. DE PARADÉS.

NO.

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NO. IV.

The magistrate, my good friend, charges me to remit to you an order for the setting at liberty the Sieur le Tellier, by which he is exiled to Caen. You will have the goodness to copy this last order, at the bottom of which he is to subscribe his submission to obey; which copy, so ratified, you will send to us. I also request you to desire the prisoner to appear before the magistrate to-morrow morning, between nine and ten o'clock. Good day, my dear sir, you know the friendly sentiments with which I am, &c.

20th April, 1781. BOUCHER.

I submit to go to-morrow morning, between nine and ten, to Monsieur le Noir, conformably to his orders this 20th of April, 1781. LE TELLIER.

NO. V.

I beg the Major to remit the accompanying letters to the Sieur Guignard du Temple, and to acquaint him, that in those he may have to write he must abstain from speaking of his detention in the Bastille. LE NOIR.

21st July, 1781.

NO. VI.

Paris, 10th Sept. 1781.

The Sieurs Juvet and Ruffey, sir, detained in the Bastille, have asked for books, and to take the air. You may acquiesce with their wishes; adopting the accustomed precautions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LE NOIR.

NO. VII.

The Sieur Costard asks to be shaved twice a-week: I do not see any cause for refusal.

I beg the Major to acquaint him, that nothing has been forwarded for him, excepting what has been duly remitted.

4th Oct. 1781. LE NOIR.

NO. VIII.

I request the Major of the Bastille to furnish the Count de Chavaignes with wood for firing, as well as paper and pens ready for use; observing to him, that it is against every regulation to furnish penknives and compasses. LE NOIR.

Paris, 11th Oct. 1781.

NO. IX.

Paris, 3d Dec. 1781.

I request, sir, that you will give admission, into the Chateau of the Bastille, to the Sieur Seydler, who will have the honour to transmit you my letter: he will see the pretended Countess de Garathy, who is detained, and will converse with her on different matters, committing to paper whatsoever answers he may obtain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LE NOIR.

NO. X.

Paris, 23d Dec. 1781.

The Sieur Longpré, Inspector of Police, is deputed, sir, to present you an order for the liberation of the pretended Count de Garathy and his wife, whom you are to transfer, viz. the husband to Bicetre, and his wife to l'Hopital. The Commissary Chenon, after proceeding to break the seals put upon the papers and effects of the prisoners, and taking a summary inventory, will seize upon all the property and jewellery, in order to be restored to the various persons to whom they may belong, or which may be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of the said Garathy, whereof the Sieur Longpré will take charge; so that nothing may remain for the prisoners, except their linen, and the cloaths which they wear.

With respect to the papers, I request that you will cause them to be placed in the depôt of the Bastille.

I have the honour, &c.

Having prefaced these documents by mentioning the late Mr. Kit Potter, I cannot refrain from subjoining another anecdote respecting that gentleman, which, as referring to the same epoch in history, is worthy to be recorded.

On the day when Louis the Sixteenth was decapitated, Mr. Potter, in the costume of a downright *sans-culotte*, was in attendance at the Place Louis Quinze, to witness the melancholy spectacle; and, having observed that the valet of the executioner cut off the whole of the king's hair, which was tied behind with a riband, he pushed his way to the scaffold, after the completion of the ceremony,—where, throwing up his handkerchief, he tendered money to the executioner, in order to have it soaked in the blood of the "tyrant," as he termed the departed monarch, for the purpose of concealing his real sentiments; and, then addressing the man who was in possession of the hair, he offered him a louis d'or for the same, accompanying the request by the most vilifying terms in regard to royalty. The plan succeeded; for the whole hair, together with the riband, was flung down, with which, and the ensanguined handkerchief, Mr. Potter effected his escape, as quick and with all the privacy

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vacy possible; a proceeding highly requisite, as, upon the affair being made public, persons connected with the government, duly appreciating that the real motives of the possessor were a love for the late king, pursued every means to find him out; but, so effectually had Mr. Potter disguised himself as one of the cut-throats of that period, that he luckily escaped the vigilance of his pursuers; for, had he been identified, there is little doubt but that his head would have been forfeited for his officious temerity.

Some years afterwards, when concealment no longer became necessary, these facts were related to his late Majesty George the Third; who, upon ascertaining the veracity of these statements, expressed a wish to possess a small portion of the hair, for the purpose of being set in a ring; application was accordingly made to Mr. Kit Potter, by his brother of Charing Cross, when a lock was transmitted to England, fastened at the extremity, within a letter, with black sealing-wax, impressed by a coronet, and containing a verification of the authenticity of the hair, in the handwriting of Mr. Potter, which letter, together with its contents, was shown to the writer of the present, previous to its being conveyed to the hands of royalty. VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I perceive in a late number of "the Modern Voyages and Travels," containing an interesting narrative of the wreck of the Sophia, and the subsequent sufferings of the crew, in the interior of Africa, that the editor has omitted (no doubt on account of its being a digression from the narrative,) a very curious account of the famous city of Timectou, I send it to your Magazine, persuaded it will be very acceptable to its numerous readers.

During my horrible confinement in the dungeon of Ouadnoun, (says the author,) I one day observed a traveller arrive in the court or yard adjoining to our prison, which court was the general rendezvous for all travellers who came to partake of the hospitality of Beirouc, one of the two sheiks or chiefs of Ouadnoun. This traveller, accompanied by his son, a youth about eighteen years of age, had just arrived from Timectou. He had been four months in crossing the desert, and had that morning quitted the caravan of which he had formed a part. The desire of obtaining some information respecting this mysteriously celebrated city, induced me to address some questions to him. Every day after my arrival at Ouadnoun, I was in the habit of going, at the approach of night, and seating myself by the side of Hamar, on a bench adjoining the door of our prison. I was sufficiently acquainted with Arabic to be enabled to understand him; and it was in this manner that I sometimes found a great relief to my sorrows.

Hamar, faithful to his promise, began his relation in the following terms:—"A merchant of Rabat, whom I was acquainted with at Tetuân, about seven years ago, took me into his service, and proposed that I should accompany him as far as Timectou. I accepted his offer with pleasure; and, two months afterwards, we set out with an akhabah or caravan, which left Fez in order to cross the desert. We soon arrived at Ouadnoun, where we learnt that a caravan had been recently swallowed up in the midst of sands, which had been heaved up by the winds. This intelligence, and the fear of exposing myself to a similar peril, changed my original determination; and, instead of continuing my journey with the merchant, who pursued his route, I accepted the proposition made me by the Sheik Beirouc, and entered into his service.

"The desire of enjoying that personal liberty, of which we are deprived in the empire of Soliman, had alone induced me to remove from Tetuân. At Ouadnoun I obtained the object of my wishes, and I can enjoy here the most perfect liberty; because, notwithstanding the authority which the Sheiks Ibrahim and Beirouc exercise, there is here no true king but God himself;—*Allah Sultan Mouslemines*, (God is the king of the Mussulmans)," said Hamar to me, smiling, and extending his hands towards heaven. He then continued: "Beirouc, whom you have so much reason to hate, because he treats you with so much cruelty, and detests the very name of Christian, is not ill-disposed towards us; and you may think yourselves happy in being his slaves, rather than those of the Sheik Ibrahim, who would be much more unmerciful. These two brothers possess great influence at Ouadnoun, and they owe it as much to

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to their great wealth as to their distinguished origin, for they are descended from families which have long been respected among the Moors. But a much more powerful chief than they, one to whom they are allied by the female side, and whose power almost equals that of Soliman himself, has his residence within two days' journey to the north of Ouadnoun. He commands nearly all the Mussulmans of the desert, and is called Sidy Ischem. You will perhaps one day see him, and then you will be able to judge of his power and riches.

"Sidy Ischem sends a very considerable caravan every year to Timectou. From fifteen hundred to two thousand camels, all belonging to him, generally compose it. It is collected either here or in the city of Tata; and in these two places the last preparations are made to enter into the desert. The two sheiks of Ouadnoun join also to the caravan the camels which belong to them; and it may be said that these three chiefs, but above all Sidy Ischem, carry on, by themselves alone, a great part of the commerce with Timectou. The Moors who live in that city are charged with the interests of Sidy Ischem: they receive the commodities which he sends them, and which are principally composed of haiques, red worsted caps, and pieces of linen-cloth. The tobacco which grows at Ouadnoun also forms part of these expeditions; and, when the caravans take the route nearest to the sea, the same by which you arrived, they also carry away a considerable quantity of salt. At their return they bring back, in exchange for their various merchandize, a quantity of gold-dust, gold rings, elephant's teeth, gum, and a great number of negroes. All those whom you see at the house of Beirouc, and who are remarkable for their beauty, have been purchased at Timectou: they cost him each about thirty piastres. The negro-woman who brings your food is only recently arrived from it; she is now the favourite of Beirouc, among the women of that colour, and it is because she is decked out with a number of silver necklaces and rings.

"About a day's journey to the north of Ouadnoun, there is a vast site, where the yearly market is held, called *Souk-el Aam*. This market, more considerable than others which are alike held in the environs, at different epochs, takes place once a-year, on the return of the great caravan. It is frequented by the merchants of Fez, Mequinez, and other cities of the empire of Morocco. A great number of these merchants, who formerly went to Timectou, now confine themselves to make their exchanges with Sidy Ischem; and this chief, who appears in person every year, at the opening of the great market, presides over it during the seven days that it lasts. In this market are sold, besides the productions of Timectou and Morocco, camels, horses, mules, and ostrich-feathers, which are procured in abundance in the environs of Ouadnoun, and in all the country of the Mussulmans. Sidy Ischem and Beirouc collect together, in magazines, in the course of the year, the feathers which they purchase from the Arabs, or those which they obtain themselves from hunting; and they sell them again at the epoch of the market. The beautiful horse on which the son of Beirouc rides is intended for hunting the ostriches. He is of a prodigious swiftness at the chase, and perfectly trained. The horses which resemble him, and which are used for this purpose, are extremely dear; and I have seen twenty-two superb camels, which had each cost twenty-five piastres, given in exchange for one of those to which I allude."

Hamar told me that, after a year's residence at Ouadnoun, he saw arrive there, on his return from Soudan, the merchant of Rabat with whom he had intended to go into that country. This merchant, having encountered great dangers, congratulated him for the part which he had taken in not accompanying him: notwithstanding the considerable advantages which he derived from his journey, he often found himself in a situation to regret having undertaken it. The following interesting particulars respecting Timectou were communicated to Hamar by this merchant:—

"Timectou is the most considerable of all the cities of the empire of Morocco. Sidy Mohammed (the name of the merchant of Rabat,) on returning from it to Ouadnoun, repeated several times to Hamar these words: Mequinez, which you very well know, and Tetuán, your native city, are of little importance in comparison to the city of Negroes. Timectou is three times the extent of Fez, and contains three times

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times its population:* there are a great number of houses, multitudes of negroes, and much gold, *(bezzeif dare, bezzeif negros, bezzeif oro.)*†

"Sidy Mohammed, after having experienced the greatest fatigue in his journey through the desert, arrived on the fortieth day after his departure from Ouadnoun in the city of Taudeny, inhabited by a population consisting of Arabs and negroes. After remaining there some time with the caravan, he continued his route; and, in fifteen days, was within sight of Timectou. Only four days before arriving at the end of his journey, Sidy Mohammed quitted the desert, and entered into a cultivated country. Although he expected to see a considerable city, the first appearance of Timectou caused him the greatest surprise, and much surpassed his expectations. The extent of ground occupied by the city, which is situated in the middle of a vast plain, struck him with astonishment. The walls surrounding it recalled to his mind those of Tarodant, which they greatly resemble.

"The gates of the city were shut when the caravan arrived. As soon as it was perceived, a negro, who was stationed in a tower above the gate where the caravan stopped, fired off a musket. A few minutes afterwards this gate was opened, and a hundred negro soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, poniards and guns, advanced towards the caravan. The chief who commanded them ordered the camels to halt, and assigned to the travellers the site they were to occupy.

"This site had been already indicated by a great number of small shops built with clay, similar to those which are seen in the market of Ouadnoun. It is in this place, at a little distance from the walls, that the caravans destined for Timectou always stop. The Moors, who form part of them, have not permission to enter into the city until some days after their arrival. The first exchanges of merchandize must previously be made with the inhabitants.

"The day that Sidy Mohammed arrived under the walls of Timectou, the gates of the city had been shut the whole day, because the inhabitants had been informed of the approach of the caravan, and a general fête had taken place the same day on account of the marriage of the king. From the place where Sidy Mohammed was encamped, he perfectly heard the joyful shouts, the singing of the inhabitants, and the sounds of various musical instruments.

"The next day, at the moment of the opening of the gates, he saw a crowd of inhabitants sally forth. They brought merchandize to be exchanged for those of the caravan; and, in order to make these exchanges, the greater part entered into small shops destined for that purpose.

"Tobacco was the article which the negroes at first sought for with the most avidity, and the eagerness which they displayed to procure it turned greatly to the profit of Sidy Mohammed, who had a very considerable quantity. During the first day, he got rid of the greatest part of what he had brought, and he took in exchange nothing but gold-dust and jewels of the same metal, which served as ornaments for the negro-women. The latter divested themselves of them with the utmost alacrity, and without appearing to attach any great value to them. However, the gold dust was measured out very exactly when the negroes delivered it. The vessel which served for this purpose was also in gold.

"It was not until the seventh day after his arrival that Sidy Mohammed obtained permission to enter the city, and to establish himself in a quarter inhabited by the Moors. Those who were at that time in Timectou were not very numerous, but many of them had resided there for a long time; and, of these, a dozen were empowered to watch over the interests of Sidy Ischem.

"At the moment the merchant of Rabat passed the gate, he was disarmed of his musket and poniard, which were promised to be restored to him on his departure. The authorities will not suffer the Moors to be armed in the interior of the city, but they may freely perambulate it until sun-set. Then they are obliged to return to their quarters, which are surrounded by a wall, having only one gate,

* It is asserted, that the population of Fez amounts to 90,000 inhabitants; but, on this point, it is difficult to obtain very exact data.

† I relate the very words used by Hamar to give me an idea of the great importance of Timectou.

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gate, and guarded during the night by negroes.

"The quarter inhabited by the Moors is in the neighbourhood of the king's palace. This palace, the interior of which Sidy Mohammed had an opportunity of seeing, astonished him less by its extent than by the golden ornaments with which it is decorated. He remarked a number of towers in the middle of the enclosure, which he compared, although much more considerable, to that which forms part of the house of the Sheik Ibrahim at Ouadnoun.

"The present king (Hamar styled him by the title of sultan) has only reigned since 1814, and succeeded his father, who was assassinated. Sidy Mohammed saw him several times. This merchant had only been about fifteen days in Timectou, when a vast number of prisoners, taken by the king's army in a distant country, entered the city. The king repaired to the great square adjoining to his palace, and the only one in the city, in order to witness their arrival. Sidy Mohammed, who was also a spectator, saw the Sultan of Timectou, preceded by a number of soldiers, and surrounded by a numerous suite. A number of negroes stationed near his person were playing on various instruments; others ranged in the same line, and their faces turned towards him, danced backwards, accompanying their dance by a very animated song, and beating time with their hands.

"The negro sultan, on this occasion, had his head adorned with a great quantity of ostrich feathers: he was attired in a number of haiques of Fez, which the women alone wear in the empire of Morocco; and his feet, hands, and neck were loaded with an infinity of golden jewels.

"The prisoners, among whom were remarked nearly one-third of women and children, were negroes of Bambara; Sidy Mohammed estimated the number at more than three thousand. They filed off before the sultan, and were afterwards ordered to enter a large court adjoining one of the buildings of the square.

"The next day they were sold in this square, where a great market is daily held; in it the Moors have shops peculiarly appropriated to themselves, and the bustle and liveliness which prevail present an extraordinary scene. Sidy Mohammed purchased twenty negroes, and five negro women, in payment of whom he only gave fifty haiques of the commonest kind, each of them not being worth more than ten shillings. But he could not complete his purchase without the consent of the king's officers, who previously came and chose a certain number of negroes for the service of the king. Nearly all the prisoners were purchased by the Moors, who made every arrangement for their setting out for Morocco by the first caravan. These negroes, although they had all been sold, were not delivered to their proprietors until the moment of their departure, a custom which is constantly observed, as much for the security of the purchasers, as to maintain order in the city.

"The interior of Timectou presented to Sidy Mohammed the appearance of an immense camp, or rather that of a multitude of *douares*, or Moorish camps, joined together. The houses are nearly all detached, and being erected without any order, resemble so many large tents. They have not, however, the same form, but are square, and generally surmounted by a kind of terrace. The king's palace is built of white stone. About fifty houses, belonging to the first personages, and those which are destined for public establishments, are constructed in the same manner; but all the rest, without one exception, are built of a reddish earth, similar to what is used at Ouadnoun for that purpose.

"A river flows at a distance of five miles to the south of Timectou, and is called *Ouade Soudan*. A continual traffic takes place from the city to this river: the road by which we arrive at it is constantly covered with loaded camels, and negroes carrying loads on their heads. The river is very large, and abundantly supplied with water, and there is always to be seen on it a variety of boats, some of which are of a very large size, *Sefinek n'sara* (Christian vessels, said Hamar, laughing.) Sidy Mohammed informed him that the most considerable of these vessels came from Djinnie, and went very far to the eastward.

"After having crossed the river in the ordinary place for a passage, Sidy Mohammed followed the same road which is prolonged in a southerly direction, and leads to a small town named Oualadi, about half a day's journey from the capital. The environs of Ouladi

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Ouladi are far more fertile than those of Timectou, and they furnish the greatest part of the provisions which are consumed in the latter place. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate millet and rice; and abundant pasturage permits them to rear numerous herds of goats and camels. During his residence in Soudan, Sidy Mohammed remarked that the flesh of these animals, and that of the ostriches, which the inhabitants hunt daily, are very nearly the only kinds of animal food consumed in the country. These various meats, when boiled, are served out in morsels with rice, which is a nourishment as habitual to the negroes as the *couscousou* is to the Moors.

"A contagion having broke out, and made great ravages at Timectou during the residence of the merchant of Rabat in that city, he determined to leave it as soon as possible. When he departed the inhabitants were daily interring a great number of dead: those who were attacked with the disease soon fell sacrifices to it, after experiencing the first symptoms. This contagion appeared to have been caused by a great drought, from which the inhabitants imagined they could protect themselves, by always carrying rods, besmeared with rosin at the end; these they held under their noses, according to the custom of the inhabitants of Morocco.

"The return of Sidy Mohammed to Ouadnoun was equally accompanied with dangers. The caravan of which he formed a part experienced great losses, and many of the negroes which he had purchased himself perished with fatigue in the middle of the desert. Nevertheless, (said Hamar to me, gaily, on terminating this relation,) the result of his journey has been so advantageous to him, that, were you not a slave and a Christian, I should endeavour to prevail upon you to attempt it yourself, and to set out with Ali, a friend of mine, who intends in a few days to cross the desert, in order to seek for negroes in Soudan."

The preceding account of Timectou would alone be interesting, from the sincerity with which it was delivered. The devotion which he then showed towards me, and the real desire which he evinced of accompanying me to Europe, made me believe that he spoke with frankness. But, what merits here the attention of the reader is the improbability of the journey of the American sailor, Robert Adams, to Timectou. If not, how came it that Hamar, who, during the six years that he remained at Ouadnoun, and who often spoke to us of the residence of Christian slaves in that city before and after his arrival; how came it, I say, that he never mentioned an event which might have been recalled to his mind merely by the pleasantry which he used in wishing me to undertake a journey which he judged impossible?

Another observation of the same kind, and which will have more weight because I can speak more positively, relates to a pretended journey of Sidy Hamet to Timectou, mentioned in the relation of Capt. Riley. It is certain, and I believe I shall be able to prove it, that every thing which Sidy Hamet is made to relate respecting Timectou, in that work, is not the result of his own observations, but that he has only spoken of Soudan from hearsay, and without ever having been in that country. I state this fact, because the identity of the narrator of Capt. Riley with Sidy Hamet, our former master, appears to afford no doubt, notwithstanding the treatment which we experienced from that Arabian chief, whom Capt. Riley praises, whilst we had only to complain of him. Without seeking to find out the motives for this difference of conduct, I shall merely say that the Sidy Hamet on whom our fate depended had, as well as the one of Capt. Riley, a brother called Scid. I shall add further, and Hamar daily repeated it to us, that within a certain number of years nearly all the Christians subjected to slavery in the desert, where Sidy Hamet has so great a power, had been sold to him by the Arabs, and that he had even brought some himself several times to Mogadore. I also obtained the following fact from the mouth of Sidy Hamet, who declared it to me, without however his making known the cause which prevented him, that for some time he no longer dared, any more than Beirouc, to undertake a journey into the empire of Morocco. Now this same Sidy Hamet, who conducted Capt. Riley and other slaves before him to Mogadore, told me, in answer to a question which I put to him on this subject, *that he had never been to Timecton.*

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any thing more than another can demonstrate the melancholy consequences of teaching men (as, I am sorry to say, is but too much the case at present,) to substitute the observance of certain external rites and ceremonies, the *opus operatum*, in the room of the rational devotion of the heart, it must be the following narrative.

The Christian Albanians, in the midst of the mountains of Northern Epirus, on the banks of the Voioussa, had borne with the tyranny and cruelty of their Mahometan neighbours until their patience was exhausted, and their retaliation of injuries was of no avail. At last they came to the strange resolution that, by performing with the utmost rigour the several observances required of them by their clergy, they might perhaps, as they imagined, disarm the vengeance of heaven, and interest it in their cause against their enemies; but that, if no change should take place, they would discard their Christian profession, and embrace Mahometism, under which their enemies seemed to prosper. The fasts, the mortifications, the other prescriptions of Lent, they kept with the most exemplary punctuality and strictness; but, on the Easter Sunday bringing no amelioration to their situation, the general abjuration of their ancient faith was resolved on. The bishop who resided among them, and their papas or priests, were directed to leave the district; and the people, after upbraiding the saints, whose images they had hitherto venerated, for their indifference to the fate of their votaries, declared openly that they would now embrace Islamism. They called in the cadi or Turkish judge, and the Mahometan priests; they recited their profession of faith, and submitted to certain other ceremonies of that system.

If this event filled the Christians of the East with consternation, the Turks were quite unexpectedly exposed to grievous calamity; for the new converts, being now placed in every respect on a level with their enemies, lost no time in inflicting on them the most severe and cruel vengeance. They drew together all their warriors, and in one single expedition indemnified themselves for the hardships of half a century. Mutual assassinations, burnings, plunder, were the universal practice for many years, between the old and the new Mussulmans. At last, the mighty hand of Ali Pasha of Janina, by crushing both the contending parties, restored peace and tranquillity to the whole district. P. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

NO. XXIX.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nel mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee, at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

PIETRO NELLI, *of* SIENNA.

IN no species of poetic excellence do the Italians seem to have surpassed the writers of other nations so much as in the keenness and wit of their satiric and mock-heroic poetry. The nature of their genius, no less than the graceful ease and flexibility of their language, were peculiarly adapted to wield the sharp and cutting weapons of personal invective, in the quarrels of their authors, and in their general satire upon princes, and the vices and follies of mankind. The literary warfare, so often declared and so long maintained, between the most eminent wits of the age of the Medici, would in itself form a complete history of intellectual gladiatorship, and supply Mr. D'Israeli with more anecdotes than he could possibly contract into two or three more entertaining volumes.

In fits of spleen and ill-humour, to which our climate renders us liable, we find it no slight relief to turn to the lives of Lorenzo, of Politian, and of Poggio, with those satirists *ad internecionem*, the Aretini; and, in witnessing "the keen encounter of their wits," to endeavour to rid ourselves, through a safe channel, of some portion of that bile and vexation which, we doubt not, all of us at times feel rising, either against individuals or the whole mass of our species.

We are always sure of meeting with something burlesque and amusing amidst the strongest paroxysms of their poetic anger; and their virulence was tempered with so much ease and wit, that we can scarcely avoid thinking they must have felt equal pleasure in perusing their antagonist's productions as ourselves. Indeed we are assured, that, like combatants on a larger scale, they frequently met during hostilities,—not merely to adjust their differences, but to exchange the courtesies of private

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life; returning again to their closets to finish some terribly sarcastic stanzas, or *capitoli*, against those with whom they had been conversing and feasting in the most friendly way.

We shall have little difficulty in comprehending this versatility of feeling, when we consider the polite but sarcastic terms on which a modern controversy has been conducted, where nearly in the same page a champion of Pope is alternately vilified in the harshest style, and kindly invited to the critic's residence to partake of his hospitality. But we think the satirist must here have been indebted to his Italian predecessors, and scarcely entitled to more originality in the invitation than other poets,—our Freres and our Byrons,—in catching the spirit, and imitating the style and versification, of *their* masters in burlesque—Ariosto, the Pulci, Bentivoglio, and Pietro Nelli, the subject of our paper. Without these to precede them in the career of humourous composition, and to whom they are so frequently indebted, we fear our English wits would have appeared to much greater disadvantage. We suspect that a noble author is nearly as well acquainted with the works of Pietro Nelli, as with those of writers better known, though not of higher qualities or more distinguished in the age in which he wrote. Contemporary with some of the first poets and scholars of the sixteenth century, he surpassed many in the excellence of his satiric genius, and a rare union of freedom and polished elegance in his style and versification. His satires, which are rarely to be met with, abound with the still rarer qualities of a playful imagination and original wit, which succeeded in extorting the praises of his friends no less than the fear of his adversaries; and have also been justly appreciated by succeeding writers. He is ranked by Tiraboschi, in his "Literary History," among some of the first comic and satiric geniuses who amused and abused the characters and the age in which they lived. To these, he observes, we must not forget to add the satires of Pietro Nelli, of Sienna, who gave them to the world under the name of Andrea da Bergamo, and entitled them, "Satire alla Carlona," or rough and clownish satires, which however may be considered as an exquisite model for satiric composition. But they are deserving of severe reprehension for their licentiousness and little respect for the Christian religion.

To Tiraboschi we might also add the testimony of Hayn, who asserts that "these satires are extremely elegant, though of very rare occurrence." They consist of two books of satires, chiefly relating to matters of public concern and notoriety, with severe animadversion on some of the customs and manners, as well as the private characters, of his countrymen, which sufficiently account for his adoption of a fictitious name. They were published in Venice by Paul Gherardo in 1548; and, as usual, attributed to a variety of distinguished names. From these we have selected a portion of one of the satires, which we considered the least objectionable, on moral grounds, from the palpable absurdity it discovers. The reader must excuse us for so loose and hasty an imitation as the following:—

In Praise of the Noble Art of Thieving;
By Messer Pietro Nelli, of Sienna.
To Ser Bernicco.

Of all the *fine arts*, sciences, and learning,
Our mother Nature in our need hath taught us,
With pedagogues, who whip us to take warning,
How we are caught, the finest beyond thought is,
That having and *that keeping* without earning,
The world delights in so. 'Tis worth our notice;
Despise not, then, my friend, the key t' unlock it,
"You have most beautiful fingers for a pocket."

At least that dexterous fellow told you so,
You sent the other day to try the galley;
Which had I known, I had not let *you* know
The glorious way he made that desperate sally
Out of the wood, within a purse's throw,
Leaving me neither time nor power to rally.
With pistol at my head, and hand in pocket-book,
Just when I would have fought and cock it, look—

At his thief's head, the coward ran away,
And thus I lost my bills, my watch, and ducats,
And was so wroth to witness such fool's play,
I ne'er e'en cried, "Stop thief!" I could not brook its
Absurdity, and laughed all the next day,
And swore to have the fellow duck'd in buckets,
Instead of strangling him,—he was so clever
To stop a man, who would have stopp'd him rather.

Well, for my loss, "man and the arms" I'll sing,
The favourites of light-footed Mercury,
And fingers light, that they can make and bring
E'en something out of nothing, wonderous sly!
Are there who dare aspersions vile to fling
On such a royal art? Antiquity,
With modern times, bear witness to its worth,
The most commanding, noble trade on earth.

'Tis generous too, and full of usefulness,—
So useful, that if people knew its value
They'd make our Ten Commandments one the less,
Strike out the eighth, and, for "shall not," say shall you
On all occasions, stars conspire to bless,
Take what heaven sends you. Do not stand to dally,
And talk of law, and miss the opportunity,
Till the law comes with its d——d importunity.

If nature made things natural to be lawful,
Then thieving's the most lawful thing alive;
Self-preservation is the law most awful,
And binding on all parties, that would thrive.
Man seeks his good, as beasts would have a mawful,
And right or wrong, or both, some trade will drive,
And

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And evil shuns, and longs for estimation
In stealth, or wealth, or ruining a nation;

It matters not, so he becomes notorious
Or rich enough to be known by the finger
On the Rialto. But, as "time will hurry us,"
And "art is long," we must contrive to bring her
Some shorter way about, nor worry us
And our poor brains to fiddle-strings, by thinking
How long we'd live without a meal or drinking.

This thieving love in great men is ambition,
The great and wisest only steal the surest,
And, when they want more land, they send a mission
To say they'll take it; this way is the *purest*,—
Instead of taking it before their wish on
The subject's known. Thus rich men to the poorest,
Thus kings to kings, and lords to commoners,
Go on as far as mankind domineers.

E'en when our fathers wore their painted skins,
Instead of modern fashions, and ate acorns,
With beech-mast for their sauce, they broke their shins,
Each other's shins, and fought like very dragons,
To get the best red ochre to paint grins
Of idols and sea-monsters, and such Dagons;
The finest berries and the richest mast
They stole, and fought and died for, till the last.

And tho' we had not dived for pearls and gold
Out of the earth and sea, to deck their hair
And pockets, yet the ladies had what *told*
In love as well, and served to make them fair,—
They painted high, and then they dar'd not scold
So much as now, in virtue rich and rare,
And *numbers* true to the same spouse, and never
Expected pin-money, but obey'd for ever.

Nor did they *give*, nor were they *given*, in marriage,
But *took* and *taken* by the law of power,
That rules the sons of fortune; not to disparage
Our modern rites,—a rent-roll and a dower,
Country estates,—a house in town,—a carriage,—
And change of place and fashions every hour,
With feasting of the daintiest and most savoury,
Known to all such who know the art of knavery.

That king of all-wise robbers, Solomon,
What says he on the subject we are treating?
Furtivæ dulciores et panis absconditus
Suavior,—which means that living and that eating
Of what others earn is always sure to come
More cheap and sweet than that of his own getting;
And now I'll haste to show you, tho' you know it,
The thief's more *perfect* than he loves to show it.

That man's most *perfect* when he does confess,
Repenting of his sins before he dies,
None will deny. He has no chance the less
Of reaching Heaven. Thieves pour repentant sighs,
And own, with bitter tears, they did transgress,
Before *that fatal man* the last knot ties;
And blest are they, for "justice sake," who suffer,
A short *end* is the happiest, tho' the rougher.

I've often heard the art most vilely slander'd,
By those who have not soul to taste its beauties;
Were it so bad, 'twould ne'er be made the standard
Of taste, for gallant men to pay their duties
To ladies fair, who, if their hearts have wander'd,
They say they're *stolen*, to prove how true their suit is;
Nor do I know the lady thus call'd *thief*,
Who took not much more pleasure in't than grief.

(Cætera desunt.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

SINGULAR CASE *of a* CORNEOUS EXCRESCENCE *in the* HUMAN SUBJECT.

PAUL Rodriguez, a packer or warehouseman, in the city of Mexico, was tall and stout, with an athletic constitution. He was observed to keep his head constantly wrapped up with a handkerchief, as if to conceal some large *lupia* or wen, or some other deformity.

One day, when at his labour, near a heap of sugar hogsheads, a barrel rolled down from the top of the pile, and struck him on the head. He fell to the ground senseless, with a great effusion of blood, and was conveyed to the Hospital of St. Andrew, where a large and hard substance was discovered on the right side of his crown, or top of the head. In its circumference it was about fourteen inches, and divided into two branches, at a little distance from its base, forming two large crooked horns, whose extremities, some inches in length, bent back under the ear. One of them, the highest, was found to be broken off, about two-thirds, from its origin or root; the other, at the distance of three inches from its root, had a much smaller branch appended to it, which protruded sideways down to the middle of the cheek. By means of a circular interval the person could easily reach at his ear. The whole lump was of a horny nature, and the surface was like that of ram's horns, striated and full of knots, as if formed of successive layers. A fragment that was burnt yielded a scent like animal substances of the same kind, when submitted to the action of fire.

The violence of the blow from the barrel had rent and detached one of the horns in several places, and this gave rise to the bleeding. Though near, this enormous excrescence had no adherence with the bones of the cranium. The eye-lids and forehead had been swelled and puffed up, so that the person could but half open his right eye.

To the above may be added analogous instances, which seem no less remarkable, and are equally circumstantial and satisfactory.

In 1599, De Thou saw in the province of Le Maine, a peasant named François Trouillet, aged thirty-five, who had on the right side of his forehead a horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally, spreading out and curving to the left, till the point came in contact with the cranium. This protrusion would have inflicted a wound, if he had not submitted, from time to time, to the operation of cutting it. But this was always attended with extreme pain; and even roughly handling this excrescence excited uneasiness.

This peasant had retired into the woods, to conceal this disagreeable deformity from the world; but one day he

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he was pursued and overtaken by the people belonging to the Marechal de Lavardin, and, when the valets pulled off his bonnet, to salute their master, they were overwhelmed with astonishment at the sight of the horn. Trouillet was afterwards taken to court, and presented to Henry IV.; but, when made a common spectacle to the Parisians, as some singular wild beast, he took it to heart, and died of chagrin.

Aldobrandi reports the case of a young peasant, who carried on his head a horn about the size of the middle finger. He was but a child, and was removed in 1689 to the hospital of Bologna, for the excision of this vegetative product.

Mr. Scudder, proprietor of the New York Museum, reports that he has seen and handled a horn seven inches long, taken from the head of an elderly lady, after her death. It had grown on the mastoid apophysis, along the ear, and on the root of another horn, which had been previously amputated.

About six years ago, a man was exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum, who had on his sternum a horn four inches in length, and who felt no other inconvenience from it than what its size and weight excited.

Dr. Chatard, of Baltimore, relates his having seen at New York, some years ago, an old woman who had on her nose a horn about an inch in length, and shaped like that of the rhinoceros.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of an* OFFICER *in the* SQUADRON *to which the* EMPEROR NAPOLEON *surrendered, to a* FRIEND.*

Basque Roads, July 1815.

MY DEAR SIR,

AFTER a fortnight's extreme anxiety in pursuit of "Napoleon le Grand," in scouring backward and forward the whole of the French coast from Bourdeaux to the mouth of the Loire, and examining, from the truck to the keelson, every vessel in our way, lest the fugitive should escape, he has been at length, to our great satisfaction, secured, contrary to all expectation, by a peaceable surrender.

On the morning of the 1st of July, while lying at anchor within Isle Dieu, a lieutenant in a twelve-oared cutter, from his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, surprised us with dispatches that Bonaparte had quitted Paris, supposed for Rochfort, preparatory to an intended escape from France, and requiring our assistance forthwith. We were indeed much amazed; for the most sanguine among us had not believed the defeat at Waterloo had been so complete.

Not a moment was lost in proceeding with the intelligence to Admiral Hotham, in the Superb, lying in Quiberon bay. On the 3d arrived there at three o'clock, communicated with him, and instantly set off again to join the Bellerophon, cruizing off the entrance to Basque Roads.

On the 5th, at four o'clock, came close to her; found the Endymion, Myrmidon, and Dwarf cutter, in company, all recently from Plymouth. With these Capt. Maitland remained to blockade the Antioche or Oleron passage, while this ship was ordered to seal up the Breton passage, allowing nothing to come out or go in without the minutest examination for the expected fugitive. It may be necessary to say, if you have not a chart of this coast at hand, that Basque Roads is a great bay, defended from the ocean, by two considerable islands, named Rhé and Oleron; affording, except in extremely bad weather, secure anchorage for the largest fleets. Near the main is Isle D'Aix, under the guns of which the French ships anchor, distant about three miles from where the English fleet, during war, lies. Four or five miles above this isle is the mouth of the Charente, leading to Rochfort; and about seven miles to the northward stands the town of Rochelle. The passage between isles Rhé and Oleron forms the middle and principal entrance to Basque Roads; the Breton passage the northern entrance, not practicable however for ships of the line or large frigates; and to the southward is a third avenue of nearly the same description. This also was watched.

At six in the morning of the 6th of July, when on our station, chased and boarded a large ship under Prussian colours, just come out of the Charente, though

* This narrative is inserted from respect to some of its facts, but we have necessarily been obliged to retain some of the writer's subordinate feelings and prejudices. He probably never read Whitworth's Correspondence, or enquired who were the criminal authors of the late wars.—ED.

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though the two nations could scarcely be called friendly. Thought this a fair ground for suspicion, and examined her most strictly, lest the game should escape by concealment; but in vain. The master said he was not yet arrived at Rochfort, though daily expected. Three successive couriers had arrived on the night of the 29th of June, with dispatches, ordering two frigates to be got ready for sea without a moment's delay, and they were now, in the nautical phrase, all *a-tanto*.

At three o'clock same day, boarded the Daphne man-of-war, from England, with further injunctions to keep a sharp look-out for the run-away. In the evening communicated with his Majesty's ship Slaney; and from the Bellerophon received orders to proceed again to Isle Dieu, some fears being entertained that, from his non-arrival, another port had been chosen for embarking.

On the evening of the 8th, at five o'clock, reached our destination, after capturing a boat with three soldiers on board, from Isle Noirmoustier. They had stripped off their uniforms, and endeavoured to pass for fishermen; but nothing could escape our argus-eyes, eagerly looking into every rat-hole for "Napoleon le Grand."

Sunday the 9th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the captain of his Majesty's ship Falmouth, proceeding off Cape Finisterre, came on-board with information from the Sheldrake brig-of-war, stationed off the mouth of the Loire, that the commander had received intelligence of Bonaparte being at Nantes, and that our force there was insufficient to prevent his departure. Made sail immediately for the entrance of that river.

On the 11th, at twelve o'clock, communicated with the Sheldrake, which had in the mean time been joined by the Dwarf cutter and Opossum brig; and, thinking this force fully enough, left them in an hour, retracing our steps with all expedition to the Bellerophon, off her old ground, the Oleron passage.

At one o'clock, on the 12th, having had a fine breeze during the night, found her in company with the Slaney. The commodore telegraphed to us, "Keep close off Balaine light-house—Bonaparte is here endeavouring to escape.—Examine every description of vessel closely for him.—I have had two of his generals on-board to ask for the frigates."

In the afternoon, at three, observed a brig coming out of the Breton passage, at this time rather to windward of us. Made all sail in chase; she would not heave-to, though firing repeatedly at her, nor did we get near enough to board till three next morning. Proved to be an American; sent men on-board, acquainted with the person of Napoleon, to examine the crew, in case of any disguise being attempted, but found nothing suspicious, after tumbling over nearly half his cargo. Master said he was from St. Martin's, Isle Rhé, and had no doubt but that Bonaparte was at Rochfort, though it was not suffered to be talked of by the authorities on the island he had just left.

At half past one, on the 13th, saw the Bellerophon and the Slaney a considerable distance off, with a flag of truce at the mast-heads, and a *chasse marée* near them with a similar flag. After lying-to a considerable time, they all made sail for Basque Roads. Concluded that Napoleon had either surrendered, or was negociating for that purpose.

During the last fortnight have captured a considerable number of the coasting vessels, called *chasse marées*, all with the tri-coloured flag, which the people themselves, as well as us, consider the emblem of hostility to the Bourbons. They, however, plead necessity for hoisting it, not being allowed to clear out at the custom-houses except this flag be displayed; but we can easily discover their inclination fully seconds the orders of the local authorities. The vessels are sent to England to await the orders of government.

On the 14th, the Superb, Admiral Hotham, communicated with us by signal, and passed into Basque Roads. In the night anchored in the mouth of the Breton passage; sent the boats in chase of several *chasse marées*, which however would not venture far from land, in dread of falling into our hands.

Next morning (15th) the Slaney passed us about four miles distant, making the telegraph signal, "*For England, with important dispatches*,"—of the nature of which we felt pretty well assured from preceding events.

On the 16th, in the morning early, were recalled to the admiral in the Basque Roads, and to our infinite joy

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joy found Napoleon, who had so long kept us anxiously on the watch, safe on-board the Bellerophon; the admiral, though present in the Superb, having most handsomely resigned any credit arising from this event to Capt. Maitland, who had had the trouble of the previous blockade, as well as of the negociation. It appears he had surrendered on the preceding day, having come down from Isle D'Aix in L'Epervier brig-of-war,—the lieutenant of which, thinking his cargo of no common consequence, had asked and obtained from Capt. M. a receipt for his prisoner.

At the moment we passed in, the Ex-Emperor was just returning from the Superb, where he had breakfasted with the admiral, who had visited him the preceding day; as a mark of respect, the yards of the Bellerophon were manned. We hove-to as closely as possible to her: Capt. M. hailed us —"I have the Emperor on-board." The latter stood exposed to us at full-length on the gang-way, about twenty yards distant, attentively watching our evolutions. In return, all our eyes were intensely fixed on him. Nothing in nature,—no, not even a thunderbolt falling by our side, could have weaned attention for an instant from a man whose public existence seemed to have been a constant political hurricane in the atmosphere of Europe.

He had on a dark-green uniform coat, as well as we could distinguish the colour, broad red sash over the shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat, small-cloaths, boots, and a large cocked-hat, with the tri-coloured cockade. No one who had ever paid the least attention to the lineaments could mistake the face. Most of the prints in the shops have considerable resemblance. One of the best, perhaps, is Ackerman's, representing him chained to a rock, or another (a little caricatured) termed a hieroglyphic portrait, taken from the German, "Napoleon the first and last by the wrath of heaven." Las Casas, Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, Leselles, Gourgaud, and several others of his officers, share his fortune,—perhaps because, by remaining in France, they might experience a worse.

It appears that, so long ago as the 3d instant he had arrived in Rochfort. General Becker and the marine prefect continually urged him to go on-board the frigates, in order to get rid of him; but he lingered, with the hope of something favourable turning up, till ten o'clock at night on the 8th, when he embarked in La Saale frigate. On the 9th inspected the fortifications of Isle D'Aix. On the 11th Las Casas and Savary proceeded to the Bellerophon to negociate. On the 12th heard of the dissolution of the Chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Disembarked same day on Isle D'Aix with his baggage, and in the night two half-decked boats arrived from Rochelle, in which he was to try his fortune; but this resolution, like many others thought of at the same moment, failed. In the night of the 13th went on-board L'Epervier. Next day, Gen. Becker, having been on-board the Bellerophon, making arrangements, the suite and baggage were sent on-board the brig; and on the morning of the 15th she stood towards our fleet as a flag of truce. The wind being light the boats of the Bellerophon were sent to assist, and afterwards carried the whole party on-board that ship.

It appears he first sent out to the English senior officer for permission to proceed with the two frigates to America, which was of course refused, but an offer made of referring him to the admiral. He then asked for the brig, and afterwards for a schooner; to which the same answer was returned. A threat followed of forcing his way; but this had no better effect than the requests.

At this time, when every other mode of escape was hopeless, the scheme of getting away in the two *chasse marées*, with a suite of only four persons beside himself, from Point D'Eguillon on the main, situated nearly opposite St. Martin's, on Isle Rhé, was projected. The Breton passage was to be the route, and six or eight midshipmen to form the crew. On being assured that this ship would intercept them, he remarked that it was unlikely we should discover them in the night; or, if so, that such small vessels would not be examined. The objection, however, upset the whole plan. Had he ventured, we should certainly have enjoyed the undivided honour of capturing this extraordinary, but troublesome, man. Neither is there any merit in his surrender. He had nothing else left for it; for both civil and military authorities at Rochfort had politely

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politely hunted him from that place, in compliance, it is hinted here, with secret orders from the provisional government. Friends, at least who could be useful, he had none. Resistance was absurd, as he had no army in this neighbourhood. If any idea of this kind ever entered his mind, which is extremely doubtful, it vanished at the moment when the resolution was taken of setting out for this place. After all it may be doubted whether the reflecting part of the French nation are not tired of him. I do not speak at random. I was in this identical place four months ago, when he landed; and visited the Rochelle theatre in uniform, after the news arrived of his entry into Paris. The military and the mob, who were overjoyed at that event, seemed inclined to view us with jealousy and aversion. The respectable private classes, on the contrary, were astonished and dismayed at his return, assuring us they saw no peace for their country, but most likely many calamities, in the renewal of Napoleon's government. How well they judged, is now obvious. So far, indeed, did it prepossess them at the time, that several families wished to send their sons with us to England, in order to avoid the expected conscription, and we then actually carried over one.

Since being subjected to our power, his behaviour has been perfectly characteristic. On first proceeding onboard the Bellerophon, he instantly affected to play the emperor, as if still in the Tuilleries, by proceeding immediately to Capt. Maitland's cabin, and soon afterwards sending to request that officer's company to dinner. This is like entering your street-door, taking possession of your parlour, and then honouring you with an invitation to your own house. The design, however, was obvious, and displayed no small share of art. It was at once to consider himself, and to make us consider him, only as emperor, and not to wait to see in what character he should really be received. The homage thus exacted, and given at first to majesty, he might expect could not well be afterwards withdrawn.

Acting still this part, when he went on-board the Superb this morning, Bertrand ascended the side first, and was introduced to Admiral Hotham. Napoleon followed: "the Emperor," said Capt. Maitland; he bowed to the admiral, who received him on the gangway, and, without farther delay or ceremony, proceeded to the latter's cabin, sending out, in the same style, his compliments, and would be glad to speak to him.

He has stamped the usual impression on every one here, as elsewhere, of his being an extraordinary man. Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. All the general regulations of the service, from the lord high admiral to the seamen—their duties, views, expectations, pay, rank, and comforts, have been scanned with characteristic keenness and rapidity. The machinery of the ship, blocks, masts, yards, ropes, rigging, and every thing else, underwent similar scrutiny,—sending for the boatswain, who in the French service usually fits out the ship, though not in our's, to learn the minutest particulars. By his desire the marines passed in review on the quarter-deck. He examined their arms, dress, and evolutions, with attention, and expressed himself highly satisfied. The grog, tobacco, cloaths, food, pay, prize-money, and routine of duty of the seamen, were equally enquired into. When informed that the necessaries were supplied by a purser or commissary, he jocularly remarked they were sometimes sad rogues.

He has written a letter to the Prince Regent, the contents of which, it is said, merely express that he has thrown himself upon the GENEROSITY of his most determined enemy, but the greatest and most honourable nation in the world. In conversation with Admiral H. he remarked, "I have given myself up to the English, but I would not have done so to any other of the allied powers, for this reason,—in surrendering to either of them, I should have placed myself at the will of an individual: in submitting to the English, I give myself up to the generous feelings of a nation."

He says he lost the battle of the 18th ult. solely by the misconduct of Grouchy, who kept his ground, instead of following the Prussians. The banks and shoals of this anchorage seem quite familiar to him, often remarking there is such a depth of water on this, such

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such on that; and, in speaking of Isle D'Aix, said (a remarkable corroboration of the opinions of Lord Cochrane and Capt. Broughton, in opposition to that of the other captains of the fleet, on the much disputed point, whether this was practicable during the operations in Basque Roads in 1809,) that, in the attack of the English six years ago, it might have been easily *boarded*, as he expressed it, or carried by assault; but, finding the danger then, he had since rendered it extremely strong.

Of his determination to see and be acquainted with every thing and every person, I may mention another instance. Capt. —— visited the Bellerophon for a few minutes, partly on duty, partly to have an opportunity of seeing him more closely, without appearing to be actuated by mere curiosity. But he had scarcely gained a footing on the quarter-deck, when Napoleon came up, and nearly overpowered him by a volley of questions, which it was difficult to answer, from the rapidity with which they were asked. "Do you command that ship?"—"How long?"—"When did you enter the service?"—"Have you been often in action?"—"Where?"—"Were you ever wounded?"—"What are your prospects?"—"Are you English, Irish, or Scotch?"—"Were you ever taken prisoner?"—and a variety of others; turning off immediately afterwards, as if to prevent the risk of being questioned in return.

On his arrival at Rochfort, he proceeded to the marine prefecture, to which the officers were immediately summoned. They did not wait long. He entered with his mind obviously in confusion, his eyes sunk, his beard three or four days old, his apparel neglected and in disorder,—his whole appearance, in fact, indicating fatigue and want of sleep. He did not, however, lose a moment in proceeding to business.

Bonaparte. You command the frigates Saale and Meduse?—*Officers.* Yes. (The terms of usual respect need not be added here.)

Bon. What is your force?—The number of guns and men were mentioned.

Bon. Are you ready for sea?—*Ans.* Perfectly.

Bon. To-night?—*Ans.* Instantly.

Bon. Does the wind suit?—*Ans.* Not exactly; but we are ready to make the attempt.

Bon. Are your sailors good?—*Ans.* Expert, for any part of the world.

Bon. Can you get out unobserved by the enemy?—*Ans.* That is not likely, except a gale of wind drives him off.

Bon. Must you engage him?—*Ans.* It is inevitable; but we beg leave to observe, that, though one vessel may be taken, the other is almost certain of escaping.

Bon. Can you depend upon your men?—*Ans.* To the end of the world.

Bon. Which is the best vessel to embark in?—*Ans.* The best sailer—La Saale.

Bon. When should the attempt be made?—*Ans.* In the night.

Bon. I shall proceed with you: return here in two hours.

Every thing was expedited for this bold attempt; the officers and crews being not merely warm, but enthusiastic, in the certainty of its success. When they returned, an extraordinary change was obvious in his appearance. He had been in the warm-bath, and had coffee,—his usual remedies for fatigue, want of sleep, and almost every other want; he had been shaved, and now seemed dressed with more than usual care. "But (said the relator, with the constitutional enthusiasm of a Frenchman in a favourite pursuit,) the glorious purpose of two hours before was given up. He had been among the women, instead of trusting to men; and, (repeating an oath,) as women have ere now lost the greatest men the empire of the world, so they lost it again to Napoleon."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT enquires on what authority a writer in the *Monthly Review* has assumed that the Persian dynasty of sovereigns, from Cyrus to Darius III. inclusive, was of Jewish extraction, and of Jewish religion. Be it answered: on the uniform evidence of the sacred books, and on the corroborative testimony of Herodotus, which are the only original sources of information.

Is it denied with respect to Cyrus? Let the enquirer turn to the proclamation recorded in the first chapter of Ezra. He will there find, that Cyrus holds himself indebted for all the kingdoms

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doms of the earth to the God for whom he is about to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem,—that is, to Jehovah.

Is it denied with respect to Darius the First? Let the enquirer turn to the ninth chapter of the book of Esther. He will there find that, by order of the King of Persia, the Jews gathered together in the cities throughout all the provinces of the empire, to lay hands on such as sought their hurt; that no man could withstand them, as all the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, deputies, and officers of the king, holped the Jews; that the Jews smote all their enemies with the stroke of the sword, and slaughter, and destruction; and that, in Shushan alone, the Jews slew and destroyed five hundred men. On the 14th day of the month Adar (continues the chronicler,) they rested, and made it a day of feasting and gladness; and Mordecai sent letters unto all the Jews, that were in all the provinces of the king, to establish this among them, that they should keep the fourteenth of Adar, and the following day, yearly, as a festival. Accordingly, under the name of the Feast of Purim, an anniversary commemoration of this sanguinary establishment of Judaism was instituted in the temple at Jerusalem, and is retained throughout Jewry to this day.

Now Darius, the son of Hystaspes, was the King of Persia, who thus established Judaism; for, from the book of Daniel it appears that the same king, called in the book of Esther Ahasuerus, was also named Darius; that he placed great confidence in the Jew Daniel, and in the Jew Arioch of Elam, who was captain of the king's guard, and was entrusted (Daniel ii. 24) with the management of the massacre, and that Daniel was allowed to concert with Arioch various exemptions from the proscription. This extirpation of idolatry is by Herodotus termed the *Magophonia;* and is referred to the influence of Artistona or Esther, the king's second wife. Herodotus says, however, that both Cyrus and Darius were Αχαιμενδαι, (for which ought to be read Αβραχαιμενδαι,) that is, Abrahamites, which is stated to have been the domineering clan in Persia.

If Cyrus and Darius the First were indubitably Jews; if the latter, by an extensive massacre, established Judaism on the ruins of the Babylonish idolatry; and, if no change in the public religion is recorded of the succeeding sovereigns, it will follow that they all continued to profess Judaism. Concerning Xerxes, moreover, Josephus (Ant. xi. 5.) specifically records, that he confirmed the privileges granted by his father to the Jews. And concerning Artaxerxes Longimanus, the protection shown by him to the recolonization of Jerusalem under Nehemiah renders his Judaism, his recognition of Palestine, as a holy and privileged land, sufficiently obvious.

The canon of Scripture having been closed by Nehemiah, can contain no later notices of the religion of the court of Persia: but be it observed, that this canon probably included the book of Enoch, which was said to be written by Ezra or Zoroaster, and which had diffused a fanciful system of angelic mythology, lost to the modern world, and only recoverable through the Abyssinian canon. Dr. Lawrence, however, in his recent and learned translation, has on feeble grounds endeavoured to assign a later origin to this book, of which much is said in your 11th vol. p. 18 and p. 300.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "Curia Oxoniensis, or Observations on the Statutes which relate to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the Power of Searching Houses: with some cursory remarks on the Procuratorial Office in the University of Oxford," and which, from its subject, and some extraordinary facts it contains, has excited considerable attention in this place, reference is made to the case of Williams *versus* Brickenden, in our Vice-Chancellor's Court, for false imprisonment. This case was decided in the year 1811, and the proceedings were printed by a late head of a house in our University, though not for sale. The pamphlet is now, and always was, extremely scarce; as the very few copies that were printed were presented to his intimate friends. Some years ago one was lent to me, and, unfortunately, I have lost the notes I took relating to it; but I recollect that it commenced with the case of the plaintiff, and the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Williams and Mr. Holroyd.

Perhaps some gentleman who has the pamphlet will favour me and the public, through the medium of your

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Magazine, if not with an analysis, at least with some account of it, and particularly with the names of the witnesses, and the opinions of the counsel.

Oxford; April 8. C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXIV.

SCHILLER *concluded.*

THE "Maid of Orleans" was probably the next theatrical work of Schiller; at least it is printed immediately after "Don Carlos," in the collective edition of his plays. The catastrophe of this tragedy departs too widely from the historical one; for, although the heroine is at first the liberatress of her king and country, and then accused of witchcraft, and abandoned to the English by her countrymen, yet she is made to incur a wound in battle, and is brought home to the royal camp, to be buried with funeral honours. Here is her dying speech:—

See you the rainbow glittering in the air?
Of heaven the golden portals now unfold.
Amid the choir of angels there she stands,
And to her bosom clasps th' eternal Son,
While with one hand she beckons me, and smiles.
I feel as if light clouds uplifted me—
The heavy armour seems a coat of wings—
Thither, on high—earth drops beneath my feet.
Transient is woe, but everlasting, bliss.

Wallenstein, an historical tragedy in three parts, is well known to English readers, by the excellent translation of Mr. Coleridge. "Mary Stuart" has been rendered with no less felicity by Mr. Mellish. These were his next productions; and to them succeeded the "Bride of Messina," a sort of opera or chorus-drama, in which a symmetry of plot and dialogue has been adopted nearly as improbable as in Dryden's Tempest. The versification, however, is strikingly noble; and the number of fine moral passages and maxims which are interspersed recall the best choruses of the Greek tragedians; indeed Schiller had recently translated Æschylus, when he composed this dramatic poem, and has studiously copied the manner of the ancients: his allusions to classical mythology are too numerous even for probability of costume.

The fable of the piece is this. A Duke of Messina is recently dead, who leaves two sons, both of age, but separated from each other by factious rivalry. Isabella, their widowed mother, endeavours to produce a reconciliation, and succeeds in bringing them together. They have both fallen in love with Beatrice, a beautiful woman, of unknown parentage, resident in a convent near Mount Etna. In her presence they unexpectedly meet, and Don Cæsar, the younger brother, in a fit of jealousy kills Don Manuel, the elder brother, who was preferred by Beatrice. Meanwhile it appears that Isabella had once a younger daughter, of whom it was prophesied that she should occasion the extinction of the whole house, and whom the father had therefore ordered to be drowned; but the mother had secretly preserved the girl, and caused her to be reared in a convent of nuns on Mount Etna. This is the Beatrice for whom both the brothers have formed an incestuous passion. The successive discoveries of the relationships between the parties give occasion to terrible situations; at length Don Cæsar, to atone for the murder of his brother, and to terminate a remediless disappointment of love, closes the play with a deliberate suicide. Two choruses of armed partizans, belonging to the respective brothers, contribute to the pageantry and to the morality of the drama.

The following is perhaps the most sublime of the choral odes:—

Athwart the city's streets,
With wailing in her train,
Misfortune strides;
Watchful she marks
The homes of men:
To-day at this,
To-morrow at yon other door, she knocks,
But misses none.
Sooner or later comes
Some messenger of woe
To every threshold, where the living dwell.
When at the seasons fall
The leaves decay,
When to the grave is borne
The hoary head,
Calm nature but obeys
Her ancient law,
And man respects her everlasting march.
But man must also learn,
To expect in earthly life
Unusual strokes of fate.
Murder, with violent hand,
May tear the holiest bond,
And in his Stygian boat
Death may bear off the blooming form of youth.

When

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When towering clouds o'erwearth the sky,
When loudly bellowing thunders roll,
Each heart in secret owns
The fearful might of fate.
But e'en from cloudless heights
Can kindling lightnings plunge;
E'en in the sunny day
Bale-breathing plagues may lurk.
Fix not on transient good
Thy trusty heart:
Let him who has, prepare to learn to lose;
Him who is happy learn to bend to grief.

Beside composing these tragedies, Schiller altered the Nathan of Lessing, and the Phædra of Racine, and translated the Macbeth of Shakspeare, and the Turandot of Gozzi, for the theatre of Weimar. His reputation gave success to every thing; he married; and he enjoyed, both at the court and in the private societies of the place, a flattering reception. Goëthe was his most intimate friend.

The last and best of his tragedies was entitled "Wilhelm Tell:" it dramatizes the revolution of Switzerland, and is become a truly national work of art. Indeed it may be doubted whether any gothic tragedy (we do not except "Macbeth," or the "Conspiracy of Venice,") is equal to this, for majesty of topic, for compass of plan, for incessancy of interest, for depth of pathos, for variety of character, for domesticity of costume, for truth of nature, and for historic fidelity. Of this noble drama, the story of which is well known, our literature does not, we believe, possess a version: the beautiful versification deserves to be studied and transferred by some rising genius of a superior class.

In 1808 Schiller was collecting his various works, and had not completed his editorial task when he died, in consequence of a pulmonary disorder. His friends thought that a severer rejection of his minor compositions would have been more expedient. *Non omnis moriar* ought to suffice for the motto of a voluminous author: the less the alloy, the more prized is the gold which glitters in his collective works. And of fine gold Schiller has produced much which will ever be prized by the friends of freedom, of wisdom, and of virtue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the season has now arrived when that voracious little animal, called the *gooseberry caterpillar*, commits such universal devastation in our gardens, I have taken the liberty to send you a particular description of the fly from whence it proceeds, together with a remedy for preventing its ravages; and, if you think that so much said about so diminutive a creature is worthy of a place in your Miscellany, it is at your service for publication.

The caterpillar is too well known to need any description, but it does not seem that the fly from which the caterpillar proceeds is: I am sure that it is not; and that many people imagine that it comes from a moth or butterfly, which I know it does not; and I am quite sure that the following account is correct. Nor has there been, that I have ever seen, any published account how its depredations may be prevented; and, from the observations which will be presently made, if the suggested remedy should not prove effectual, it may open the subject to the minds of those who may discover something that will.

In the first place, I will give the description from Sturt's "Natural History of Insects," 2. b. 166:—

"93. Phalæna wavaria—Gooseberry: M. Wings cinereous*; the upper ones with four abbreviated unequal black *fasciæ*† Inhabits Europe. B. The caterpillar feeds on the currant and gooseberry: it is somewhat hairy, green, and dotted with black; having a yellow line along the back, and two on the sides. About the middle of May it goes into the ground, to change into a naked brown-pointed pupa.‡ About the middle of June the moth appears, which is very common."

Now the above description is extremely imperfect, as well as materially incorrect; at least for the southern and warm part of Devonshire, where the fly from which this destructive little animal proceeds first appears about the latter end of March, or the beginning and throughout the month of April, just as the gooseberry leaves have attained a sufficient size for them to deposit their eggs on, and to supply their young with food; which eggs are invariably placed on the inside rib of the leaf, and the flies always first select those leaves nearest the ground, which proceed from the rank water-

* Cinereous—having the appearance of being covered with ashes.

† Fascia—a broad transverse line.

‡ Pupa—the aurelia-anturinalis.

shoots

shoots in the middle of the bush, (this is very material to be known, as will hereafter appear;) and, when these interior leaves are consumed, the caterpillars then gradually ascend, until the whole bush is denuded, and, consequently, the fruit spoiled.

To those who are unacquainted with the fly itself, a particular description of it may not be uninteresting. The flies, if attentively observed, may be first seen in the latter end of March and the beginning of April, as before remarked; but the first notice that we have of the destroying caterpillar is the skeleton leaves, and, when it has done most of its mischief, then people set about picking them off; but this, though it is a temporary relief, is a troublesome task, and an endless and ineffectual remedy; because, though many adult caterpillars are removed, there are thousands still left behind in the egg, on the inside of the leaves, which cannot be discovered without turning every leaf upside down: the eggs are then easily discovered, like as many little pearls, from a dozen to twenty in number, about the size of pins' heads, not round but oval, and whitish. It is seldom that the first stock of flies do much mischief; the leaves grow too rapidly for the caterpillars to destroy, and they are supplied with sufficient food until they drop into the ground; they are then formed into the pupa, from whence, after a short time, a second generation of flies are produced, who perform the same operations of increase and mischief as their parents, and so on to a third, a fourth, and fifth, when the season is favourable, until the approach of winter puts an end to their devastations. The last, or autumnal caterpillars, fall into the ground, where they remain in the aurelia state until the succeeding spring. I have some now by me in a box, that I put aside in October last, which are not yet changed into the fly. In an unfavourable season, we seldom see any after the first appearance. Upon the season, then, and other causes, depends all the first and successive operations of this pernicious little reptile, the name of which it is necessary to know before any remedy can be applied.

Mr. Sturt seems to understand that the caterpillar first appears; the fact is, that the fly first appears; as is agreeable to the nature of all insects which undergo the common transformation of the butterfly tribe. I will endeavour to give an exact description of the female fly. In the first place, it is a very dull, stupid, little animal, that will allow itself to be caught without the least difficulty: it has two horns or feelers; a head very dark, with two large eyes; four transparent wings; the body or carcase a light orange colour, not so large as a grain of wheat when full of eggs; the shoulders dark, to which are affixed six legs, three on a side, also orange colour, having three joints, five black spots on the last joint of each leg. It is a fly in every respect, having no resemblance whatever to a moth or butterfly; and, with the exception of the horns or feelers, and yellow body, it is very much like the small house-fly, the wings being quite smooth and transparent, resembling fine isinglass, of a snuff-colour tint, and free of all that down or feather which covers the wings of butterflies and moths. Still it must be admitted to be among the genus of the moth or butterfly; as they do not appear to take any food, and undergo the common transformation from the egg to the caterpillar, the aurelia, and the fly.* There is a black stripe on the outer part of the two largest wings. The whole insect is not above the third of an inch in length, which seems the more surprizing, as it produces such a pernicious race of destructive caterpillars, at their full size nearly an inch long. Their habit is to perch on the outside of a gooseberry or currant leaf, and then immediately to creep on the inside, when they directly begin to drop their eggs on the ribs of the leaf. Thus, to a person who does not know the fly, and watch her motions, the parent of these millions of insects is unknown; and people wonder, as the cause is unseen, from whence and from what these caterpillars proceed: but something cannot come out of nothing. It is generally imagined that they proceed from a moth or butterfly; yet it is admitted that no moth or butterfly is ever seen about these bushes; but the fact is, that the mother of all this mischief is the little fly which I have described.

* "A fly in entomology is an order of insects, the distinguishing character of which is, that their wings are transparent. By this they are distinguished from moths, butterflies, &c."

The

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The above description is that of the female fly I accidentally saw perch on a leaf. A gentleman who was with me, and myself, watched her operations, and she did not seem at all molested at our moving the leaf, to see what she was about: we noted the time, and in eight days the eggs then deposited were hatched into caterpillars. Thus, all the mischief is done in secret and quiet; and, whilst hundreds of these flies are in a garden, the cause is not known, and the injury is not seen, until it becomes irremediable. When first hatched, they gnaw only the inside of the leaf; but, as they get older and larger, they feed upon the edge of the leaf, until the whole is consumed, and then they retire by the stem to the next leaf; and so on, until every leaf is destroyed. In about a fortnight the caterpillars attain their full size, and then drop on the earth,—into which, or into the crevices of a wall, or other convenient place, they creep, where they are lost sight of, and are transformed into the pupa.

The male fly is so very unlike the female, that, if I had not seen them united, I should have taken it for a different species; and I never saw this union but once. The body of the male is rather longer and darker than the female, and not larger than a common pin, and is much more alert and active; still it partakes of the dulness of its mate, and will allow itself to be caught without any difficulty.

During the growth of the caterpillar, it is needless to notice its extreme voracity; the skeletons of the leaves are a sufficient proof of that fact.* The evil is the destruction of all the fruit, as a consequence of the destruction of the leaves. This is a disappointment to many, and worthy an enquiry of considerable magnitude; and this has induced me to be so particular in the description of an animal in other respects only entitled to common curiosity. But I know no insect, except the turnip flea, or fly, that is of so injurious a disposition as the gooseberry caterpillar, and therefore I have given its history and nature in detail, that, if possible, its ravages may be prevented.

Now as to the remedy: as the fly first makes its appearance in the latter end of March and April, and afterwards, according to the season, or other causes which we are unacquainted with, appears throughout the summer, it strikes me that the only remedy is by placing something about the stem, or among the branches of the bush, the smell of which is obnoxious to the flies, and which they will not approach; and I have been assured, by a gentleman who had repeatedly made the experiment, that the smell of coal-tar would, as he called it, keep off the caterpillars; the fact is, that it kept off the fly. His practice was to wrap a beam or twist of reed, strongly impregnated with this strong-scented bitumen, round the stem of the bush; and no caterpillar touched a leaf. If there be no fly, there can be no caterpillar. There was not a leaf eaten upon this gentleman's bushes, when all his neighbours' were destroyed, and the fruit of course spoiled.

I have heard of other remedies,—such as, soap-sud water thrown over the bushes, lime, and chimney-soot, and a strong decoction of elder leaves; but who can eat gooseberries and currants after they have been besmeared with such filthy materials, which at best apply to the evil in part? But, if any one can discover a means of keeping off the fly by the smell of something which is disagreeable to it, it goes to the root of the evil at once; and there is nothing in the smell of coal-tar which can excite a prejudice in the most delicate stomach. If this should not generally succeed, what has been said upon the subject may perhaps be the means of some of your chemical and philosophical correspondents finding out something that will. Black pepper keeps off the flies from meat, and it is by no means impossible that a discovery may be made to keep these flies from the gooseberry-bushes: for I am well assured, that there can be no effectual remedy for this evil, but the discovery of something, the effluvia of which will produce this effect; and the season is now approached when the attempt should not be neglected: for, if the first invasion succeeds in making

* Thus have I seen the fly produced from the caterpillar in a box, the male and female united, and the female lay her eggs, which came to caterpillars; and I have now several aurelia. So that there can be no doubt but that the caterpillar comes from the fly which has been described, and not from a moth or butterfly, as is generally supposed.

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making abodement, it may not be so easy to prevent a second and a third from taking entire possession of all the bushes. It is upon this principle of creating an offensive smell, that turnip-seed is recommended to be steeped in train-oil before it is sown; and it is said to be a perfect security against the bite of the turnip-fly.

Totnes. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to all kinds of useful and instructive information, the following account of the habits of a small fish, which is found in all our ponds and brooks, may not be impertinent, and may afford your readers, more especially those who have pursued the study of natural history, some amusement; particularly, as I am not aware its extreme singularity of habits have been noticed by any writer. Its Linnean name is *Pisciculus aculeatus*, stickleback; its length about an inch and a half, and armed with five sharp spines, three on the back, and one on each side; whence its name. In the spring of the year the male fish assumes a variety of the most beautiful colours; the throat and part of the belly becoming a bright scarlet, and the back generally a fine sea-green, and occasionally a beautiful cream colour, and its whole appearance extremely bold and gallant.

At this season I have often confined as many as seven or eight males in a tub; where, after reconnoitring their empire, one will suddenly take possession of one of the corners, and attack with great spirit any of the others who shall dare to invade his territory. It will sometimes happen that the four corners of the tub may be thus occupied; and, as invasions must necessarily take place, conflicts continually occur; and it really is wonderful to see with what extraordinary fury and animosity they fight, swimming round and round each other with the most inconceivable rapidity, their side spines extended, with which they endeavour to pierce each other, at the same time endeavouring to fasten upon each other with their mouths, which are armed with two formidable rows of teeth. Conflicts of this sort I have known to last for nearly five minutes, and sometimes to terminate in the death of one of them, for they fight with as much fierceness and skill as our modern pugilists. It is at these periods of conquest that their colours are brightest; and it is observable, that from the time of defeat the fallen hero begins to lose his colours and bold appearance, and in the course of a day or two becomes a speckled and, in comparison, an ugly fish, and no longer keeps possession of his corner, but submits to the will of the usurper. Their bite is so severe, that I have frequently known death to follow: the bitten part, which is generally the tail, becomes furry and white, and soon mortifies. Previous to death, the fish, after losing its colours, assumes them again; but they are not nearly so bright and vivid as when they are flushed by victory.

There is a variety of this species that is totally black, that fight, if possible, with greater fierceness than the others. I had once a small one of this kind that sustained a conflict with a much larger one of the common sort, which terminated in the sable hero being absolutely ripped up, and death in consequence ensued.

In my younger days, I have passed hours in watching these interesting and curious little creatures, and have never ceased to be filled with wonder and admiration at their extraordinary habits.—To many this account may appear heightened, and almost fabulous; but I state simply what I have witnessed, and what any one may witness who will take the trouble of keeping them.

If this should appear worthy of your notice, I shall be obliged by your inserting it. I could communicate more facts, but at present will abstain from intruding farther on your columns.

April 1822. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"NO man knoweth where his grave shall be digged," is one of the sage maxims of the children of Mahomet, and is generally true.

A few months ago, in the chancel of the church of Newington, near Hythe, and about three miles from this place, I discovered a flat stone, into which is sunk a brass plate, containing the following inscription:—

Doct. Christopher Rettingerus, natione Hungarus, Professione Medicus, per Septennium Archiatros, Imperatori Russiæ, Muscovi, etc. Potentissimo. Sepultus fuit in hac Ecclesia Trices Die Mensis Decembris 1612.

Etatis Sue 55.

At

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At this time, one of the knights of the shire, who represented the county of Kent in Parliament, was — Brockman, esq. of Beachborough, where a respectable family of that name has resided many generations. Beachborough is an elegant seat, in the vicinity of Newington, in the church of which many of the Brockman family lie buried; indeed, it is their family place of sepulture.

It is not, I think, at all improbable, that in London an acquaintance had been formed between the Russian physician and the Member of Parliament for Kent; that the former had been invited to receive the hospitalities of Beachborough on his return home, it being only about ten miles from Dover,—the usual place of embarking for the Continent. That, having thus paid a visit to Beachborough, he there sickened, and died; and of course was buried amongst the Brockmans, in Newington Church.

Grace-hill, Kent; Jan. 3. J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* CHARACTER *of* VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, *in* REPLY *to the* OBSERVATIONS *in* ARCHDEACON COXE'S "LIFE *of* WALPOLE."

LORD Bolingbroke bears so little resemblance to himself in the former and latter periods of his eventful existence, that with Augustus, and a few other characters in history, we can scarcely regard him as the same individual. For who, in "the calm still mirror of retreat," can recognise the statesman who, to adopt the words of the speaker Onslow, "was of a temper to overturn kingdoms, to make way for himself and his talents, to govern the world?"

Having experienced strange disappointments and vicissitudes of fortune, we find this nobleman, on attaining the season of mature reflection, making the most ingenuous confessions of error. "The two parties were, in truth," says he, "become factions in the strict sense of the word. I was of one, and I own the guilt." For this acknowledged guilt he appears strongly solicitous to make all the atonement in his power. And he was at this period of his life, by persons unquestionably competent to judge of character, esteemed and admired as the greatest ornament of his age and country.

"In his sequestered retreat," says the contemporary historian Smollet, "he was visited as a sainted shrine by all the distinguished votaries of wit, eloquence, and political ambition." The Earl of Chesterfield speaks of him as presenting the living model of the *omnis homo* of the Roman, the all-accomplished of the English poet. Lord Orrery tells us, "that the conversation of Lord B. united the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace." "His many advantages of nature and fortune," as Swift assures us, "were still inferior to the accomplishments of his mind." And the muse of Pope, ever disdainful of venal incense, dictated that noble apostrophe to Lord B. at the close of his Essay on Man, which seems the result of almost idolatrous enthusiasm.

It will not, however, be denied, that this nobleman, though sincerely adopting principles the reverse of those which governed his early life, was actuated in no inconsiderable degree by personal resentment against the Walpoles, as the enemies who had barred the way to his complete restoration, or that this has given too dark a tinge to many of his reflections. But Lord B. with the other leaders opposed to the Walpole administration, clearly perceived that the new system of influence was, under the present circumstances, far more formidable than the old system of prerogative which it had superseded; and, from its subtle and insidious nature, less likely to excite alarm. The generous mind of Frederic prince of Wales had imbibed from the lessons of Lord B. the noble ambition of governing upon constitutional principles alone; and the "Letters upon Patriotism," and the idea of a "Patriot King," were written to place before the intellectual vision of the young prince a model truly worthy of his attention and imitation.

Notwithstanding the flagrant injustice of supposing this nobleman to have been for so many years merely acting a part, he has by the zealous apologists and advocates of the Walpoles ever been the object of obloquy. Tindal is an historian very estimable for the fairness of his statements in relation to facts; but, in his delineation of characters, his political bias is much more discernible. He nevertheless acknowledges of Lord B. "that he was naturally formed with every accomplishment that could strike and please either in public or private. And that a universal prejudice existed in favour

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of his abilities. But," says this writer, "under the appearance of the most perfect resignation to his fate, and contemning all power, he concealed the most malicious resentments, and the most ambitious projects, that could rise in a human breast. There was in his nature no constancy, and consequently in his conduct no consistency." He even affirms in the heat of prejudice and passion, contrary to all evidence, "that they who knew him best hated him the worst."—TINDAL, vol. ix. 451-379.

An attack equally violent, but far more laboured, has at a recent period been made upon this nobleman by Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, in his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, a work in many respects of great value. "In drawing the character of Walpole," we are told by the rev. biographer, "that Bolingbroke is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation, and exaggerated malice." Such a charge, unaccompanied by specific evidence, does not admit of a specific answer; but, whatever might be the malice of Bolingbroke, it certainly was not without provocation. Walpole would willingly have pursued his rival to the scaffold; and, in his pamphlet on the Peerage Bill, (A.D. 1719,) when the then ministers, Sunderland and Stanhope, inclined to the restoration of Bolingbroke, the ex-minister says, after the mention of Oxford, "His rival in guilt and power even now presumes to expect an Act of the Legislature to indemnify him and qualify his villany!"

Unquestionably on his return to power, Walpole opposed the restoration of Bolingbroke as long and as firmly as he durst. "We have his own authority that this restoration was the work of the Duchess of Kendal; and that, in obedience to the express commands of the king, he supported the Act. Lord Harcourt, who had become a favourite at court, powerfully co-operated with the duchess, who was gained by a present of 11,000l. Far from acknowledging any obligation to Walpole, Bolingbroke always imputed to that minister his exclusion from the House of Lords, and he even wrote a letter to the king on his return to England, "claiming the fulfilment of the promise that had been made of a full restitution, laying the blame of the failure on the minister, whom he accused of meanness and treachery under the mask of good will." And it is certain that the king, previous to his last continental journey, had resolved fully to re-instate him.—*Mem. of Sir R. W.* ii. 141-52.

What pretext then had the adherents of Walpole to bring bitter accusations of ingratitude against Bolingbroke? Or to complain that, after being restored to the liberty of breathing the air of his native country, and the enjoyment of his fortune by the indulgence, favour, and assistance of the minister, he used that indulgence, and requited that favour, by labouring for the destruction of his benefactor?"—*Ib.*

"From the versatility of Bolingbroke's political life," continues the biographer, "no fundamental principle of action could be expected; for where is that principle which at some period he had not violated? Where was the party to which he had not rendered himself obnoxious? Nothing then remained for him but to form a political creed as versatile as his life; and which, Proteus-like, adapted itself to all times, situations, and circumstances." This is an imposing specimen of that rhetorical declamation which is so often substituted for sober argument. The simple fact *is*, that only one remarkable change occurred during the entire, active, and long protracted life of Bolingbroke, a change which has nobly raised and redeemed his character!—*Ib. p.* 157.

"His doctrines," as we are further told, "are principally reduced under three heads,—1st. A government by prerogative rather than by influence. 2nd. Coalition of parties. 3rd. The supposed perfection of the human species in particular instances.—In enforcing the first, Bolingbroke betrays his aversion to the revolution, while he affects to praise it, by an assertion no less remarkable for its audacity than its untruth; namely, that the rights of the subject were more endangered by the system of influence which had taken place since, than by that of arbitrary power which was pursued before that æra. That the crown had acquired more sources of power by the establishment of the funds, and nomination of revenue-officers; and enjoyed the means of invading liberty more effectually by the constitution of the revenue, than it ever had been invaded by the prerogative. From these premises he draws the obvious conclusion, that it becomes highly necessary to prevent the ruin of the constitution by

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by reducing the power [influence] of the king by means of an independent House of Commons; and declares, that the only method of effecting this was to lessen the means of corruption, to revive frequent parliaments, and to ensure their purity by introducing self-denying ordinances."—*Ib.*

This call for reform in the state, first insisted upon by this celebrated nobleman, has now become loud and general. From the undisguised attacks of prerogative the spirit and courage of Englishmen were always able to defend themselves; but, in the reigns succeeding the revolution, prerogative was by Lord Bolingbroke justly characterized "as a chimera, and influence as a new and undefinable monster far more dangerous to our liberties." This is surely a proposition which, under the present aspect of things, it requires infinitely more audacity to deny than to assert; and the sagacity of the first warning voice few will now dispute. So universal indeed has this axiom become, that scarcely a wish has been expressed by the boldest speculatists of these times for the reduction of the royal prerogative. Even the predominance of regal influence in the House of Peers is not the subject of complaint. That assembly is recognized as the constitutional barrier against popular encroachments. But it is seen and felt with overwhelming conviction, that the House of Commons has lost its appropriate distinction as the representatives of the people. "The glory has departed from them," and they are now regarded in no higher light in their corporate capacity, for the merits of individuals are above all praise, than as constituting a court for enregistering the royal edicts.

The causes of this enormous increase of influence are obvious. Since the beginning of the last century the National Debt has risen from 20 to 800 millions; the taxes from 5 to 50 millions, the dire result of seven long and bloody continental wars, and a military peace establishment of 100,000 men. To these may be added the chances which have thrown the great commercial companies into the hands of government, and transferred the patronage of India to the crown. In fine, our fatal foreign possessions and conquests have afforded an inexhaustible fund of reward and remuneration to the immense crowd of court expectants.

Can we hope that the dignity of legislative independence will be maintained inviolable under such temptations? Were the Constitution to be openly attacked by the uplifted arm of power, the spirit of resistance would doubtless burst forth, and the monarch who dared to rouse the sleeping lion, would repent his rashness. But it is not prerogative, it is influence that we have reason to fear. This is the malady which has infected the heart's-blood of the Constitution, and its true *euthanasia* has been long since predicted.

The system of influence, though the result of the revolution, did not alarmingly operate till the accession of the German dynasty. In the reigns of King William and Queen Anne two violent and equal factions divided the nation, and Whigs and Tories alternately bore sway. The regal influence was merely employed in balancing parties, or in favouring the one or the other as was deemed expedient. But no measure was carried through parliament by the weight of influence in contrariety to the *general sense* of the people, and much less to that of the very persons who gave it effect! Nor was it supposed possible, previously to the secession of Townshend and Walpole in 1717, that the sanction of parliament could ever be obtained to the Hanoverian system of politics. This is demonstrable from the whole tenor of the correspondence between Townshend and Stanhope, during the residence of the king, (George I.) in Germany, in the autumn of 1716. And the administration of Sunderland was a new era in parliamentary history.

The second charge brought by the rev. biographer against Lord Bolingbroke is, "that he enforced the doctrine of the coalition of parties. In attempting to explode all former distinctions, to unite them of all denominations, and to change the narrow spirit of party into a diffusive spirit of public benevolence, he well knew that he contradicted the history of past ages, and the experience of his own." Can it be necessary to vindicate Lord B. from an accusation like this? Doubtless that nobleman, in adopting a principle so noble, hoped that his writings might in some measure conduce to an end above all others desirable; though he was too deeply versed in human nature not to be aware, that it was in the full extent utterly unattainable.

The third charge is, "that Lord B. maintained

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maintained the perfectibility of the human species in particular instances." So far as this accusation is intelligible, it may be best answered by himself. "In giving his reveries to the public," we are told by his accuser, "that Lord B. employed a specious philosophical jargon, then novel, and calculated to make an impression on ignorant minds, since become more common, and justly exploded as the cant of hyprocrisy or enthusiasm. Its pretensions were founded on candour, liberality of sentiment, universal philanthropy, and a tender concern for the happiness of posterity." If this is the jargon of ignorance, hyprocrisy, or enthusiasm, the rev. author would have done well to instruct us in the appropriate language of the Christian virtues of charity and beneficence. Let us at least hear the supposed delinquent in his own defence. "It seems to me," says Lord B. "that, in order to maintain the moral system of the world at a certain point, far below that of ideal perfection, for we are made capable of conceiving what we are incapable of attaining, that the Author of Nature has thought fit to mingle, from time to time, among the societies of men, a few on whom he is graciously pleased to bestow a larger portion of the ethereal spirit, who are born to instruct, to guide, and to preserve; who are designed to be the tutors and guardians of human kind. When these men apply their talents to other purposes, when they strive to be great and despise being good, they commit a most sacrilegious breach of trust. To misapply these talents is the greatest of crimes; but, to keep them unexerted and unemployed, is a crime too. To what higher station, to what greater glory can any man aspire, than to be during the whole course of his life the support of good, the control of bad government, and the guardian of public liberty. A life dedicated to the service of our country admits the full use, and no life should admit the abuse, of pleasures."

"Parliaments are not only what they always were, essential parts of our Constitution, but essential parts of our administration too. They do not claim the executive power. No; but the executive power cannot be exercised without their annual concurrence. How few months, instead of years, have princes and ministers now to pass without inspection and control. How easy, therefore, is it become, to check every growing evil in the bud, to change every bad administration. We must want spirit, as well as virtue, to perish. I believe," continues this noble writer in the same specious jargon "no man of sense and knowledge thought the Constitution concerned, notwithstanding all the clamour raised at one time about the danger of the church, and at another about the danger of the Protestant succession. But the case is at this time vastly altered. The means of invading liberty were not then grown up into strength. You owe to your country, to your honour, to your security, to the present and to future ages, that no endeavours of yours be wanting to repair the breach that is made, and is increasing daily in the Constitution; and to shut up with all the bars and bolts of law, the principal entries through which these torrents of corruption have been let in upon us. I say the principal entries, because, however it may appear in pure speculation, I think it would not be found in practice possible; no, nor eligible neither, to shut them up all. As entries of corruption, none of them deserve to be excepted; but, there is a just distinction to be made, because there is a real difference. Some of these entries are opened by the abuse of powers necessary to maintain subordination, and to carry on even good government; and, therefore, necessary to be preserved in the crown, notwithstanding the abuse that is sometimes made of them. For no human institution can arrive at perfection, and the most that human wisdom can do, is to procure the same or greater good at the expense of less evil. There will be always some evil either immediate or remote, either in cause or consequence."—*Letters on Spirit of Patriotism*, pp. 10-40.

This may serve as an answer not only to the charge against Lord B. "for broaching the doctrine of the supposed perfection of the human species," but also another incidental accusation, (Mem. of Sir R. W. ii. p. 158-9,) "of considering the court-party as a faction, and confederacy against the country," whereas the noble writer expressly affirms, that there is a constitutional influence of the crown, necessary to maintain subordination, and which it would be dangerous to abolish, even supposing it to be sometimes abused. His argument is directed solely against that overbearing,

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overbearing, overwhelming influence of the crown, which makes the will of the sovereign, however ill-advised and ill-informed, every-thing, and the almost unanimous sentiments of the people, nothing.

In his ensuing letter Lord B. gives us his famous delineation or idea of a patriot king, "the most uncommon," as he hesitates not to say, "of all phænomena in the physical or moral world. Yet," says the noble writer, "we are willing to indulge the pleasing expectation." This was not a mere compliment to Frederic the heir-apparent, than whom no prince was ever more solicitous to merit the appellation, and to convert the idea into a reality.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXI.

The Quarterly Review, No. 51.

THE *first* article in the number before us is Martin Dobrizhoffer's "*Account of the Abipones,*" a work originally composed in Latin forty years ago by an Austrian jesuit, translated by Mr. Southey, or his assistants we suspect, and certainly reviewed by the laureate, and published by Mr. Murray in three small octavos, at the enormous price of thirty-six shillings. We mention these facts to explain, in some degree, the appearance of such a publication in an English translation. The work itself, except the honest simplicity of the narrative, has scarcely a single recommendation: it is a verbose account of an obscure tribe of Americans, drawn up by a person with much less acumen than the generality of his order, credulous, and without the science which could alone give interest to the details with which two-thirds of the work is filled. The title in the original is, "*History of the Abipones, a Warlike People of Paraguay, their Cities, Rivers, Wild Beasts, Amphibious Animals, Insects, Serpents, Birds, Fishes, Trees, Plants,*" &c; this has been judiciously abridged into the more taking form of "*An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay.*" The first volume is principally occupied with details of natural history, without any regard to scientific arrangement; the second and third, with the old missionary's "Journey to St. Jago," his "Stay at St. Jago," his "Disastrous Return from St. Jago," with a tedious account of his endeavours to convert the Indians, whom he found, contrary to the experience of St. Paul, that faith enters by "*the ear,*" that, "with the savages of Paraguay, it could only be *thrust in by the mouth.*" Dobrizhoffer did not commence his work till his sixty-sixth year, and died in 1791, having previously had the honour of diverting, with his garrulity, the tedium of that sage devotee Maria Theresa. So much for the work of which the Review is merely an abridgment, and does not afford materials for remark, except in the peculiar opinions expressed by the writer on the expulsion of the jesuits, and the establishment of the independence of Spanish America. The first he appears to regret, and the last he thinks might have been effected "without a struggle," had the colonies only waited "the course of events in the mother country." In this opinion we do not concur; for we doubt, first, whether the liberty acquired by Old Spain would ever have been *voluntarily* conceded to her dependencies; and, secondly, we doubt whether the "course of events" adverted to, would have happened had it not been from the example and impulse given to the mother country by her transatlantic possessions.

The *next* subject is the "*Bishop of St. David's Vindication of* 1 *John, v.* 7," in which some sage advice is given to the right reverend prelate, not to endanger the *whole* by grasping at *too much,* especially as the genuineness of the disputed verse has been denied by Griesbach and Porson; is to be found only in one Greek manuscript, and that manuscript of the fifteenth or sixteenth century; and can be defended only on grounds that must impair the credit of the whole Scripture canon.

KOTZEBUE'S *Voyage of Discovery* forms the *third* subject, and is rather a querulous notice of the unfortunate navigator; unfortunate, we call him, because compelled to relinquish the most interesting object of his expedition, from uncontrollable circumstances. The fears of the reviewer on the recent claim of Russia to the whole north-west coast of America, from the fifty-sixth degree of latitude to the "extreme north," appear without just foundation, as it is a mere *paper pretension,* illustrating, it is true, the ambitious character of the northern autocrat, but not likely for some time to interfere with our commercial interests.

In the *next* article, *Memoirs of a Life passed*

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passed in Pennsylvania, we feel more inclined to trust the opinions of Mr. Galt on the merit of the work, than to rely on the piecemeal quotations of the reviewer, made to disprove its pretensions to "various excellencies of *style*, *description*, and *impartiality*."

BUCKINGHAM'S *Travels in Palestine* is another article treated with undue severity. An honester writer never published a book of travels; but it interferes with other interests: besides, Mr. Buckingham is not exactly *orthodox*, and this is quite enough to make us sceptical about the strictures of the Quarterly on his "accuracy" and "character."

The *Deaf and Dumb* article is a very barren performanee. The subject was new to the public; affording, too, an opportunity for philosophical discussion and curious information, subservient to the most benevolent purposes; all which have been thrown away in the uninteresting notice of the reviewer. We think, contrary to the writer, that in cases where the organs of speech are entire, articulation should not be neglected, notwithstanding the distortion of countenance it occasions, and which appears to us a defect that might be corrected by those to whom the instruction of the deaf and dumb is confided.

The *next* article, *Mémoires du Duc de Lauzun*, we consider, like its subject, unworthy of a place even in the Quarterly, and for the most part is a mere reprint of the drivellings of a certain weekly journalist, whom we have long observed dexterously engaged in extending the circulation of his pages, by ministering to the wants of the clean and unclean portion of his readers; providing the latter with early intelligence of every deleterious publication that issues from the press, and without which aid they would probably never have heard of their existence; and conciliating the favour of the former by declaiming lustily on their *immoral* and *irreligious tendency*. Of the *Mémoires* we can say nothing, not having seen them; nor do we feel any curiosity about their contents. We understand they furnish additions to the scandalous chronicle of the old courts and the old nobility; and we can only observe, if their details are more revolting than those that have preceded on the same subject, the authenticity of which has not been denied, they must be very shocking. Judging from the facts adduced by the reviewer to prove the work *spurious*, we have no doubt about its *genuineness*, and that it is what it purports to be—Memoirs of the Life of the notorious Duke de Biron, *alias* Duc de Lauzun. That a certain class should wish such records of past times suppressed and forgotten, we can readily conceive; and we wish there had been no cause for their publication: but while the excesses of reformers are continually held up to deter from the most salutary improvements, we can see no harm in occasionally reverting to the evils of the *old system*, so that the wise and good may steadily pursue their course without falling into the follies of either.

The *eighth* subject, *Western Caledonia*, is a notice of the voyages and travels of Mr. Harmon; who, we are told, is a "*pious man*," and whose piety appears, from the cavalier relation of the reviewer, to have formed some atonement for his aberration, in taking a Canadian girl without those formalities usual in civilized society.

In the *ninth* article, *State of Weights and Measures*, two facts are stated deserving attention: first, an error of $\frac{1}{15}$ per cent. in the computed proportion between the weights of England and France, and which has affected the estimated par of exchange between the two countries for the last eighty years; secondly, the introduction of an uniform system of weights and measures seems nearly as difficult and hopeless as the introduction of an uniform language.

Memoirs of the Kit-Kat Club forms the *tenth* subject, in which the reviewer puts forth his whole strength to destroy the credit of the unfortunate editor of the publication. That the style of the author is somewhat *lâche*, there are evident symptoms; but some errors are obviously those of the printer; others, we think, are too gross to have been committed; and, in the extract at page 426, the writer's meaning is plainly perverted, for it is clear that the Kit-Cat Club might not be instituted till "about 1700," and yet consist of "the principal noblemen and gentlemen," who *had* "opposed the arbitrary measures of James II." in 1688. At all events, the reviewer, while sedulously picking out the misnomers and anachronisms of others, should have been correct in his own references. He refers to No. 34 of the Tatler, stating that "the whole paper" relates to the reason why the custom of "toasting ladies"

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ladies" has been "called toasting;" whereas we can assure him that "the whole paper" does not contain a word on the subject.

The *eleventh* article is Sir ROBERT KER PORTER'S elaborated *Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.* Just now we apprehend the public is pretty well stocked with voyages and travels, and we do not complain of their number, only we wish some of them were less exclusively devoted to physical, instead of moral, objects of research. It is not so much by ascertaining the height of mountains, tracing the course of rivers, or expatiating on the beauty of natural scenery, that mankind can be benefited, as by examining their governments, religious institutions, and manners, and the influence of these on social happiness. Sir Robert, however, whose enquiries have been partly directed to the manners of the people among which he sojourned, does not appear particularly objectionable on this head. Some of his descriptions are rather luxuriant, and we observe the most piquant have been carefully culled out by the reviewer, without any comment on their "dangerous tendency." This, we suppose, is a compliment to Sir Robert's "loyalty" and "courtier-like" deportment.

The Pirate: in this article we have the sage gentleman we noticed, on a former occasion, as having never been "in love," and who now informs us, with due solemnity, that he is "incredulous in love at first sight, thinking it always to require previous acquaintance, and *almost intimacy*, as a predisposing cause." His outline of the story is meagre and spiritless in the extreme, and his discrimination of character incorrect. For instance, we are told Triptolemus Yellowley "is insipid;" whereas we consider him, with his sister Babie, the most amusing and best supported character in the group, always excepting the old Udaller. For Minna Troil we have no *penchant* whatever; and we think no sailor, like Cleveland, would have preferred such a visionary enthusiast to the more lively and natural attractions of the fair Brenda. The whole novel, or rather romance, stands very low in our estimation: it is full of vulgar claptraps, improbable fictions, absurd conceits and incongruities; and we cannot help thinking the vagaries of our laureate friend in Thalaba and the Curse of Kehama unfairly treated, while such *outré* creations as Meg Merrilies and Norna of the Fitful-head pass with impunity, and even praise.

STEWART'S *Second Dissertation* forms the *thirteenth* article. It is rather tedious, on a subject in which we apprehend the superficial and the profound may be equally diffuse and unsatisfactory. We ourselves concur with the prevailing opinion on the inutility of metaphysical enquiries, and think with a sagacious writer, himself a great metaphysician, that the writings of Addison will be read when those of Locke have sunk into oblivion. What more, indeed, can we hope to discover? Though we push Nature into her utmost recesses, we can never comprehend the secret principles on which her most remarkable phenomena depend. We can trace a plant to its origin, we can resolve a seed into its elements, yet we cannot explain the mysterious power by which it afterwards matures into the most beautiful foliage, or delightful fragrance. Can we do more with the mind of man? We may, indeed, resolve its various faculties into imagination, volition, perception, and so forth; but this does not bring us nearer to our object; it does not develope the peculiar organization by means of which intellectual phenomena are produced. The reviewer complains that Mr. Stewart has not afforded more comprehensive views of different metaphysical systems: we apprehend the defect arose more from the subject than the writer. It is not easy to state the precise boundaries which separated the theories of Locke, Leibnitz, Berkeley, and Reid; for they differed only in particulars, and it is to the particulars in which they differed that Mr. Stewart, in our opinion, has properly confined his illustrations. The arrangement, too, appears to have been unavoidable, so as to introduce the same mass of varied and curious information; and the "two," and even "three tier of notes," are at least warranted by the example of one celebrated philosopher, whose folios are frequently admired.

MALTE-BRUN'S *Spurious Voyages* is a lively article, in refutation of some preposterous claims, recently put forth in Paris, to the discovery of the north-west passage.

The *fifteenth* and last subject is *Colonial Policy*; in which are successfully combated the objections that colonies are a drain on the capital and population

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tion of the parent state, and some other points, which we were not aware were disputed, except by mere tyros in political science. We do not, however, concur in all the reasoning of the reviewer, nor do we entirely agree with those who contend, that in no case ought the employment of capital and industry to be an object of legislative interference. So far, perhaps, as the mere augmentation of wealth is concerned, the entire freedom of commerce would be most advantageous; but the welfare of states does not depend so much on the accumulation of capital, as its distribution, and the employment of population in those branches of industry most conducive to social happiness and national independence. In the particular case of our West-India islands, we apprehend, the principle of a free trade might be beneficially introduced. It is true such a system would probably abridge the market of Ireland for salt provisions, and that of Scotland for linens and cottons: but still, if our colonial possessions be a valuable appendage to the empire, they must be valuable in proportion to their wealth and resources; and these would certainly be most augmented by throwing open to them the markets, in which they could sell at the *dearest*, and purchase at the *cheapest* rate. To this argument we do not see how the reviewer can reply.

Though the style of this review, mechanically considered, continues good, yet its principles are anti-British, its spirit is bad wherever any social feeling is introduced, its general tone is alien to every principle of civil liberty, and it is now the chief engine of that system which has undermined our free constitution, and carried misery and bankruptcy to almost every industrious fire-side in these once-flourishing islands. The support which it receives is however a proof that many deluded persons have not yet suffered enough, and that successive plagues are necessary to change the hearts of all obstinate governors, as well as those of Pharaoh and his Egyptians. Money will always purchase advocates, and it is not to be wondered that those who profit by abuses and corruption should avail themselves of their wealth and power to purchase a cheap defence of their possessions, by the agency of unprincipled writers; and hence the perverted talent which too often appears in this journal.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING at present engaged in translating into English the Pythagoric Political Fragments, and also some Ethical Fragments of Hierocles, preserved by Stobæus, I found in the latter of these a passage so conformable to the following beautiful lines in Pope's "Essay on Man," that it is most probably the source from which they were derived; and, as I have no doubt of the readers of your Magazine being of the same opinion, I send it to you for insertion. The lines of Pope are these:—

"Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,
The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads;—
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next all human race;
Wide and more wide, th' o'erflowings of the mind
Take ev'ry creature in of ev'ry kind."

The following is the passage in Hierocles, the celebrated commentator on the Pythagoric Golden Verses:—

Ολος γαρ εκαστος ημων οιον κυκλος πολλοις περιγεγραπται· τους μεν σμικροτερους, τους δε μειζοσι, και τους μεν περιεχουσι, τους δε περιεχομενους, κατα τας διαφερουσας και ασπους προς αλληλους σχεσεις. πρωτος μεν γαρ εστι κυκλος ο προσεχεστατος, ον αυτος τις καθαπερ περι κεντρον τον εαυτου γεγραπται διανοιαν; εν ω κυκλω το τε σωμα περιεχεται, και τα του σωματος ενεκα παρειλημμενα· σχεδον γαρ ο βραχυτατος και μικρου δειν αυτου προσαπτομενος του κεντρου κυκλος ουτος. δευτερος δε απο τουτου, και πλεον μεν αφεστως του κεντρου, περιεχων δε τον πρωτον, εν ω τετευχται γονεις, αδελφοι, γυνη, παιδες. ο δ'απο τουτων τριτος, εν ω θειοι και τιτθιδες, πατρια τε και τιτθοι, και αδελφων παιδες, ετι δ'ανεψιοι. μεθ 'ον ο τους αλλους περιεχων συγγενεις. τουτω δ'εφεξης, ο των δημοτων, και μετ'αυτον ο των φυλετων, ειθ' ο πολιτων. ο δ'εξωτατω και μεγιστος, περιεχων τε παντας τους κυκλους, ο του παντος ανθρωπων γενους. That is,—"For, in short, each of us is, as it were, circumscribed by many circles; some of which are less, but others larger, and some comprehend, but others are comprehended, according to the different and unequal habitudes with respect to each other. For the first indeed, and most proximate circle, is that which every one describes about his own mind as a centre; in which circle the body, and whatever is assumed for the sake of the body, are comprehended. For this is nearly the smallest circle, and almost touches the centre itself. The second from this, and which is at a greater distance from the centre, but comprehends the first circle, is that in which parents, brothers, wife, and children, are arranged. The third circle from the centre, is that which contains uncles and aunts, grandfathers and grandmothers, and the children of brothers and sisters. After this, is the circle which comprehends the remaining relatives.

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relatives. Next to this is that which contains the common people, then that which comprehends those of the same tribe, afterwards that which contains the citizens; and then two other circles follow, one being the circle of those that dwell in the vicinity of the city, and the other of those of the same province. But the outermost and greatest circle, and which comprehends all the other circles, is that of the whole human race."

On comparing these two extracts with each other, it appears that in Hierocles the circles are scientifically detailed; but that in Pope they are synoptically enumerated. Pope, too, has added another circle to that which is the outermost with Hierocles, viz. the circle which embraces every creature of every kind. But as Hierocles in this fragment is only speaking of our duties to kindred, among which the whole human race is in a certain respect included, he had no occasion to introduce another circle, though the Platonic doctrine of benevolence is as widely extended as that of Pope.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-place, Walworth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent N. Justitia, in your last Magazine, gave you deserved credit, in saying you admit fact in preference to falsehood, and he may add, you give more confidence to fact than to hearsay. Relative to the use of slaked lime on apple-trees, there can be no doubt of its being useful in the destruction of all insects, from its caustic quality in the immediate use on slaking; but it is soon deprived of the burning quality. It is commonly used to prevent the slugs from eating the young peas; while dry and unslacked, the slugs crawling on it, their moisture causes the burning heat in the slaking, which destroys them. As soon as any wet falls on the lime, the destructive quality is lost, and slugs will crawl over it, and destroy the peas. I have tried saw-dust, ashes, barley-husk; while dry, the prickliness prevents them from crawling up, but as soon as wet the effect is lost; and the only way to get rid of them is by keeping ducks, who do no injury to vegetables, but in the fruit season I remove them from the garden.

I shall offer some observations on liming the trees to form a plaster, which must prevent the benefit that all vegetables receive from the vapour and air, so essentially necessary for the health of trees. Your correspondent concludes that the good effect of the lime is proved by the fruit being much larger: that might arise from a different cause,—the year before might have been superabundant; when that is the case, the fruit runs smaller than when there is a less quantity. It is a common practice with gardeners to pick some of the fruit off the trees, that the remainder may be finer.

I am very doubtful if N. Justitia's conclusion is founded on fact; the benefit the tree had received, by the proof of the fruit being larger, might arise from the above cause.

April 17, 1822. S. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PLAN *suggested ultimately to exterminate the* NATURAL SMALL-POX; *and to establish, by the* TEST *of* EXPERIENCE, *the* EFFICACY *of* COW-POCK, *in the* PREVENTION *generally of that* DISEASE; *by* J. VALE ASBURY, ESQ. MEMBER *of the* ROYAL COLLEGE *of* SURGEONS, *and* LICENTIATE *of the* SOCIETY *of* APOTHECARIES *in* LONDON.

THAT the introduction of cow-pock as a substitute for the small-pox, should occasion contention, is not singular, when we consider the diversity of opinion generally inherent in the mind of man; but, that the practice of vaccination should meet with so much opposition after twenty-four years' experience in England, and successfully in thousands of cases, is matter of astonishment, and can only be accounted for on the rank soil of prejudice. The late Bishop of Landaff, in the Anecdotes of his Life, observes, that "our opinions on many important subjects are founded as much on prejudice as on reason;" the pretended ground of objection maintained by the anti-vaccinists furnishes us with ample proof of the accuracy of this observation. It may be asked, where is even the atom of reason manifest in preferring the malign disease, that horrible pestilence, which, if it do not destroy life, leaves its victim blind, beset with running sores, and thus becoming a loathsome object of compassion, to that benign affection the cow-pock, which neither engenders disease nor produces deformity?

The beneficial influence which every being may derive from vaccine inoculation, will be best illustrated by taking a sketch of the nature, and great fatality

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lity of the small-pox. It is said that, when this disease first visited New Spain, it proved fatal to one half of the inhabitants, "*that in the province of Quito alone it destroyed no less than one hundred thousand." In Greenland, in the year 1773, it almost depopulated the whole country; and, when the small-pox was conveyed to the Isle of France by a Dutch ship in 1793, five thousand four hundred persons perished with it there in six weeks. Mr. Ring, in his "Treatise on the Cow-pock," observes, that, when the small-pox made its appearance among a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, on the coast of Labrador, it was so violent and fatal that many of the natives fled to avoid the contagion, nor did they venture to return till three years had elapsed, when their country had become a desart; but they found the skeletons of five hundred persons, who had fallen victims to the horrible disorder.

The pestilence has been equally fatal in this climate. By the London Bills of Mortality for seventy-five years, (ending in the year 1777) according to Dr. Cappe, more than two thousand and twenty have been swept off by the small-pox annually. The total amount in that period was one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and seventy. In 1800, the number was two thousand four hundred; in 1801, one thousand four hundred and sixty-one. From Dr. Blane's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, we learn, that the deaths from the small-pox were, on an average, nearly one-tenth of the whole mortality: that, by the Bills of Mortality, more than two thousand die annually of it in London, because these Bills do not include the whole of the metropolis; one of the largest parishes, viz. Mary-le-bone, is not included in them, neither is Pancras, in which the Small-pox Hospital itself is situated. It is estimated that the whole number not reckoned is one hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and two; in addition to which, we may notice that six or seven thousand persons are annually interred in the burying-grounds of the Dissenters. The whole number of deaths in the United Kingdom, according to this gentleman's calculation, would be about thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixty.

The extraordinary fatality of this disease, prior to the introduction of vaccination, has given rise to the remark, that it is more destructive to the human race than the sword, the plague, or famine. The contagious principle of the plague, which is considered by Europeans a most formidable distemper, is more limited in its sphere of action than that of the small-pox; it especially requires certain co-operating agents for the efficacy of the contagious matter, such as an atmosphere contaminated by effluvia from the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, a particular season and climate, and a certain degree of temperature. These are essential to the production of plague. The contagious principle of the small-pox, on the contrary, requires only the specific seed to be sown, and the disease is propagated in all seasons, and in every climate; it requires no agency, but the susceptibility of the constitution; then the morbid action itself produces new seed in an accumulated quantity, and in this manner the ravages of the disease are extended to every variety of the human species, from the North to the South Pole. There is another peculiarity highly important to be noticed. The variolous matter, adhering to any substance, and being afterwards accidentally applied to the body, either in solution or in a dry state, and rendered soluble by the insensible perspiration, is capable of producing the disease for a considerable time after it has been thrown off from the subject in which it was engendered: and there are many well authenticated instances of the contagion being so potent and durable that even the grave itself does not destroy its influence. Such, then, is the character of that disease, which many parents are so anxious and diligent in administering to their children by inoculation.

The practice of inoculation gained considerable credit in the hands of its early promoters, by producing a much milder form of the disease than that excited by what is called the natural mode; and, on the same principle, this practice has been continued up to the present time. It would be reasonable to infer, therefore, that, since the adoption of inoculation, the number of deaths from small-pox should be decreased. But, if the yearly Bills of Mortality be examined, we shall find that Dr. Lettsom's statement to the committee of the House of Commons is correct. It appears, that in forty-two years, between

* Woodville on Small-pox.

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between 1667 and 1722, the average number of deaths occasioned by the small-pox was, to the whole number who died, as 72 to 1000; but, in forty-two years after inoculation was in full use, from 1731 to 1772, the proportion was 89 in 1000, being an increase of nearly one-fourth. This circumstance has been attributed to the act of inoculation; and practitioners in some districts have, since the practice of vaccination, refused to inoculate in those families where they have not been successful in recommending the cow-pock, which refusal has led to very lamentable consequences. It is true that inoculation increases the source of contagion, at the same time that it renders the disease itself milder in the constitution which receives it: but, from the observations of Dr. Haygarth, and other physicians of eminence, it appears that the contagious property is not communicated to any great extent through the medium of a circulating atmosphere; on the contrary, it especially requires contiguity of persons, or exposure to a current of air strongly impregnated, or a confined air in which exhalations, from a body labouring under the disease, are taking place; and I am led to infer, from many recent cases which have occurred to me in practice, that, where the contagion cannot be traced to a direct communication with the infected body, the disease is propagated, with matter in the state to which I have before alluded, by the general intercourse of society. If, therefore, inoculation excite a mild form of the disease, and yet, during the practice of it there has been an increasing mortality, though the disease be not communicated by an open atmosphere, it follows that the number of deaths are to be attributed, in the first place, to the extreme negligence and want of attention in the parents themselves, to avoid all communication with other families; and, in the second, to their not having all the children of the same neighbourhood inoculated at the same time.

It may be as well a point of curiosity as of interest to notice the practice of inoculation in Turkey, prior to its introduction in England. In a letter by Lady Mary W. Montague, dated "Adrianople, April 1st, o.s. 1718," we find: "The small-pox, so fatal and so general among us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women who make it their business to perform the operation every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of the family has a mind to have the small-pox: they make parties for this purpose; and, when they are met (commonly fifteen or sixteen together,) the old woman comes with a nut-shell full of the matter of the best sort of small-pox, and asks what vein you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that you offer to her with a large needle, and puts into the vein as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell." The practice here, it will be observed, is adopted by consent of parties, and no child remains in the same district to have the disease in the natural way.

If it were practicable to vaccinate every child under six months old, it would be found unnecessary to offer any other means than that of vaccination, in order to exterminate that ten-fold plague, the small-pox. It may be asked, then, how is it that so many cases of natural small-pox have occurred in the constitutions said to have received effectually the cow-pock? This question admits of an easy and satisfactory explanation, and may be referred to one or other of the following causes:

1st. To a want of experience in the medical profession generally at the commencement of vaccination: the disease being entirely new in the human constitution, what peculiarities of it rendered the practice unsuccessful was then unknown.

2ndly. To the practice of vaccination not being confined to the medical world, but practised by unskilful hands, and who can have no correct knowledge either of the healthy functions or diseased actions of the body.

3rdly. To there being two kinds of cow-pock, a local and a constitutional one; the former producing a pustule, and subsequently a mark on the arm, without constitutional fever; by which means the individual is still liable to receive the small-pox.

Of failure from this latter cause a remarkable instance has occurred in my practice. Five children were vaccinated in one family, twelve years ago, by a professional gentleman; the pock on the arm, in each of them, presented its regular and progressive stages; four suffered from restlessness and fever, but the fifth was entirely free from any constitutional complaint. In the month of

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March last this child received the small-pox in its full character, and recovered; the other children were exposed day and night to the contagion, during the whole course of the disease, and were not in any degree affected by it. Another family (one that I repeatedly solicited to vaccinate gratuitously, and it was at length peremptorily refused) of five children, living under the same roof, received the contagion from this child and the whole of them laboured under the confluent small-pox, which proved fatal to two children, and a third lost the sight of one eye.

It appears, then, that the small-pox is peculiarly destructive to the human race; and, instead of the number of deaths being decreased, as was intended by the practice of inoculation, they have been increased, by the causes before alluded to, in the proportion of nearly one-fourth; that, by the present system of vaccination, also, some children receive an effective, and others a defective form of the disease, in which latter case the small-pox has repeatedly occurred; and, in consequence, many parents deny its preventive influence, and altogether refuse its adoption, leaving their children to the hazard of receiving the natural small-pox.

It would be well that the legislative authority co-operate with the universal desire of the people to exterminate the natural small-pox, (for I may presume that no parents can wish to subject their children at any time to so dreadful a calamity,) and let it be enacted:

1st. That every child, before it attain the age of six months, be either vaccinated or inoculated; and, at such time within that period as may be deemed, by a regular practitioner in medicine, most favourable to the patient.

2nd. That it be the duty of the profession generally to urge the practice of vaccination in the first instance; and, if it meet not the parents' approbation, then to inoculate.

3rd. That in many instances, where the parents object to, and deny the preventive influence of cow-pock, it may be found practicable to vaccinate, and the disease having taken its proper course, then to inoculate the same individual, and put the case to a decisive test of its merit, and that it be incumbent on the profession to adopt this mode of practice in every family that is not perfectly satisfied with the cow-pock.

4th. That every individual, who has not received a proper medical education, be prohibited from practising either vaccination or inoculation.

5th. That it be the duty of every practitioner to keep a journal, and note the progressive stages of vaccination, with proper dates to them, as well as the name of every child he may vaccinate, the names, residence, and employ (if any) of its parents; and that he also render an annual report of them to the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society.

6th. That a Committee of the Royal Jennerian Society be appointed, in order to receive the annual reports of all practitioners in England and Wales, and to register them according to the characters that have presented themselves in each individual case.

7th. That the minister of every parish, and every dissenting minister, make, or cause to be made out, a quarterly list of the children baptized, with the names, residence, and employ of the parents, and that such list be presented quarterly to the select vestry, or appointed committee of that parish, in which the ministers severally reside.

8th. That the ministers of such congregations, whose religious tenets do not admit of infant baptism, make, or cause to be made out, a quarterly list of births from their registers, and that such list be presented quarterly to the select vestry, or committee of the parish in which such congregations are held.

9th. That every medical practitioner present to the select vestry, or committee of the parish in which he resides, a quarterly list of all the children he may have vaccinated or inoculated, with the name of each child, and names of its parents, their employ, and residence.

10th. That it be a part of the duty of a select vestry, (and in parishes having no select vestry, that a committee be appointed,) to receive the quarterly lists of baptisms and births, as well as the lists of children vaccinated or inoculated from the medical practitioners; and that they compare such lists, in order to ascertain what children, within their parish, have not received protection from the natural small-pox; and, in default of such protecting influence, to adopt such measures as may be deemed by them most suitable to the accomplishment of that end.

11th. That the removal, within the period of six months from its birth, of any child from the parish in which it has been baptized, will appear to the select vestry, or committee, on enquiry, after an examination of the lists presented to them; and that they report to the select vestry, or committee of the parish to which the child may be removed, the arrival of such child liable to the natural small-pox.

12th. That, if any symptoms of small-pox

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pox occur in a child that has been vaccinated, the parents or guardians of such child shall send forthwith to a medical practitioner, and that he attentively watch the case from beginning to end, and report its character, the peculiarities of the child's constitution, and the name, with the names also of the parents, their employ and residence, to the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society.

13th. That the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society publish an annual report of all the children vaccinated in England and Wales, and of the number afterward tested by inoculation, and with what effect; and of every case, also, in which any symptoms of natural small-pox shall have occurred after vaccination; so that the public may have abundant proof of the efficacy of cow-pock, in the prevention generally, and mitigation universally, of the small-pox.

Silver-street, Enfield; May 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSED NEW LAWS *of* MOTION.

THE Author of the NEW PHILOSOPHY is printing eight supplementary pages on the mechanical causes of Gazeous Elasticity, of Conducting Power, and of the Phenomena of Magnetism; and has also introduced a new series of Principles or LAWS of MOTION. The latter are submitted to the public at large, and a comparison invited with the Laws published by Descartes, and adopted by Newton.

The following are submitted as LAWS of MOTION more consonant with reason and nature than the propositions hitherto so called.

1. Matter never originates its own motion.

2. All motion acquired by one body is the result of motion transferred from some other moving body or bodies.

3. All motion lost by one body is transferred to some other body or bodies.

4. In the Material Universe no motion is created or lost, but is in a continued state of transfer, and thereby produces material changes, or phenomena.*

5. Action is the transferring of motion from the agent to the patient.

6. Re-action is the receiving of motion by the patient from the agent.

7. Action and re-action are therefore convertible terms, and in fact necessarily equal.

8. Every body continues in motion till it has parted with its motion to other bodies.

9. Parting with motion is effected by impinging, or by contact.

10. Resistance is the parting with motion to the atoms of a fluid or solid, through which the moving body passes, and is proportional to the density and the cohesion or viscidity of the patient.

11. Friction is the parting with motion by continuous contact, and is proportioned to the number of atoms of the agent which are opposed to the atoms of the patient.

12. Quantity of motion, or momentum, is the velocity multiplied by the number of atoms moved.

13. Impulse of motion is the transfer of motion, either by contact, or by the intervention of a lever.

14. All motion received by impulse is in the direction of the impulse.

Definition.—The matter which lies between a body moving, and one moved, is called a *lever;* and levers may consist either of fixed, or of fluid, or of gazeous matter.

15. Levers

* Questions relative to the primary origin of motion are like those which relate to the origin of the world, and of organized existence. Neither seem to be within the grasp of finite beings, and the discussion of them renders reasoning ridiculous. But it does not follow that, because the author does not affect to determine the origin of motion, that therefore certain known motions are not the cause of material phenomena generally, more than that as it is not pretended by sober philosophers to determine the origin of things, that therefore nothing exists. Philosophy treats only of proximate causes. It may ascend from cause to cause, but its investigations are not to be impeached because it does not ascend from great cause to greater, or from great motions to greater, till it comes into contact with the primary source of all causes and all existence. The observations on atomic Phenomena, on atomic motion, and on the formation of various bodies, leads however to a Question not unworthy of consideration, but which it is not affected to determine—*Whether the motion which affects material existences originates with atoms or with aggregates, that is, with the smallest bodies or the largest?*—The question is stated because it exemplies the importance of duly considering atomic motion, hitherto disregarded; but the author inclines to think, that masses are universally the patients of atomic motion, and that motion originates with atoms, whatever be the primary cause or causes of their own motions.

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15. Levers of fixed matter transfer the entire impulse of the agent; and the resulting velocity of the patient to that of the agent is as their number of atoms.

16. Gazeous or fluid levers, in propagating or conveying the motion or impulse of the agent, radiate or diffuse it, and the momentum is therefore at different distances inversely as the squares of the distances.

17. Through both species of lever the direction of the motion acquired by the patient is the direction of the simultaneous motion of the agent.

Illustrations.—1. Through a gazeous or fluid medium any impulse is diffused in an hemisphere, the centre of which is the line of the direction of the impulse, and all bodies and atoms within the hemisphere are affected directly in the proportion of their bulks, and inversely as the squares of their distances. In a fixed lever the whole force of the agent is directed to the patient, but in a gazeous or fluid lever, the force is scattered through the hemisphere and affects all bodies within, according to the above law. But action and re-action, or transfering and receiving motion, are equal in every instance.

2. If two bodies be fastened to the two ends of a fixed lever, and a curvilinear or rectilinear motion be given to one end, the motion of the other end will respectively be curvilinear or rectilinear; and, in like manner, in a gaseous or fluid lever, the successive directions of the motion of the agent will determine the directions of the motions of the patient.

3. If in either species of lever the moving body be made to move in a circle, the size of the circle of the agent will be to that of the patient, in fixed levers, inversely as the quantities of matter in the two bodies, and in gaseous or fluid levers inversely as the squares of the quantities of matter. Thus, if the bodies are 1 and 3; in one case the circles or their diameters will be as 1 to 3; but in the other case as 1 to 9; which last is the law governing the motions and orbits of the planetary bodies in the gaseous levers existing between the sun and them, them and their satellites, and one another.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XVIII.

MAY-DAY *with the* MUSES; *by* ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, *author of "the Farmer's Boy," "Rural Tales," &c.*

THIS little work presents itself to our eye like a friend who, long absent and almost forgotten, appears unexpectedly before us.

There are some qualities which Mr. Bloomfield possesses in an eminent degree, and to which much of his success is to be ascribed; we allude to that earnest simplicity, and, if it may be so expressed, that straight forward and candid dealing with his reader, which establishes between them a perfect understanding and community of feeling. There is nothing like affectation to revolt our feelings; no assumption of style or subject beyond his real and acknowledged powers, to expose him to defeat and ridicule.

The poem under our consideration opens with an invocation to Spring; and we are then introduced to Sir Ambrose Higham, of Oakley Hall, who—

——— In his eightieth year,
With memory unimpair'd, and conscience clear,
His English heart untrammell'd, and full blown
His senatorial honours and renown;
Now, basking in his plenitude of fame,
Resolv'd, in concert with his noble dame,
To drive to town no more.

In short, to give up his seat in Parliament,—a very proper step at his time of life,—and to spend the remnant of his days on his own estate. To this wise resolution, the baronet subjoins another, the good sense of which is somewhat more questionable; however that may be, the determination is made that he will

———be just and generous in time,
And bid his tenants pay their rents in rhyme;
For one half year they shall—

This is a startling proposition; and the author, accordingly, seems to be aware that the critics, and especially the political economists, will take up the question warmly: he therefore insinuates, in his preface, that a man has a right to do what he likes with his own estate.

It is old May-day, and is, as it ought to be, a beautiful morning. The preparations for the feast in Oakley-park are busy and abundant, and the enjoyment is hearty and full. An unanimous pledge goes round to the health of "Sir Ambrose Higham, and his noble race;" after which we wait for the peasant who will be hardy enough first to pull out his portfolio, instead of his purse, and make us lawful tender of his

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his rent in notes, for the utterance of which, however bad they may be, and however much the bard may deserve, at least, a critical catastrophe, he stands in no jeopardy of the Bank directors.

This audacious rustic at last stands forward in the person of Philip, "a farmer's son, well known for song," who compounds for a certain large sum of lawful money current in Great Britain, with the history of "The Drunken Father." This payment is made in a kind of small change, which is necessarily, on that account, the more abundant in quantity; and we must confine ourselves, therefore, to an analysis of the substance, and to a specimen or two of the best impressions.

Poor Ellen married Andrew Hall,
Who dwells beside the moor,
Where yonder rose-tree shades the wall,
And woodbines grace the door.

Who does not know how blest, how lov'd,
Were her mild laughing eyes,
By every youth; but Andrew prov'd
Unworthy of his prize.

In tippling was his whole delight,
Each sign-post barr'd his way;
He spent in muddy ale at night
The wages of the day.

Tho' Ellen still had charms, was young,
And he in manhood's prime,
She sad beside her cradle sung,
And sigh'd away her time.

One cold bleak night the stars were hid,
In vain she wish'd him home;
Her children cried, half cheer'd, half chid,
"Oh when will father come?"

Till Caleb, nine years old, upsprung,
And kick'd his stool aside,
And younger Mary round him clung,
"I'll go, and you shall guide."

The children proceed to seek their reprobate father, and find him, without fail, at the public-house, in a very comfortable state of intoxication. Andrew is not a bad-hearted man, and musters his senses to accompany his children home; but his drink has made him conceited and fantastical. He taxes the little ones with their unsteady gait, and is wroth with the ditches that are always exactly in his way. He brings them at last to the brink of the millpool, where he drops the lantern into the stream; and the party is left helpless and bewildered, on the brink of danger. The miller hears their cries, and conducts them safely home. The next morning, Ellen makes a moving and effectual appeal to her husband's feelings:—

"Dear Andrew, hear me,—tho' distress'd
Almost too much to speak,—
This infant starves upon my breast:
To scold I am too weak.

"I work, I spin, I toil all day,
Then leave my work to cry;
And start with horror when I think
You wish to see me die.

"But *do* you wish it? Can that bring
More comfort, or more joy?
Look round the house,—how destitute!
Look at your ragged boy!

"That boy should make a father proud,
If any feeling can;
Then save your children, save your wife,
Your honour as a man.

"Hear me, for God's sake! hear me now,
And act a father's part!"—
The culprit bless'd her angel tongue,
And clasp'd her to his heart;

And would have vow'd, and would have sworn,
But Ellen kiss'd him dumb:—
"Exert your mind, vow to yourself,
And better days will come.

"I shall be well when you are kind,
And you'll be better too."—
"I'll drink no more," he quick rejoin'd,
"Be't poison if I do."

From that bright day, his plants, his flowers,
His crops, began to thrive,
And for three years has Andrew been
The soberest man alive.

We are of opinion that Philip is entitled to a receipt in full, and that he has dealt fairly and honestly with good Sir Ambrose in this particular.

Our eye is next caught by a sturdy gentleman in green, who rises "in act to speak," and who turns out to be the Oakley gamekeeper. He ought to be sensible of the danger of sporting off his own manor, and we trust that he is not about to turn poacher, and to trespass on this new ground without a regular licence. As the game, however, is already flushed, and he has taken a steady aim, let us see how the gamekeeper brings down his bird.

The Forester.

Born in a dark wood's lonely dell,
Where echoes roar'd, and tendrils curl'd,
Round a low cot, like hermit's cell,
Old Salcey Forest was my world.
I felt no bonds, no shackles, then,
For life in freedom was begun;
I gloried in the exploits of men,
And learnt to lift my father's gun.

O what

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O what a joy it gave my heart!
Wild as a woodbine up I grew;
Soon in his feats I bore a part,
And counted all the game he slew:
I learn'd the wiles, the shifts, the calls,
The language of each living thing;
I mark'd the hawk that darting falls,
Or station'd spreads the trembling wing.

I mark'd the owl that silent flits,
The hare that feeds at eventide,
The upright rabbit, when he sits
And mocks you, 'ere he deigns to hide.
I heard the fox bark through the night,
I saw the rooks depart at morn,
I saw the wild deer dancing light,
And heard the hunter's cheering horn.

Mad with delight, I roam'd around,
From morn to eve throughout the year,
But still, 'midst all I sought or found,
My favourites were the spotted deer;
The elegant, the branching brow,
The doe's clean limbs and eyes of love;
The fawn as white as mountain snow,
That glanced through fern, and brier, and grove.

The ranger then describes, in a striking way, the fall of an immense oak, and the curiosity of the deer, who gather round it to survey the ruin, and, as it were, to deplore its overthrow. This inquisitive disposition is a strong feature in the natural history of that beautiful animal, and seems to be common to the different species. In the expedition of Capt. Parry, mention is made of a rein-deer, that followed a party on an inland excursion for a considerable distance, and gambolled round them, till driven away by the discharge of their fowling-pieces.

From every lawn, and copse, and glade,
The timid deer in squadrons came,
And circled round their fallen shade,
With all of language but its name.
Astonishment and dread withheld
The fawn and doe of tender years,
But soon a triple circle swell'd,
With rattling horns and twinkling ears.

Some in his root's deep cavern hous'd,
And seem'd to learn and muse, and teach,
Or on his topmost foliage brows'd,
That had for centuries mock'd their reach.

And with a few sentiments, rather too fine for a gamekeeper, and, withal, a little trite, the greenwood guardian sums up his contribution, which is accepted as a sufficient equivalent.

But what are we to say to John Armstrong, the shepherd, with whose primitive appearance we are greatly pleased:—

——————Scanty locks of grey
Edged round a hat that seem'd to mock decay;
Its loops, its bands, were from the purest fleece,
Spun on the hills in silence and in peace;
A staff he bore, carved round with birds and flowers,
The hieroglyphics of his leisure hours;
And rough-form'd animals of various name,
Not just like Bewick's, but they meant the same.

We do not doubt that John's intention, in that matter, was good, as well as in the verses which follow, called, *the Shepherd's Dream, or Fairies Masquerade*, but he seems to us to have got upon wrong ground. At the first glance, his vision was altogether unintelligible to us, till we found, to our surprize, that it is an allegory of the Russian expedition, the burning of Moscow, the fall of Bonaparte, and the present state of France. This, to our taste, is very unpleasant, and a violation of that modest propriety, and suitable choice of subjects, for which we have before bestowed praise upon the poet. The versification, we allow, is pretty. In spite of this, John Armstrong, we fear, has not brought us an article that will pass current; and our sentence is, that he either pay down his arrears to Lady-day, in metal of the new mintage, or return to his flock upon the hills, and set his heart to indite some new matter, which may be better worthy of Sir Ambrose's acceptance.

An old soldier, broken in the Peninsular wars, then rises to describe his sensations on his return to his native vale, and goes through his poetical evolutions with considerable credit.

But what an hour was that, when from the main
I reach'd this lovely valley once again!
A glorious harvest fill'd my eager sight,
Half shock'd, half waving in a flood of light;
On that poor cottage-roof where I was born,
The sun look'd down, as in life's early morn.
I gazed around, but not a soul appear'd;
I listen'd on the threshold,—nothing heard.
I call'd my father thrice, but no one came;
It was not fear or grief that shook my frame,
But an o'erpowering sense of peace and home,
Of toils gone by, perhaps of joys to come.
The door invitingly stood open wide,
I shook my dust, and set my staff aside;
How sweet it was to breathe that cooler air,
And take possession of my father's chair!
Beneath my elbow, on the solid frame,
Appear'd the rough initials of my name,
Cut forty years before! the same old clock
Struck the same bell, and gave my heart a shock
I never can forget. A short breeze sprung,
And while a sigh was trembling on my tongue,
Caught the old dangling almanacks behind,
And up they flew, like banners in the wind;
Then gently, singly, down, down, down, they went,
And told of twenty years that I had spent
Far from my native land:—that instant came
A robin on the threshold; tho' so tame,
At first he look'd distrustful, almost shy,
And cast on me his coal-black steadfast eye,
And seem'd to say, (past friendship to renew,)
"Ah ha! old worn-out soldier, is it you?"
* * * *

But

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But here was peace, that peace which home can yield;
The grasshopper, the partridge in the field,
And ticking clock, were all at once become
The substitutes for clarion, fife, and drum.
While thus I mused, still gazing, gazing still,
On beds of moss that spread the window sill,
I deem'd no moss my eyes had ever seen,
Had been so lovely, brilliant, fresh, and green,
And guess'd some infant hand had placed it there,
And prized its hue,—so exquisite, so rare.

* * * * *

Two shadows then I saw, two voices heard,
One bespoke age, and one a child anpear'd,—
In stepp'd my father, with convulsive start,
And in an instant clasp'd me to his heart.
Close by him stood a little blue-ey'd maid,
And, stooping to the child, the old man said,
"Come hither, Nancy, kiss me once again;
This is your uncle Charles, come home from Spain:"
The child approach'd, and with her fingers light,
Stroked my old eyes, almost deprived of sight.
But why thus spin my tale, thus tedious be?
Happy old soldier! what's the world to me?

The old soldier, we think, makes his retreat in good order, and with flying colours. In the next instance, it grieves us to be again called upon, as a learned judge once expressed it, to temper mercy with justice. Poor Rosamond, a sick girl, betrothed to Philip, is prevailed upon, by his injudicious entreaties, to volunteer a copy of verses, called a *Song of Hope*, which we cannot allow to go, in any degree, in reduction of Sir Ambrose's claim for rent-arrear, if any such there be. We are sorry to be under the necessity of dealing thus hardly with a female, and a sick one, too; but we trust that her lover, whose partiality exposed her to this mortification, will have magnanimity enough to take the debt upon his own shoulders, and to discharge it either in specie or in rhyme. The remaining candidate for poetical honours is an old yeoman, who narrates a tale of his domestic life, which possesses much interest, and is very pleasingly told. It relates to a beautiful daughter, who is thrown, in her infancy, into the society of a boy of higher rank and fortune than her own, but blind from his birth. A mutual passion is contracted, the effect of which on the sightless youth is well depicted; and, after overcoming some formal difficulties, they are at last united. If our pages admitted of further extracts, we should be at no loss to find materials of a very agreeable nature, in this pretty little poem.

And now we have arrived at the end of the rent-roll; and the venerable Lady Higham, in the very dress which she wore sixty years before on her bridal day, comes from the mansion to accompany the baronet home. Her worthy spouse addresses his faithful tenantry in plain but affectionate terms, and acquaints them with his intention of sending their respective productions to press—

The world shall see them; why should I refrain?
'Tis all the produce of my own domain."

In this resolution, we hold Sir Ambrose to be perfectly justifiable; and we take a civil leave of him, in full confidence that the result of this May-day, or rent-day, of the Muses, will equally conduce to the emolument of the baronet, and the fame of his tenants, or, which is much about the same thing, to those of our old and valued friend, Mr. Bloomfield.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEY.

(From Mr. Thelwall's Manuscript Epic Poem, "The Hope of Albion.")

NOW might I on the wond'rous scenes dilate
Thro' which our navy steer'd: the Giant's toil
By Fairhead and the Robegdian promontory—
Enormous pile columniar—the wreck
Of that colossal causeway erst that join'd
Erin to Caledonia; till the waves,
Indignant of such barrier, burst amain
Their interdicted way, and strew'd the coast,
And strew'd the ocean-bed with fragments huge
Of more than mortal architecture: here
Towering in many an awful mass, and there
The deep and unuprootable bases, shorn
By the vex'd wave, like a descending floor
Of massy slabs hexagonal, outstretch'd
In slope expanse t'wards the opposing shore;
Where Staffa's Isle, in towering pride, uplifts,
From such immovable foundation rear'd
Its yet unshaken halls—mocking the pride
Of human architrave; yet prouder still
Of Fingal's glorious name:—hero rever'd
Alike by Erin and by Caledon;
And fam'd alike thro' each in Ossian's song.

On Erin's side of this gigantic toil
Full many a fearful cavern seaward yawns
By many a rough scar fenc'd, o'er which the waves
Of the vex'd ocean, when conflicting winds
Oppose his onward tide, impetuous roar,
Till foam and spray, insurgent to the height
Of the o'erbeetling cliffs, obscure the air,
And sea and sky are mingled. But when smooth
(As for our prosperous voyage) from those caves
The sea-nymphs oft, with more than mortal song,
Make vocal the charm'd echoes, and ensnare
(So runs the legend) with their syren spell
The unwary mariner, who loitering dies—
The entranc'd soul flitting thro' his ravish'd ears.

And such sweet song I heard. But sure to me
The strain that from those caverns, o'er the smooth
And favouring wave, stole on the summer breeze,
Was of no evil omen; but, still sweet,
Rings in remembrance—a prophetic strain
That seem'd to charm the wild waves of their rage,
And dimple the green billows with new smiles:
And thee the nymph who sung a vision seem'd
But of benignant joy.

—So on we far'd;
And prosperous our royal course we steer'd.
Till Staffa's wond'rous cave rose full in view,
With awful reverence past. And, past alike
Full many a rocky islet thick besprint
Along the rugged coast, our welcome keel
Iona's sacred isle at length att ins.

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ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS;
BY DR. FREE.

SAY, Love, for what good end design'd,
Wert thou to mortals giv'n?
Was it to fix on earth the mind,
Or raise the heart to heav'n?

Deluded oft we still pursue
The fleeting bliss we sought,
As children chase the bird in view,
That's never to be caught.

O! who shall teach me to sustain
A more than manly part?
To go thro' life, nor suffer pain
Nor joy to touch my heart.

Thou, blest Indifference, be my guide,
I court thy gentle reign;
When Passion turns my steps aside,
Still call me back again.

Teach me to see thro' Beauty's art,
How oft its trappings hide
A base, a lewd, a treacherous heart,
With thousand ills beside.

Nor let my gen'rous soul give way
Too much to serve my friends;
Let reason still control their sway,
And show where duty ends.

If to my lot a wife should fall,
May friendship be our love;
The passion, that is transport all,
Does seldom lasting prove.

If lasting, 'tis too great for peace,
The pleasure's so profuse;
The heart can never be at ease,
Which has too much to lose.

Calm let me estimate this life,
Which I must leave behind;
Nor let fond passion raise a strife,
To discompose my mind.

When Nature calls, may I steal by,
As rising from a feast;
I've had my fill of life, and why
Should I disturb the rest?

ON THE CORONATION.

Written by a Young Gentleman at Westminster School.

To mount their throne, here monarchs bend their way,
O'er pavements where their predecessors lay.
Ye sons of empire! who in pompous hour,
Attend to wear the cumb'rous robe of power,
When ye proceed along the shouting way,
Think, there's a second visit still to pay;
And when in state on buried kings you tread,
While swelling robes sweep o'er th' imperial dead,
While like a god your worship'd eyes move round,
Think then, oh! think, you walk on treach'rous ground:
Tho' firm the checquer'd pavement seems to be,
'Twill surely open, and give way for thee!
While crowding Lords address their duties near,
Th' anointing Prelate, and the kneeling Peer;
While with obsequious diligence they bow,
And spread their careful honours o'er thy brow;
While the high-rais'd spectators shout around,
And the long aisles and vaulted roofs resound;—
Then snatch a sudden thought, and turn thy head
From the loud living to the silent dead,
With conscious eye, the neighb'ring tombs survey,
Those will instruct thee, better far than they;
What now thou art, in yon gay homage see,
But these best show what thou wilt surely be.

TOLERANCE.

REVILE not those who diff'rent paths pursue,
Yet thirst as much for sacred truth as you;
Their's may be wrong, and want a clearer light,
Or your's the error, and 'tis they are right;
Or both mistaken. Judgment is too weak:
What shall decide where reason cannot speak?

TO LADY INGLEBY,
ON HER MARRIAGE;
BY MISS CAPP.

WILL Ripley's lady deign to hear
A minstrel's song, which once was dear;
When oft, in Darwin's classic shades,
She bade me woo th' Roman maids,
And tune my measure to the rill,
Which softly, slowly, bubbles still.
I would not give a venal lay
To court the great, the rich, or gay;
But when my friends are rich and great,
I'm poet still, and cannot hate.
'Tis hard for me, thou art not poor,
I then were licens'd to adore;
And no crabb'd critic dare to say,—
What, Zamza, court the rich and gay?
I may not hate thee, lady dear,
But, oh! 'twere death to be sincere;
Each grace of thine, extoll'd by me,
Makes "flatterer, flatter'd," "fee and fee."
And those who well could brook such lay,
Might from my temple rend the bay,
With some poor epithet, to show
How, like themselves, they deem me low.
But thy kind heart and blameless mind,
Will see the friend who dares be kind;
Will know the poet of the bower,
Who little recks of wealth or power,
Compar'd with virtues such as thine,
To which she still had given a line,
Had lowly fortune fix'd thy lot
In some secluded peasant's cot.

Stockwell.

LINES
ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

"Elle est toujours charmante . . . ."

THO' Summer rage with scorching ray,
And pour her fervid glories down;
Tho' Autumn strip the blooming spray,
And Winter, with tempestuous frown,
His cold rude bosom bare.
Yet still shall Mira's smile benign,
Bid Summer's fragrant breezes blow;
Her social love, her charms divine,
Shall make the languid bosom glow,
When Winter rules the year.

Brompton Academy; L. L.
April 18, 1822.

STEPHENSIANA.

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STEPHENSIANA.

No. VIII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

BONAPARTE, OSWALD, AND OSSIAN.

I KNEW the American Colonel Oswald. He resided in London between 1787 and 1790, and published an eloquent tract, called "the Cry of Nature," the object of which was to expose the cruelty of killing and eating animals. He was such an enthusiast in favour of liberty, that he went to Paris soon after the taking of the Bastille, and raised a corps of pikemen, in which his two sons were officers. In 1794, when the ignorant country people of La Vendee were seduced by the arms and money of England, and led on by the arts of their priests and nobles, to raise a civil war of extermination, the zeal of Oswald carried him and his regiment among these barbarous fanatics; and in one of those bloody affairs, in which no quarter was given, this philosophical soldier and his two sons were slaughtered, fighting at the head of their regiment.

This catastrophe was not confirmed in England for three or four years, and, in the mean time, Bonaparte began his career in Italy. The first portraits of him resembled Oswald, and several anecdotes accorded with Oswald's character. He was, in particular, represented as devoted, like Oswald, to the study of Ossian,—an edition of which he was said to carry in his pocket. These circumstances led many persons to believe that Bonaparte was no other than Oswald, under an assumed name; a pamphlet was published in proof of it, and the coincidence was believed, till Paoli and some Corsican relatives of Bonaparte came to England, and gave accounts of his family. To Ossian this great man continued attached through life: Ossian and Homer were his constant companions; and when his carriage was intercepted by the Prussians after the victory of Blucher, Bulow, and Wellington at Planchenoit and Mont St. Jean, a much-worn copy of Ossian was found in it.

THE TWO MARATS.

Other actors in the French revolution were also mistaken for other men. Thus a hundred books stated that Marat had travelled as an empiric in England; but it afterwards turned out that the Marat who so travelled continued to reside in Dublin, as a professor of the French language, for many years after his name-sake had been assassinated. A literary gentleman, who had been very active in propagating English stories of Marat, met this very person by accident at Dublin, seven years after the death of the apostle of liberty.

LETTER OF DR. CAMPBELL TO LORD CARDROSS.

MY DEAR LORD,—I return those two pamphlets you were so kind to lend me and my son. As to the Rights of the British Colonies, whatever the author's motive might be in publishing it, he plainly, and in express words, gives up their cause on the basis upon which they have now put it; for he says that resisting the legislature of Great Britain in the colonies is high treason. The great point he labours is, that they ought to have representatives in Parliament. He does not perceive that this very notion subverts all his abstracted reasoning from the natural rights of mankind. For, my lord, if they are to be represented in Parliament, this plainly supposes that they have no other right to their lands than what they derive from the grants made them as British subjects. If I remember right, some of their charters were produced to the House of Commons last sessions, in which express mention was made, that they were to be subject to Acts of Parliament; and, if so, their right to their lands, and to all that they possess, stands precisely upon the same foundation with the right of the British Parliament to tax them, as well as the other British subjects, wherever they are settled; and indeed it seems to be

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a preposterous doctrine, that any should have the rights of British subjects without owing subjection to the British legislature. And thus I have expressed to you clearly my sentiments of that work.

I think myself very much obliged to your lordship for introducing me to the Earl of Dartmouth, who seems to me to be as worthy a nobleman, and to have as just and true notions of his business as a minister, as any man of his rank with whom I have had the honour to converse. I wish he may continue long enough at that board to become fully master of all that belongs to its department; which is certainly one of the most considerable in this nation, and would long ago have appeared in its proper light, if it had not been for the very quick transition of the first lord, and indeed of the other members who compose it, from thence to other posts of government. This I have ever considered, and I believe shall ever consider, not only as an error, but as a capital error, in our policy; for this, of all others, ought to be a permanent board, that the subjects might have the benefit, not of the abilities only, but of the experience, of those who sit there, and who ought to be gratified for the great pains they take, not by removal, but by an addition of other places, compatible with the time which they are obliged to spend at the board; since, till something of this sort takes place, the commerce of Great Britain will never enjoy that protection, or those benefits, which it may justly expect, and which would be certainly derived from such a permanent board.

I have now, my lord, another favour to beg of you. I have reason to believe, that Major Rogers, in his proposal of the discovery of the north-west passage, named me as his agent. I am very well inclined to be useful, but I would by no means be thought officious or troublesome. What I wish to know is, whether that proposition will be proceeded upon, and whether it is expected I should present any memorials relating thereto; which I would not be backward in doing, if I thought it would be acceptable. But my time is too valuable, at least to me, to engage in a thing of this kind to no purpose; and if your lordship can procure any lights in this matter, it will add to the many civilities and kindnesses by which I am already bound to be, with much truth and respect,

Your lordship's
Very faithful, obliged, and
obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Queen-square, Ormond-street,
Nov. 20, 1765.

COSSACKS.

The name of *Cossack* is taken from the Sclavonic word *Koss* (scythe). Formerly the Russian peasants used to go to war, for want of arms, with their scythes, from which they were named Cossacks,—scythemen.

THE ABBE FELICE FONTANA,

Among other useful discoveries, made a very important one relative to the absorption of air. In an experiment, which succeeded well, he found that a coal, red from the fire, in the act of cooling, absorbed eight times its volume of air. The Abbé himself and others attempted to employ this principle in the construction of a machine for the formation of a vacuum; and Ingenhouz, taking advantage of what he had suggested, at last succeeded in it. The process is described by the latter in his "Nouvelle Manière de Produire," &c. He admits that the vacuum is not so perfect as in the pneumatic pump, but hopes (with something more than a gratuitous supposition,) that facts in the womb of futurity may render it superior.

The most simple experiments have sometimes led to useful and important discoveries. By friction applied to a bit of amber or electrum, that substance acquires the power, first of attracting, then of repelling light bodies, such as straw, &c. Hereby the philosopher has advanced to the knowledge of some of the most formidable phenomena of nature. Thunder and lightning are now manufactured on the one hand, and their ravages repressed on the other. Formerly, this terrible meteor was deemed incomprehensible by the faculties of frail and weak man, and only intelligible to creatures of a higher nature; it was considered as the indication and consequence of Divinity irritated at the crimes of mankind. Salmoneus, the precursor of Franklin, experienced the fate of the professor at Petersburgh; or, as the ancients have delivered their sentiments in accordance with their scanty and erroneous creeds, he was thus punished for affecting divine honours.

GEORGE

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GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.

This amiable man told me, that his affecting song, "When my money was gone, &c." was suggested by the real story of a sailor, who came to beg money, while Carey was breakfasting with an open window at the beautiful inn at Stony Cross, in the New Forest.

He also declared that his father, Henry Carey, wrote the song of "God save the King" in the house in Hatton Garden, which has a stone bracket, a few doors from the Police-office.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM A TRAVELLER OF DISTINCTION CONCERNING GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On my arrival at Alexandria, I was exceedingly desirous to visit Mount Vernon, a seat belonging to General Washington, at ten miles distance. After having traversed several extensive woods, and surmounted two hills, I discovered a house built in a style of elegant simplicity, and appearing in every respect agreeable. In front of it were meadows, kept in excellent order; on one side were stables and offices, and on the other a green-house and several buildings, in which negroes were at work; a court-yard adjoining was full of turkies, ducks, geese, and other fowl. This house, which commands a charming prospect of the Potowmac, has a large and elegant portico on the side towards the river; the apartments are admirably adapted to the building, and the outside is covered with a kind of varnish, that renders it impenetrable to the rain.

The General, who did not arrive until the evening, when he came home exceedingly fatigued, had been visiting a distant part of his property, where he intended to construct a new road. You have often heard him compared to Cincinnatus; the comparison is exact. This celebrated general is no more at present than an honest planter, unceasingly occupied about the cares of his farm, as he himself terms it. He showed me a barn which he had just finished: it is an immense building, about 100 feet in length, and of a breadth in proportion. It is destined to contain his corn, his potatoes, his turnips, &c. Around it he has constructed stables for his cattle, his horses, and his asses, of which he has multiplied a breed hitherto unknown in that country. The different parts of this building are so skilfully distributed, that one man may fill the racks with potatoes, hay, &c. in a very short time, and without any difficulty; the General informed me that it was built after a plan transmitted him by the celebrated Arthur Young, but that he had made several alterations in it. This barn, which is of bricks, made upon the spot, did not cost above 300*l.*; in England the expenses would have amounted to 1,000*l.* He has planted 700 bushels of potatoes this year. All this seems very surprising in Virginia, where they neither erect barns, nor raise provender for their cattle.

His asses, his horses, his mules, were feeding in the neighbouring fields. He informed me that it was his intention to introduce the use of artificial meadows, which are so uncommon, and yet so necessary in that province, for the cattle often want provisions in winter. His mules thrive uncommonly well; and he has a noble stallion, which will support the race of fine horses to be found in this part of America. He also possesses two superb asses, one of which came from Malta, and the other from Spain. He has 300 negroes, which are distributed in log-houses, scattered over different parts of his property,—which in this neighbourhood alone amounts to 10,000 acres; and Colonel Humphry, his secretary, assured me that, in different parts of America, he has more than 200,000.

The General sent to England for a farmer, well skilled in the agriculture of that country, and this person presides over the cultivation of his lands. Everything in his house bespeaks simplicity; his table is served plentifully, but without any pomp; and every part of his domestic economy evinces uncommon regularity. Mrs. Washington superintends every thing, and joins to the good qualities of a farmer's wife, that dignified simplicity which ought to characterise a lady whose husband has acted such a conspicuous part.

General Washington has nothing very characteristic in his countenance, and it is owing to this circumstance that his likeness is so very difficult to be taken, and that so few painters have succeeded in his portrait. The goodness of his heart seems conspicuous in every look and every movement of his mind; his eyes possess but little of that brilliancy for which they were so conspicuous at the head of an army,

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army, or during some difficult emergency in the field of battle; they become extremely animated, however, and lively, in the heat of argument. Abundance of good sense is discoverable in all his questions and replies; and in his conversation he evinces the utmost modesty and diffidence of his own powers. He speaks of the American war as if he had not directed its operations, and of his own battles and victories, with an indifference that would not become a stranger.

After having given liberty to his country, he is now about to add to her wealth and her respectability, being called, by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens, to preside over the civil government of America, and to evince that zeal, discretion, assiduity, and public virtue in peace, which he so wonderfully displayed during a long, a bloody, a ruinous, but a successful warfare.

MOORISH CONCEIT.

The Moors consider Spain as a country to which they still have a right to aspire; and many families in Morocco and Tetuan, as was affirmed to me by a gentleman who had resided in the country for many years, to this day preserve the key of the houses of their ancestors in Castille, Arragon, Leon, &c. and hope to be able one day to use them again.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

A friend of mine, a man of the strictest honour, had a cause tried in a court of law, of which he had scarcely heard of his success, before a Mr. C. was announced. "I am a writer for the papers, (said he,) and have to report on your trial to-day, and conceiving you would wish it to be *properly* reported, have called to offer my services." "Of course, (said my friend,) I wish the cause, if reported, to be honestly described; but, as you so obligingly offer your services, perhaps you expect some compensation." "Oh, yes! (rejoined the *gentleman*,) we always expect a compliment on these occasions." "*We!* (said the other,) what, are there several to be paid." "Oh, no! (replied the other,) I was the only reporter present, but we assist one another, and the compliments of this kind which we receive go to a common purse: whatever you think proper to give will be divided among seven or eight of us. Some parties give five, some ten pounds; and we sometimes get, on particular occasions, as high a compliment as fifty-pounds." "Indeed! (exclaimed my friend,) and what if the parties refuse to give any thing?" "Oh, then, sir, (rejoined the *gentleman*,) the thing takes its course; there are, you know, two ways of telling a story, and at least the speeches of the counsel always afford materials." My friend now lost his patience. "Pest and nuisance, (he exclaimed,) "how many are hanged and transported for demanding money on the highway under circumstances of less turpitude; leave my house, or I will charge a constable with you." The *gentleman* quickly retreated, muttering as he departed. My friend, whose cause had to him been an affair of self-defence to defeat a nefarious combination, and who never before had been either plaintiff or defendant, mentioned the application of the *gentleman* of the press in the course of the day, as an instance of attempted extortion. He was even offended when some of his friends shook their heads and portended mischief. He slept easy; but, on the following morning, his neighbours came running one after another with different papers, exclaiming, "Good God, sir, you are ruined! Behold the nefarious part which you are represented as having been playing. You cannot show your face in society again." On examination he found five or six different reports, varying in language, but all coloured and distorted alike; and, instead of having been the victim of a conspiracy, he was made to appear as the chief, if not the only conspirator. No assertions were made, but every thing was insinuated, and the arguments of the adverse counsel were artfully introduced as facts in the case. His attorney went to the newspaper offices, and an explanation was admitted; but all the world had read and enjoyed the original libel, while few felt any interest in reading the explanation. He suffered accordingly, and for years afterwards the libel continued to be adduced against him, to his personal annoyance and commercial injury.

One paper alone had omitted the report, and, finding that he had paid so dearly for his independence, he now sought its editor, and though he scorned to become his own reporter, yet he had the promise of this person that the perverted report should not appear. In the meantime the disappointed party in the cause (who it afterwards appeared

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appeared had been applied to by the same *chevalier d'industrie*, and had paid him his retaining fee,) made application to one of the proprietors of the paper in question; and, on paying 25l was permitted to insert his own report, which blackened my friend from head to foot. He now brought his action for defamation, but withdrew it on the proprietor giving up the names of the author, when they proved to be the very parties with whom he had had the suit. Against these scoundrels, who were bankers of *fair* reputation, he now re-commenced his action; but, owing to various circumstances and technicalities of lengthened detail, the question was never brought to trial, and finally he had his own expences to pay.

On another occasion, a noted courtezan pleaded her coverture as a defence against some debts of her own, by which several unsuspecting tradesmen suffered then and afterwards; and, on my expressing my surprise that the circumstance never transpired in the papers, she replied, "I contrived better, I insured my character." "Aye, (said I,) where is the office, and what is the premium?" "Why, (said she,) the office was in the box of a coffee-house near Westminster-Hall, and the premium 25l. to be distributed among several *gentlemen* of the press for the benefit of their wives and children, and you know I love to be charitable." "Gracious Heaven, (said I,) and is this the use and abuse of the press, and are these the persons who inveigh with such eloquence against corruption!"

On subsequently mentioning this nefarious system in different circles, I was told, in parliamentary phraseology, that it is as notorious as the sun at noon-day, and that the Courts of law are beset by needy scribblers, some of whom are not even connected with any newspaper, but represent themselves as reporters, or as having interest with these protectors of character, or wholesale dealers in defamation. Hence, however, it is that few men have the hardihood to defend their property in a court of law, at the double hazard of losing, not only their property, by the manœuvres of the profession, but their character also, by the manœuvres of the press. I have been told that even members of parliament, and all public men, pay tribute.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Travels of Dr. Ch. Müller in Greece and the Ionian Islands.—Leipsic: Brockhaus and Co. 1822.

WE have selected from these Travels the author's Letter which relates to the condition and mal-administration of the Ionian Islands. It confirms the statements of Mr. HUME in his late admirable speech on the subject, and merits the attentive perusal of the British nation. On our parts no apology can be requisite for translating, with good faith, the accounts given to the European world of the false policy and abuses which have attended the British protection of these islands. We shall be happy to find that Dr. Müller has exaggerated, and to be the means of refuting his assertions on better authority. But, in any case, the honour of the nation is concerned in our not withholding these statements, that, if not true, they may be refuted; and that, if true, the abuses themselves may be corrected. We are of opinion that a free and liberal government is always the strongest, that their civil government ought to be left to the Ionians, and that the best interests of Britain will be permanently served only through their affections.

Of the IONIKON KPATOΣ, inscribed on the new coin of the republic, the Britannia, which is seated on the reverse, has left nothing, and the once furious lion of St. Marc tamely crouches under the feet of the fair virgin with Poseidon's trident.

Before I proceed in my remarks, says Dr. Müller, I must premise, that I by no means mistake the distinction which ought to be made between that which the British government wishes to have done for the Ionian Islands, over which she has received the protectorate and executive power, and that which the local government at Corfu actually does. I here only speak of the latter. The possession of the Ionian islands is always a financial loss to their possessor, since, even if absolutely subjected, they do not yield so much as they cost, if they are to be properly supported. Their possession can, therefore, be important only in a political, military, and mercantile point of view.

For

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For this reason these islands must always be in the hands of some great power.

Such a power might establish in them a government and administration, from which the neighbouring Turks might learn how to govern and treat the Greek states under their control. This example ought to have been set by the British government; and, although its policy might not have found imitation in the first five years, it would have operated in time, for it has been seen in Smyrna, Thessalonica, Adrianople, Magnesia, and Constantinople, before the rising of the Greeks, how much the Porte, in places that were not oppressed by cruel pashas, considered the welfare of its Greek subjects, and what great privileges, especially in trade, it granted to them above its other subjects, particularly the Armenians.

If the Porte had viewed the Ionians under their new government, contented, tranquil, and growing in opulence, it would soon have adopted as much of the same system as might be consistent with its own. I have been assured in Corfu, that the English government in 1815, at the time when the islands were made over to them by treaty, had this object in view. If it had been executed by the British agents, it is a question whether the Greeks in 1821 would have had any just cause for rising against the Porte. But what have the Ionian islands presented since that period? A poor race of people, towards whom no promise was kept,—a people who, only living by trade, have been bound with the tightest fetters, and have not been allowed to engage in any enterprize which might affect the interest of British trade; at the same time teased by a host of English revenue-officers, who curtailed their rights of navigation and monopolized the use of their own harbours and bays in favour of England,—a people who, often despised and ill treated by the British officers, were forced to hate their government at Corfu, and to try all means of getting rid of it.

Such a result could certainly not inspire the Porte with any desire of imitation; and, mistrustful and timid as it is, it only became more strict and severe against its own Greek subjects, and the pashas became even more cruel.

According to the treaty by which they were delivered over, the Ionians were to found a republic under the auspices of Great Britain, whose protection was to be the security of independence. An Ionian senate was to assist the British governor by its counsels, and a legislative assembly was to give them new laws.

If, instead of this acknowledged republican form, the Ionian Islands had become England's property, if they had become an integral part of Great Britain, with the English constitution, English rights, and English legislature, how happy then would have been their lot, compared with their present state!

An English governor has arrived to rule in Corfu, with the same supreme power as did formerly the *Proveditore-generale* of St. Marc. In those times the Ionians could at least complain and petition in Venice, so near to them, and frequently the senate afforded them speedy protection and redress against the Venetian officers. But now the distance from London is much greater: it is so by nature, while the policy of government has made it quite inaccessible. Those unhappy Ionians, who some months ago addressed their grievances to England, now find redress in the gaols of Corfu!

Those who firmly expressed and defended principles unpleasant to the government of Corfu, were soon removed from the senate. This was the fate of four of the ablest and most upright men. Those who remained, together with their president, took warning from this. Very soon the senate had no other wish but those of the English governor, who, moreover, often expressed them rather harshly. Hence, for some time past, the will of the senate has not been distinguished from that of this ruler, and the greatest harmony prevails!

The legislative assembly have not yet accomplished their task of forming a code of laws for the Ionian Islands, nor does it appear they ever will accomplish it.

In the mean time the government of Corfu has seized upon all the branches of the executive administration, and placed them under its control, by putting them into the hands of Englishmen, foreigners, or such of the islanders who yield implicitly to the will of the English government. Thus the duties of customs in all the islands are managed in a manner which leads to the

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the belief that these islands are under martial law. Woe to the wretch who should undertake any thing against which there should even be no prohibition, if it oppose the interest of British commerce! It must be considered of what deep importance this is in so small a maritime state, which subsists only by trade and navigation.

With the cruelty of barbarians they fall upon the Ionian ships and boats, which are prohibited from seeking shelter against the inclemencies of the weather in any bay of the islands, if they do not purchase permission at a high price.—[*We translate literally.*]

The courts of justice, which ought to be independent, are only unrestrained where the interest of government is not at stake. But, whenever this is concerned, they must, like all the other branches of the executive and administration, serve as the hand-maid of British interest, to which every thing must yield.—[*Let us hope that Dr. Müller saw with foreign prejudices.*]

The Ionian senate being entirely dependent on the government, the latter has all places at its disposal. Most of these are given to foreigners, but never to Ionians, of whom it is known that they think for themselves, and have spirit and energy enough to have a will of their own.—[*We consider it necessary to re-state that we translate literally.*]

The most remarkable proceeding of government is that respecting the coinage. All the good silver and copper-coin in the islands was bought up and sent to England. For this good coin the finely coined *oboli* have been returned, but are said to contain ⅓ less in copper than their nominal value in silver, compared to the Turkish paras, the Neapolitan grane, and the Roman bajocco.* Silver-coin has not been given to them at all; it has only been promised. This is very troublesome and injurious to the Ionians in their transactions with the continent.—[*Here Dr. M. insinuates that this was the very design of the government, but this must be a calumny.*]

It was not till the present session of the British parliament that the defects and faults of the Ionian government were extensively and perspicuously laid open by Mr. Hume. A ministerial member of the lower house attempted to refute him, but without success. Almost at the same time Signor Martilengo, and several respectable Zantiots, addressed themselves in a respectful petition to the King of England: they represented their manifold grievances against the local government, and prayed for redress. For this, Martilengo and all those who had signed with him were immediately arrested as traitors and sent to jail in Corfu, where they still are; Martilengo only was afterwards released, to avoid disturbances in Zante. I do not believe that the king and his ministers can know any thing of these proceedings.—[*This supposition is creditable to the liberality of Dr. M; and we trust it will be found that the whole has been the act of some underling of power.*]

Thus the poor Ionian republicans were denied what every British subject may do in their parliament, and their attempt was punished by the pro-consular government.

English residents are established in the islands of Santa Maura, Thiaki, Kefalonia, Zante, and Kerigo. They naturally act in the sense of the government on which they depend. There, in their capacity of chief civil and military magistrates, they are looked upon in the light of little sovereigns, and the royal Odysseus could hardly have had such authority on Thiaki as the British resident, although only a captain.

The Greeks accuse this resident of oppressions and arbitrary seizures. These reproaches I consider as the result of the people's discontent; since such vile conduct is not in the character of the English.

They also greatly blame the conduct of the government, with regard to the revolutionized Greeks. Certainly the government has tried to prevent, suppress, and punish, every real participation of the Ionian Greeks in the affairs of the neighbouring continent; and the numerous ordonnances that have been issued on this subject are before the public.

But this conduct of the government cannot justly be blamed, if we rightly consider

* The following story is current in Corfu, for the truth of which, however, I cannot warrant. In the budget of 1819, mention was first made among the receipts of 60,000 Spanish piastres or talleri, which had been paid by the islands for the money sent from England; then this sum appeared among the expenses, as money given by England to the islands, and ultimately these 60,000 piastres appeared in the shape of a debt of the Ionian islands for the money sent from England!

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consider the political position which England has assumed towards the Porte and the Greeks. It proclaimed, in conjunction with the other high powers, the strictest neutrality in their war; and, to preserve this, it was compelled to prohibit the Ionians from assisting the Greeks, and punish every transgression on this point. In fact, in several cases the government only did so, after a requisition of the Turkish government, in which the cases of intermeddling on the part of Ionian subjects were officially pointed out.—Thus far, I think, every thing has been correct.

But government, incensed at the conduct of the Ionians, has began to hate the Greeks and their cause. This is blameable, however natural its origin.

The English government knows, from various discoveries, how close is the connexion of the Zantiots, S. Mauriots, and Corfiots, with the Greeks of the Morea, Rumeli, and Epirus, and even with the brave Hetarists in Moldavia. It has intercepted many letters, containing plans for the co-operation of the Ionians, for their liberation from the English, for the surprize of the fortresses, and even the murder of the garrisons. It knows that, from the moment the Greeks on the Continent gain any decisive and permanent advantages, it will be exposed to the enterprizes and attacks of the Ionians. Nay, if even the government were not acquainted with those combinations and plans through those intercepted letters, it would have learnt it from the imprudent, passionate expressions of the Zantiots and Corfiots themselves, who are unable to conceal their rage and hatred against the government, and frequently speak so violently against the English, that it can only proceed from motives of prudence that the government does not imprison them.

Is it then surprising, that the English, in return, should hate the Greek cause, and obstruct its progress? This cause, which they erroneously consider as the foundation of the disaffection and hatred of the Ionians against them. They forget that the Ionians would incline much less towards the Greeks, if they felt themselves happier as republicans under British government; nay, if they were even less oppressed. This feeling is the source from which originate the measures of the government of Corfu, and which can certainly find no rational or just excuse. Thus the government carefully suppressed all intelligence from the Morea, Rumeli, Epirus; so that it is almost impossible, in those approximate islands, to have any correct information respecting the events, positions, marches, or strength of the armies or of the fortresses occupied by the contending parties.

To the injury of the cause and the Ionians it allows the youth of continental Greece capable of bearing arms to reside in the islands; and, what is more than all, it affords assistance to the Turks, by supplying them with provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. by which it infringes upon its neutrality, and places itself in a hostile position towards the Greeks. *(We translate literally.)*

It was probably in consequence of the above-mentioned discoveries, that the government has taken measures for fortifying and securing all strong points. Thence also the increase of troops, the removal of the cavalry into the forts, the great supplies bought for the latter, &c. The Ionians are wrong in complaining of these measures. They cost them nothing; but have rather been useful to many of them.

The English in Corfu told me that these measures, on the least commotion, would be followed by the general disarming* of the islanders; which they considered the more necessary, as these people are all excellent marksmen, and so expert in climbing and jumping on their mountains and rocks, that they would be almost a match for English riflemen.

But we should, at the same time, duly consider and appreciate the advantages which the English government afford to the Ionian Islands.

At the head of these I shall mention the excellent police of the islands and the adjoining seas,—a police which suffers none of the former excesses. The pleasure which many Ionians take in robbery, plunder, and murder,—a pleasure which they share with their Greek brethren on the Continent,—they are deprived of by the British government; and, whenever it occurs, a rapid form of judicature quickly puts an end to the criminal. The harbours and bays of the islands are no longer the refuge of pirates.

* This has since taken place.

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Since 1815 large sums have been spent by the British government upon the Ionian Islands, in draining marshes, in the erection of new bridges, roads, houses, palaces, &c.; such as the great bridge of Argostoli, the butchers' hall, the palace of the government at Corfu. These fabrics have cost the islands nothing, and tend to their advantage or improvement, besides bringing money into the country.

The taxes in the islands must be trifling, since the English government takes nothing from them; and the whole revenue is said to be employed in defraying the expenses of the internal administration. The English government pays its own troops, and keeps them in barracks, which for the most part it has built.

In the same manner, all the expenses of keeping old fortifications in order, or building new ones, are defrayed by the government. The Ionians are not subject to any military service, conscription or recruiting.

The English officers, civil as well as military, together with the well-paid troops, amounting to between 3,000 and 6,000 men, put considerable sums into circulation. Many tradesmen in the towns, who were formerly poor, have in consequence acquired some property; but the merchants, sailors, &c. who form the greater part of the population, groan under the British commercial restraints.

Corfu has gained much through the English in pleasantness and comfort; and the towns of the other islands have also had their share of those improvements.

Eight engineers are now engaged on the survey of Corfu. Their labours, of which I have seen some, for their elegance and correctness do honour to British genius. This survey is likewise conducted at the expense of the English government; and it is afterwards to be extended to the other islands.

It is to be wished that on this occasion the government would lay aside its proud indifference towards antiquity, and undertake and encourage diggings on interesting spots. It might, at least, put a stop to the vandalism of its officers.

At the conclusion of this letter, I must return my sincere thanks to the English residents and other officers in the Ionian Islands, for their politeness and kindness to me personally. I must acknowledge that I have not suffered from them any of those municipal vexations, which are so annoying to every stranger, but especially to the scientific traveller. It depended only on myself to profit by the kind assistance which the English authorities so often offered to me. I must also observe, that the being a Saxon was every where a recommendation among these authorities; and I was often gratified by seeing their stern features relax, when they saw my country named in my passport.

Dr. Müller's entire work is preparing for the next number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A DOCUMENT, very interesting to the literary and typographical world, has been laid before Parliament within the month, indicating the actual sale, within the busy year 1821, of the various stamped London newspapers. The information was sought by motion, not for the purpose of prying into these concerns, but of exposing the favouritism which disgraces several Boards of Government, in misapplying the public money, by advertizing in ministerial papers of little circulation, in preference to others of large circulation, but of anti-ministerial politics. That the abuse in question has existed will, we have no doubt, appear in subsequent discussions; for it is proved that some of these papers have subsisted solely on the patronage of certain Boards; not less than 7*l.* or 8*l.* per week, as we are informed, having been paid to some papers, whose actual circulation has not been 100 copies, while the same amount in a year has not been expended in papers enjoying fifty times the circulation. The Parliamentary Report gives the amount of duty in the second column; but we have preferred to give the separate sales, though a difficulty presents itself in the Parliamentary return, owing to two papers being supplied with stamps by the same stationer for the same printing-office,—in one case no less than *seven*, and in another *three*. The *Times* made its own separation from the *Evening Mail*, and we have recognised

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that statement; but where a Sunday and a daily paper are conjoined, we have taken them as equal, or as seven papers instead of six. In like manner, where a Sunday and Monday's edition are published, as in most of the Sunday papers, we have been obliged to give the total; but perhaps one-fourth may in these cases be assigned to the Monday's or country edition. In some instances, in papers begun within the year, we have omitted the aliquot part; and in the case of *Cobbett's Register*, 200 times more are sold unstamped than stamped.

Daily Papers.	No. Yearly.	Of each Publication.
British Press and Globe (two publications)	777,500	2,484
British Traveller, commenced within 1821	81,575	—
Courier	1,594,500	5,094
Morning Advertiser, and Sunday do. (seven weekly)	970,000	2,657
Morning Chronicle	990,000	3,163
——— Herald	875,000	2,795
——— Post	630,500	2,014
New Times	846,000	2,702
Public Ledger	430.500	1,375
Star	410,073	1,310
Statesman and Constitution (seven weekly)	239,150	655
Sun	170,000	543
Times	2,406,300	7,687
Evening Mail	278,500	890
Traveller	386,500	822
With Commercial and London Chronicle, twelve weekly, and perhaps the Traveller as two to one	—	411
True Briton	165,600	529
Three Times a-week.		
English Chronicle	160,500	1,028
General Evening Post	150,000	961
St. James's Chronicle, with Baldwin's Journal (two)	577,500	1,851
London Packet	102,000	653
Once a-week, but generally Sunday and Monday.		
Aurora Borealis	24,600	474
Bell's Weekly Despatch	132,250	2,543
—— Weekly Messenger	522,700	10,052
—— Price Current	10,000	192
British Luminary	52,500	1,008
——— Monitor	25,075	480
British Neptune, British Freeholder, British Mercury, London Moderator, London and Provincial Gazette, National Register and Norwich Courier	36,000	the whole seven papers 346, or 50 each.

Once a-week, but generally Sunday and Monday.	No. Yearly.	Of each Publication.
Brunswick	22,392	215
Catholic Advocate	18,515	—
Champion	30,070	598
Christian Reporter	24,650	472
Cobbett's Register	825	—
Courier de Londres	22,500	216
County Chronicle, with County Herald	226,500	4,360
County Literary Chronicle	1,500	—
Examiner	141,975	1,694
Englishman and Mirror of the Times	137,750	2,648
Farmer's Journal	155,000	3,000
Guardian	88,150	—
Independant Observer	36,866	709
John Bull	468,002	9,000
John Bull's British Journal	2,000	—
London Gazette	160,000	1,538
Law Chronicle	11,100	213
Literary Gazette	60,197	1,157
Mansade's Price Current	1,099	—
Military Register	1,672	—
Mirror	9,000	—
News	506,500	9,740
Nicholson's Price Current	7,400	—
Observer	714,000	13,730
Observer of the Times	55,150	1,060
Philanthropic Gazette	36,900	709
Real John Bull	77,568	1,492
Sunday Monitor, Westminster Journal, and Imperial Gazette	62,500	1,200
Town Talk	3,000	—
Wooler's British Gazette	66,500	1,280
Once a-fortnight.		
Racing Calendar	24,460	930
Once in three weeks.		
Police Gazette	30,000	1,730
Once a-month.		
Literary Advertiser	6,000	500

	Number.	Duty at 4*d.* each, less by 20 per cent. £	s.	d.
Total of Papers stamped in 1821 in London	16,254,534	270,908	18	0
Provincial	8,525,252	142,087	10	8
Total	24,779,786	412,996	8	8

The historical romances of the author of "Waverley," are printing, in six volumes octavo, comprising Ivanhoe, the Monastery, the Abbot, and Kenilworth.

Mr. MONTGOMERY will publish in a few days a work, entitled, Songs of Zion, being imitations of the Psalms, in verse.

Shortly will be published by subscription, with a portrait, Memoirs of the Life of Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A., author of "the Monumental Effigies

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Effigies of Great Britain," with some account of a journey in the Netherlands, by Mr. CHARLES STOTHARD, author of "Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Britanny, and other parts of France."

Mr. THELWALL continues his labours on his long projected epic, which he proposes to call "*the Hope of Albion*," founded on the life and achievements of EDWIN THE GREAT. He has favoured us with a passage as a specimen; and though these beautiful lines cannot fail to create a taste for the work, yet all who know the author have long anticipated a production of extraordinary merit.

The three forthcoming numbers of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels will consist severally of the following very important works:—

June 1: CAILLIAUD's Travels in the Oases of Thebes and El Dakel, with eighteen engravings.—*July* 1: MULLER's Travels in Southern Greece in 1821, describing the Holy Insurrection of the Greeks, the Turkish Massacres, &c. as witnessed by the Author.—*August* 1: SIMOND's Travels in Switzerland, methodized from the French edition.

—Persons who neglect to peruse a work so fraught with the best modern information, are necessarily a full generation behind the age in which they live.

An interesting work, called Napoleon in Exile, is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month. It is similar in style to the "Life of Johnson," by Boswell, and consists almost entirely of Napoleon's own remarks, in his own words, written at the moment, during three years of unrestrained communication; and furnishes, in a way that could probably never have been anticipated, details of all the remarkable events of his life, public and private; characters of his ministers and generals; state secrets of the various courts of Europe; the development of his foreign and domestic policy; anecdotes of his campaigns; and, indeed, illustrations of most of the extraordinary occurrences and persons which have astonished the world during the last half century. It carries with it its own evidence, and is sustained by facts known only to the distinguished individual by whom they were related. His death has removed the delicacy which restrained the editor during his life; but the observations of such a man belong to posterity.

The Rev. W. S. BOWLES will shortly publish a new poem, entitled the Curfew, or the Grave of the Last Saxon.

Speedily will be published, of the same size as the "Introduction to Geology, by the Rev. W. D. Coneybeare and W. Phillips," an Introduction to the Study of Fossils; being a compilation of such information as may assist the student in obtaining the necessary knowledge respecting these substances, and their connexion with the formation of the earth, by JAMES PARKINSON, esq. author of "the Organic Remains of a Former World."

Our readers will sincerely participate with us in the victory of liberal feelings over a vulgar spirit of bigotry, in the question about the continuance of Mr. LAWRENCE in his honorary appointment of Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. In the annual election of the present year a most extraordinary attempt was made to declare Mr. Lawrence ineligible; but Mr. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN, in a most able speech, referred to the histories of philosophy and of religious intolerance, and demonstrated the disgrace that would attach to the body of governors if so narrow a spirit triumphed. On a division, there were fifty-two against the motion, and only twenty-six in its favour, among whom we are deeply concerned at having to name the Duke of Sussex. To the honour of the profession, no man of character could be prevailed on to place himself in the ignominious situation of being a candidate in opposition to Mr. Lawrence. At the election, on the following day, he was returned by a majority of seven to one, over two obscure persons, who permitted their names to stand as candidates.

The concluding volume of Sir R. KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c. will appear in a few days.

Mr. DUNLOP, author of the "History of Fiction," has a new work in the press, entitled, the History of Roman Literature from the earliest periods to the Augustan age, in two volumes, octavo.

Malpas, by the author of "the Cavalier;" Roche Blanche, by Miss A. M. PORTER; the Refugees, by the author of "Correction;" and Tales of the Manor, by Miss HOFLAND,—are nearly ready for publication.

Mr.

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Mr. WORDSWORTH's Guide to the Lakes will appear in a few days.

Mr. LEWIS, teacher of Chess, is about to publish Elements of that Interesting and Scientific Game, in one small volume, with diagrams.

The Poetry, original and selected, contained in the novels, tales, and romances, of the author of "Waverley," with short introductory notices from the prose, will shortly appear, in a foolscap octavo volume.

The Poetical Works of JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick shepherd, now first collected, will shortly appear, in four volumes, foolscap octavo.

The River Derwent, and other Poems, by W. B. CLARK, B.A. Jesus-Col. Cambridge, will appear next month.

Professor DUNBAR is preparing for publication, the second volume of Dalzell's Collectanea Græca Majora; the text of Homer, Hesiod, and Apollonius Rhodius, will be corrected according to the principles stated in the Essay upon the Versification of Homer in the second part of the Professor's "Prosodia Græca." The whole of the text will undergo the most careful revision, and will be augmented by one of the Nemean Odes of Pindar; and a very considerable number of additional notes, explanatory of different passages, &c. will be given.

A more satisfactory triumph of virtuous public feeling never was obtained, than by the degradation of the *Association* which, as a mask, assumed the name of *Constitutional*. It was a daring attempt to subject the press of the country, and the bounds of free enquiry, to the gauge of certain narrow and wicked minds; in truth, to establish an *inquisition* above the law. Its specious pretensions, however, were exposed by the press,—its mask torn off,—and its horrid deformity exposed to the contempt of the world. The persons and personages who gave it their support ought never to be forgotten, for the badness of their intentions was rendered manifest, and their only apology is to be found in their weakness and gullibility. Suffice it to say, that, after bringing such odium upon a respectable hotel that it was deserted by travellers, and has actually been obliged, in consequence, to be shut up, the remnant of the gang were reduced to the necessity of holding their meetings for a short time in a cellar; but, driven from this retreat, they have since, we are told, been harboured by a partizan alderman, whose political reputation cannot suffer even from such an association. This requiem over the departed society is not stimulated by any personal pique, but by honest indignation at the arrogant pretensions of this Association; and at the daring conspiracy which its leaders attempted to embody against the liberties of the press, for the purpose of destroying all that remains of public spirit in the country.

There still, however, remains another Society, whose principle is equally objectionable, though its professions humour certain prejudices, and are more specious. The Society to which we allude is that which assumes to itself the guardianship of society against VICE, a truly pharisaical assumption; but, when it was directed against cruelties to helpless animals, drunkenness, &c. it possessed claims, which are equivocal when it meddles with the press, with metaphysical opinions, and the rights of free discussion. In short, it becomes itself one of the most *vicious* institutions in society, if a narrow-minded knot of its members, bigots and intolerants, usurp the authority of the spiritual and legal courts, and abuse the name of Christianity by persecutions and appeals to secular power, which true religion disdains. A *meddling* society of this description, directed by persons of no responsibility, and perhaps by infuriated bigots, as illiterate as prejudiced, is a public nuisance, whatever be its hypocritical pretensions; and, as to its effects, we appeal to the experience of every man turned of fifty, whether till this Society existed he ever heard of irreligious and obscene publications. Such works were used to be kept down by public opinion; and nothing can give them importance but the industry of a society of busy bodies, whose officiousness is an insult on God and man. Let this Society protect helpless animals against human brutes, and endeavour to correct the bestial practices of mankind, and it may deserve well of its country; but we express ourselves hypothetically, for it may be questioned whether all such associations, as liable to great abuses, are not dangerous and impertinent encroachments on our constitution, laws, and liberties.

The author of the "British Botanist" is preparing for publication, a work entitled, Hortus Anglicus, or the Modern

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dern English Garden; containing an easy description of all the plants which are cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, either for use or ornament, and of a selection from the established favourites of the stove and greenhouse; arranged according to the system of Linnæus, including his generic and specific characters, with remarks on the properties of the more valuable species; in two volumes, duodecimo.

Dr. IRVING has made considerable progress in a new school-book on Roman Antiquities.

In our notice of the late Mr. PERRY, we mentioned his extensive library of curious books, collected during a long and active career. It has since been brought to the hammer; and, for the sake of his amiable family, we are glad the books fetched such high prices. The Mazarine Bible fetched the moderate price of 160 guineas. But we blush for the taste and intellect of a country, which could sanction the prices named beneath, for such mere rubbish in the form of books. We had hopes that the Bibliomaniacs, like the members of the Whip Club, had been shamed out of their follies. Other similar lists appeared, but we take the *gems* of a single day.

Phillis and Flora, the sweete and civill contention of two amorous Ladyes, 1598	£11	11	0
Peerson's Mottects, or Grave Chamber Musique, containing Songs of Five Parts, some ful, and some verse and chorus, all fit for voyces and vials	1	19	0
Peyton's Glasse of Time, in the two first ages, a Poem, 1620	7	7	0
Passion of a Discontented Mind, a Poem, 1621	3	4	0
Picke's Banquet of Pleasure, furnished with choyce Love-Posies, Songs, Satyrs, Epigrams, &c. 1639	6	7	6
Pills to Purge Melancholy, 1661	5	0	0
Pasquil's Palinodia, and his Progresse to the Taverne, with a Pleasant Pinte of Poetical Sherry, a Poem	2	14	0
Pasquil's Mad-cappe, thrown at the Corruptions of these Times, a Poem, 1626	8	0	0

Mr. Perry was a wise man in every sense, for, instead of buying land and houses, he speculated in articles in demand only among fools, aware that he should always enjoy a competition in the number of his customers, sufficient to keep up the price of articles in demand by such persons, whatever might be the fluctuations of property esteemed by men of sense.

Speedily will appear, a work called Macrulean, a tale of the last century; by P. CROILY, author of "the Chamber of Affliction," &c.

The Exhibition of the present year is not so interesting as usual. There is less history and landscape, and so much portrait, that the rooms form a kind of *Vanity Fair*. The same persons, too, are repeated till the spectators are nauseated with them; and though men in official stations, yet they are generally persons in no public estimation. Even the prominent pieces in history have no just moral character, for the bribery and treachery which enabled the Prussians to approach undisturbed, and gain the battle of Waterloo, strip the affair of its poetic glory; and the Romans, even under the yoke of the Cæsars, paid few tributes to the victory of Pharsalia. The subsequent deaths of Ney and Napoleon withered, too, the equivocal laurels which had been gained. It is worse therefore than weakness to continue to pay artists to emblazon this subject; and yet Wilkie and others have prostrated their transcendant talents at the shrine of wealth and power. At the same time, though the subjects may be impugned, yet in execution we conceive the British School has arrived at its limit of perfection. Finer portraits in every quality of art, and more exquisite specimens of landscape, never were produced in any age or country, than many of the pictures in this Exhibition; nor must we omit to notice the Statuary, which is of the first order of merit, as well in busts as in groupes.

An exhibition, calculated to convey unqualified pleasure, is that of Mr. MARTIN'S Pictures in Piccadilly. In design they are poetical, and often sublime, while they unite the perfection of execution, colouring, and harmony. In a word, they are among the best pictures ever produced by any British artist.

The house at Weston, near Olney, in Bucks, so long occupied by Cowper, and of which a view was given in our last, is, we learn, in a state of dilapidation. It is occupied by paupers; the garden, which the poet delighted to cultivate and adorn, is ruined, and the bust of Homer placed there by him removed.

Memoirs of George Heriot, jeweller to King James I. are in the press, with some account of the Hospital founded

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founded by him at Edinburgh, in one volume, foolscap octavo, with plates.

The Key to Nicholson's Mathematics, and the new volume of Dodsley's Annual Register, will be ready on the 5th of June.

A History of England is preparing for publication, with conversations at the end of each chapter, intended for young persons, by Mrs. MARKHAM; in two volumes, duodecimo, with numerous engravings of costumes, &c.

The third part of Mr. RHODES' Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire, will be published in the course of the ensuing month. These Excursions are illustrated with a series of beautiful engravings by Mr. Cooke, from drawings recently made by Mr. Chantrey, R.A.

A series of spirited Etchings of Views, &c. are nearly ready for publication, illustrative of, and forming a valuable acquisition to, FAULKNER'S "History and Antiquities of Kensington," from original drawings by Robert Banks.

Mr. BUSBY is about to publish the Plan and Elevation of the Capitol, in the City of Washington, from measurements taken, and documents obtained on the spot, by himself, in 1819.

Shortly will be published, Cumnor, and other Plays and Poems, by E. B. IMPEY, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, are in the press.

Scholastica Doctrina, or Lectures to Young Gentlemen at Boarding-school, on the various Branches of a Liberal Education, with a characteristic view of the most approved elementary books of instruction; also on the conduct and duties of life; are preparing for publication, by J. K. KENT, of Rupton Seminary, Herts.

Mr. BOURNE has in the press, an enlarged edition of a Gazetteer of the most Remarkable Places in the World.

It appears from Mr. HIGHMORE'S important work, entitled, "Philanthropia Metropolitana," that the charitable institutions of London extend in number to nearly 500.

Miss SCOTT, of Kendal, has in the press a volume of Poems, original and selected.

A new edition of Newton's Principia, from the famous Jesuit edition, with all their notes, will speedily be published, from the Glasgow University press, corrected by a Cambridge scholar.

The Modern Art of Fencing, in which the most recent improvements in the use of the manly foils are clearly elucidated, agreeably to the methods of the most eminent masters in Europe, by Le Sieur GUZMAN ROLANDO, of the Académie des Armes, is in the press. A Technical Glossary, in French and English, of the Terms which relate to the Use of the Sword, is added; and the whole is carefully revised by J. S. FORSYTH, formerly a pupil of Le Sieur Guzman Rolando.

Euthanasia, or the State of Man after Death, by the Rev. L. BOOKER, LL.D. vicar of Dudley, will be published in the course of the next month.

A new edition of THOMAS COLE'S scarce and valuable work on Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance; to which will be prefixed his two Sermons on Imputed Righteousness; edited by the Rev. JOHN REES, of Rodborough; is printing in duodecimo.

The eighth edition of "Female Scripture Characters," by the late Mrs. King, with a Sketch of the Life of the Author, will shortly be published.

The Book of Fate, which it is feigned was formerly in the possession of Napoleon, and found in his cabinet after the battle of Leipsic, has been translated from the German, and will be published this month.

We are happy to see that Acts were passed in the last Sessions for lighting with gas, Leicester, Bristol, Hull, Coventry, four miles on the Essex road, Newport, Isle of Wight, Chichester, Brentford, &c. Dudley, Portsea, Poplar, Barnsley, and Ipswich. More towns of above 10,000 inhabitants are now lighted in this way than are not.

RUSSIA.

English literature is rapidly advancing in Poland. Lord Byron's "Bride of Abydos," and Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," have already been translated; and several other English poetical works are in forwardness. Shakspeare's plays are an object of study; and the principal ones are frequently performed at Wilna, Cracow, Warsaw, and Leopol.

The Polish Count Dzialinski has lately carried from Paris to Warsaw a work, which he is said to have purchased for its weight in gold. It is a volume of about thirty or forty leaves, in small folio, in Napoleon's own hand, the authenticity of which is confirmed

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firmed by the certificate and signatures of Count Montholon, Baron Mounier, and the Duke of Bassano. The work contains in part highly interesting documents towards the history of the age,—from the time when he saw himself suddenly put out of activity, as general of brigade, till the commencement of the war; there is a plan for the improvement of Turkish artillery, with several pieces relating to the Italian campaign, entirely in his own hand. But by far the most remarkable, most important, and boldest document, is the plan for the first Spanish campaign, which he dictated to the Duke of Abrantes; accompanied by a great many notes, developing his secret plans respecting the boundaries of France and Austria.

GERMANY.

A German translation is in preparation, by M. COTTA, of Tubingen, of Sir Richard Phillips's new System of Physical Philosophy. The country of Kepler is a soil in which philosophical truth can scarcely fail to flourish, provided Societies have not been formed there, the members of which stand pledged to one another to support all existing opinions, and render all enquiry subservient to the prejudices of their own education.

An immense skeleton of the mammoth, and another of an elephant, have been dug up in the district of Honter, in Hungary.

ITALY.

Canova is said to have just finished an admirable group of Mars and Venus, which is designed for George the Fourth.

By the munificence of the Pope, the triumphal arch of Titus at Rome is about being restored to its ancient splendour. The labours in the Coliseum are also rapidly proceeding, and it is hoped that it will soon again be seen in its pristine form. An Egyptian obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics, which once belonged to the circus of Aurelian, and which had been presented by a princess of the house of Barberini to Pope Ganganelli, is shortly to be raised in the square of the twelve Apostles.

Accounts from Rome state the number of Jesuits now living in Europe and America to be about 2000. The same number was left by their founder at his death. Their present general is Father Fortis, who resides in Rome. In Italy and Sicily alone there are 700 Jesuits, who already occupy eighteen colleges. At the time of their suppression, the number of Jesuits amounted to 22,000.

FRANCE.

The Royal Library of France in 1791 possessed 150,000 volumes, now it has 450,000; in 1783 it had only 2,700 portfolios with prints, now it has 5,700; and, as the library annually increases its stock with 9,000 works, (viz. 3,000 foreign, and 6,000 French,) the number would be doubled within fifty years. Yet it is to be regretted that, from want of room, a great many of these books are still packed up in boxes, or are lying about the floors.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

Remarks tending to facilitate the Analysis of Spring and Mineral Waters; by JOHN DALTON.

IT cannot but fall under the observation of every one, that the health and comfort of families, and the conveniences of domestic life, are materially affected by the supply of that most necessary article, water. The quality of water is undoubtedly of great importance in the arts of brewing, baking, and various others connected with the preparation of food; as also in the washing and bleaching of linen and cotton, and in other operation where cleanliness is the object in view. Many of the manufactories are materially interested likewise in the qualities of water, and in the methods of rendering it subservient to their exigencies when it happens to be presented to them in an obnoxious form. On all these accounts I thought it might be of some service to offer a few remarks on the subject, which, perhaps, may benefit those who have not made the science of chemistry a peculiar object of study.

Most writers consider the analysis of waters as a problem requiring great skill and acquaintance with chemistry; but the modern improvements in that science have rendered it much less so than formerly. It is true, that the variety

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variety of elements sometimes found in water, and the extremely small quantities of them, are discouraging circumstances when the object of analysis is to ascertain both the *kind* and *quantity* of these foreign elements. They may both, however, be investigated without much labour, when proper means are used; and, perhaps, a little practice may render a person qualified to undertake the task, who is no great adept in chemical science in general.

Most spring-water that is obtained by sinking some depth into the earth, contains lime held in solution by some one or more acids, particularly the carbonic and sulphuric acids.

It is to these salts, the carbonate and sulphate of lime principally, that spring-water owes its quality of hardness, as it is called; a very singular and astonishing quality, when it is considered as produced by so extremely small a portion of the earthy salt. The other earthy salts, or those of magnesia, barytes, and alumine, produce the same effect nearly, but they are rarely met with, compared with those of lime.

When any earthy salt is dissolved in pure distilled or rain water, it increases the specific gravity of the water; but, in the instance of spring-water in general, this test is rendered of little use, because the increase of spe. gra. is so small as almost to elude the nicest instrument that can be made. I have however an instrument, made by an artist in this town, which is nothing more than the common glass hydrometer, but with an unusually fine small stem, that shows the superior gravity of spring-water. It cannot, indeed, be brought in competition with other methods for ascertaining the relative hardness of spring-water, but it is a most useful instrument in other departments of chemical investigation, particularly in determining minute portions of residual salt after precipitations.* It may well be conceived, that the sp. gravity cannot constitute a test of the hardness of water, when we find that *one grain* of earthy salt, dissolved in 2000 grains of pure water, converts it into the hardest spring-water that is commonly found.

We shall now proceed to notice some of the most useful tests in the analysis of waters.

1. *Soap-Test.*—When a piece of soap is agitated in distilled or pure rain-water, a part of it is dissolved, producing a milky liquid, which continues for many days unaltered. But when soap is agitated with hard spring-water, the milkiness produced almost instantly degenerates into a curdy substance, which rises to the surface, and leaves the liquid below nearly transparent. This curdy substance is understood to be the earth of the salt combined with the oil of the soap. It has a glutinous unpleasant feel when rubbed upon the hands, and soils glass and other vessels, so as to require hard pressure of a cloth to remove it. Though this test sufficiently distinguishes hard water from soft or pure water, it is not equal to form an accurate comparison of the hardness of two kinds of water.

2. *Lime-water Test.*—Most spring-water, fresh from the well, will exhibit milkiness by lime-water; this is usually occasioned by the water holding supercarbonate of lime in solution; the addition of lime-water reduces the supercarbonate to carbonate, which is insoluble, and falls down in the state of a white granular powder. When a spring contains nothing but supercarbonate of lime, which is the case with the water of an excellent pump in this neighbourhood, lime-water is the only test wanted to ascertain the proportion of salt in it. Let a given portion of the spring-water be saturated by lime-water, adding it as long as milkiness ensues; the carbonate of lime is precipitated, and may be determined by the usual means. I find it, however, rather preferable to add a small excess of lime-water, to secure the precipitation of the whole acid: when the salt has subsided, the clear liquid may be poured off, and tested by an acid, and the salt may be dissolved by test muriatic or nitric acids. Thus the whole quantity of lime will be found; from which, deducting that added in lime-water, there will remain the lime in the spring-water originally combined with the carbonic acid. In this way I find the supercarbonate of lime,

* The scale of the hydrometer is one inch and a half long, and it is divided into 25°, each degree corresponding nearly to ·0004; the difference between distilled water and common spring-water is usually about 1° on the instrument; and that between distilled or rain-water and the strongest lime-water is 4°.

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lime, in five ounces of the water above mentioned, to consist of

.48 lime,
.77 carb. acid.

1.25

being about one grain of salt in 2000 of water. This kind of water is hard, and curdles soap; but it is much softened by boiling, and deposits the incrustation so often found in kettles, &c. If water contains sulphate of lime along with supercarbonate, the same treatment may still be adopted, as far as respects the supercarbonate. I have recently found, with some surprise, that the supercarbonate of lime, as I call it, existing in waters, or made artificially, is rather an *alkaline* than *acid* compound.

3. *Acetate and Nitrate of Lead Tests.*—These salts are easily obtained in great purity, and are excellent tests for carbonic and sulphuric acid, which they precipitate immediately in combination with the lead. If the precipitate be treated with nitric acid, the carbonate of lead is instantly dissolved, and the sulphate of lead (if present) remains undissolved, and may be collected and dried; from which the quantity of sulphuric acid may be determined.

4. *Nitrate and Muriate of Barytes Tests.*—When the object is to ascertain the presence of sulphuric acid, either free or combined, these are the best tests. The sulphate of barytes is perhaps the most insoluble salt known. Even rain-water collected from slated houses, though softer than spring or river water, exhibits by these tests one grain of sulphuric acid in twenty or thirty grains.

5. *Oxalic Acid Test.*—When the object is to obtain the lime, either free or combined, in any water, this is the best test. It may be proper to add a little ammonia in some cases of combined lime. The oxalate of lime slowly precipitates in the state of an insoluble salt. The quantity of lime may be ascertained, either by collecting the precipitate, or by carefully and gradually adding the due quantity of acid, and no more, when the strength of the acid has been previously ascertained.

6. *Nitrates of Silver and Mercury Tests.*—These are tests of muriatic acid or of muriates; the muriates of silver and mercury are formed, both insoluble salts. It does not often happen that spring-waters contain notable proportions of the muriatic acid, either free or combined.

7. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen-water and Hydro-sulphurets.*—These are excellent tests for lead, mercury, and several metals, giving peculiar insoluble precipitates of the sulphurets of those metals. One grain of lead precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, would be sufficient to give a great many gallons of water a dark-brown tinge. When sulphuretted hydrogen is found in mineral waters, as those of Harrowgate, it may be known by the smell; but solutions of lead are much superior tests, giving a black or brown tinge to such waters immediately.

8. *Tincture of Galls and Prussiates of Potash and Lime Tests.*—These are proper for the detection of iron, the former giving a black precipitate, and the latter a blue one; but a portion of the solution of oxymuriate of lime requires to be added previously to the water, if it contains the green oxide of iron in solution, in order to convert it to the red oxide.

There are many other tests than those I have enumerated, but they are more than can usually be wanted in the analysis of ordinary springs. My object is not to give a catalogue of tests, but to show in what manner their application may be improved, and reduced to a system intelligible to moderate proficients.

The improvements I would propose in the use of tests are, that the exact quantities of the ingredients in each test should be previously ascertained and marked on the label of the bottle; this might easily be done in most of them in the present state of chemical science. We should then drop in certain known quantities of each from a dropping tube graduated into grains, till the required effect was produced; then, from the quantity of the test required, the quantity of saline matter in the water might be determined without the trouble of collecting the precipitate; or, if this was done, the one method would be a check upon the other.

I shall now close this imperfect sketch by a few observations and experiments, which I have noticed in the course of the present week, relative to the subject before us.

I assayed the water supplied by the Manchester water-works, and found it nearly as I expected; river-water

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is most commonly softer than spring-water, and harder than rain-water. This is the case with the water in question. It contains a very little sulphate of lime, and some carbonate; but only one-half of the earthy matter that the above-mentioned pump-water contains. It curdles a little with soap, but gives no precipitate with lime-water. It contains about one grain of earthy salts in 4000 of water.

When spring-water contains supercarbonate of lime, boiling it precipitates the greater part of the carbonate, and expels the excess of acid. Hence the furring of pans and tea-kettles with this kind of water. By boiling the water it is of course rendered much softer than before. It may then be used for washing, scarcely curdling soap; but it still contains about one-third of the earthy salt, and gives milkiness with acetate of lead. If a water contain only sulphate of lime, boiling does not, I apprehend, soften it at all.

When spring-water is used by manufacturers for washing, &c. it is advantageous to have it some time exposed to the atmosphere, in a reservoir with a large surface. This exposition suffers the carbonic acid in part to escape, and the carbonate of lime to precipitate; and in some degree supersedes the necessity of boiling the water. The more any spring is drawn from, the softer the water becomes, it should seem. I have this morning examined a spring, which yields many thousand gallons every day. The water is comparatively soft; it does not curdle scarcely at all with soap; it is very nearly as soft as the before-mentioned pump-water boiled. The hardness in it arises from a little sulphate of lime and a little carbonate.

One of the most striking facts I have observed is, that all spring-water containing carbonate or supercarbonate of lime, is essentially *limy* or alkaline by the colour tests. And this alkalinity is not destroyed till some more powerful acid, such as the sulphuric or muriatic, is added, sufficient to saturate the whole of the lime. Indeed these acids may be considered as sufficient for tests of the quantity of lime in such waters, and nothing more is required than to mark the quantity of acid necessary to neutralize the lime. It does not signify whether the spring-water is boiled or unboiled, nor whether it contains sulphate of lime along with the carbonate; it is still *limy*, in proportion to the quantity of carbonate of lime it contains. Agreeably to this idea, too, I find that the metallic oxides, as those of iron or copper, are thrown down by common spring-water, just the same as by free lime. Notwithstanding this, carbonate of lime in solution with water contains twice the acid that chalk or limestone does. I fully expected the supercarbonate of lime in solution to be *acid*. But it is strongly alkaline, and scarcely any quantity of carbonic acid water put to it will overcome this alkalinity. Pure carbonic acid water is, however, *acid* to the tests. I could not be convinced of the remarkable fact stated in this paragraph, till I actually formed supercarbonate of lime, by supersaturating lime-water in the usual way, till the liquid from being milky became clear. It still continued limy, and was even doubtfully so when two or three times the quantity of acid was added. It should seem, then, to be as impossible to obtain a *neutral* carbonate of lime, as it is to obtain a *neutral* carbonate of ammonia in the sense here attached to the word neutral.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, *of Haigh Iron-works, near Wigan, esq. for certain Improvements in Steam Engines and Boilers.*

THE pressure of steam has hitherto been considered as the only cause of the bursting or explosion of steam-engine boilers, and consequently the means of prevention have been chiefly confined to the improvement and regulation of the safety-valve. It will, however, appear, from a closer attention to the subject, that the mere expansive force of steam does not sufficiently account for all the phenomena. In many of the cases related, and in one which came under his own observation, the boilers were not only burst but actually raised up from their seats, and carried to a considerable distance, along with bricks and other matters attached to them, which could not have taken place from the pressure of steam in a boiler from which the atmosphere is excluded, for there it acts alike in all directions, upwards, downwards, and

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and laterally. Some other agent must, therefore, be looked for besides the mere expansive force of the steam. This cause appears to Mr. H. to be the explosion of hydrogen gas, arising from the decomposition of the water by the iron, and which under certain circumstances comes in contact with the flame of the furnace. When the pressure of steam is great, which it necessarily must be in the non-condensing engine, or when the feeding apparatus gets deranged, a sufficient supply of water is prevented, and consequently some portion of the bottom and sides of the boiler, which are in immediate contact with the fire, are left uncovered; under these circumstances the parts of the boiler so exposed are soon heated to redness, and the water that remains in its lower cavities in a state of ebullition, coming at brief intervals over the red-hot parts of the vessel, some portion of every wave is decomposed, and hydrogen gas produced. If, in such circumstances, the over heated metal is melted or burst through by pressure, the gas will rush through the aperture into the furnace, and, meeting with flame, will instantly be exploded. Another cause of the rapid destruction of steam-boilers arises from the impurity of the water employed. At sea, or in rivers where the waters of the ocean have access, there is held in solution marine salt, and other saline and earthy matters, which are more or less deposited on the bottom of the boilers, in proportion to the quantity converted into steam. The waters of the greater number of springs also, hold earthy matters in solution, which are likewise precipitated in the same manner. This deposit, besides hastening the decomposition of the boiler, forms a hard crust slowly permeable by heat, which, re-acting upon the metal, soon causes the destruction of some part of the boiler. If the foregoing views of this important subject are correct, and from the facts stated there seems to be no doubt but that they are so, it will follow that no precautions short of preventing the production and explosion of hydrogen gas, and the deposition of sediment on the bottom of the boiler, will prevent the recurrence of those terrible events, the subject of so much dread and alarm to the public. Mr. H.'s boiler is therefore formed upon principles which will effectually obviate these great evils: first, by insuring such a supply of water as to keep the boiler always filled to a point above all the parts that are exposed to the immediate action of the fire. This he accomplishes by a water-regulating valve, so constructed as to descend with the water in the boiler, and by means of levers operating upon a valve in the steam-pipe to stop the motion of the engine altogether, before the water in the boiler can be so far exhausted as to leave any part of the inner surface of its bottom dry. And, secondly, by preventing the saline or earthly deposits from resting upon any part or parts subject to the principal action of the furnace. The tops of the flues in this boiler are the only parts in immediate contact with the fire; and, in order effectually to prevent any deposit from settling thereon, he places a shelf or shelves, saddle or saddles, of iron, wood, or other convenient materials, horizontally, diagonally, or in any other position that may be judged best, in some part within the boiler, between the upper and lower surfaces of the water, to receive the earthy, saline, or other impurities, which may be precipitated from the water during its conversion into steam. From which shelf or shelves, saddle or saddles, the said deposits are either removed or allowed to precipitate into the cavities between the flues, and from thence taken away occasionally by means of proper doors or other contrivances for that purpose.—*Repertory.*

To MR. CHARLES TUELY, *of Kenton-street; for certain Improvements on Window-Sashes of all Descriptions, which may be applied to Old or New Windows.*

These improvements on sashes are by making them turn, so that the outsides may fall inwards, which is done by fixing hanging stiles to the sides of the sashes, the hanging stiles and sash-stiles being so rebated as to render them weather-tight and connected by hinges, and so boxed in each way to the stiles as to make them strong and durable.

Neither bolts nor fastenings are required to prevent their turning when closed. The purpose of this invention is to avoid accidents from getting on the outside of windows to clean, paint, or glaze them, also to prevent their rattling by the wind, and for ventilation.

HYDRAULIC

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HYDRAULIC ORRERY.

Mr. Busby has recently opened an exhibition of an invention of his, the Hydraulic Orrery, which has excited considerable attention among the lovers of astronomy and of general science. The object of Mr. Busby's invention is not only to shew the various positions of the heavenly bodies, at the different periods of their revolutions, but to produce a self-acting machine, that should imitate those silently gliding and harmonious movements which characterize the planetary evolutions.

To effect these points Mr. B. has provided a circular reservoir, five feet diameter, in the centre of which a floating vessel bears the sun, elevated considerably from the surface of the fluid: this vessel is made to revolve by the re-active impulse of water discharged in a minute lateral stream from a siphon. The earth and moon are also borne at equal elevations by floating vessels, and are similarly moved, excepting only the introduction of such mechanical modifications as were necessary to produce the parallelism of the earth's axis, and the changing nodes of the moon's orbit. The whole apparatus ultimately performs the annual orbit by means of a larger re-acting siphon, which carries off the water previously used to effect the other movements.

This apparatus, which is situated in the centre of the room, is purposely confined to the elucidation of the motions of the three bodies most interesting to us, viz. the sun, the earth, and the moon; but another machine, which equally deserves our notice, imitates, in silent but perpetual harmony, the motions of Jupiter and his satellites. This is also a floating apparatus; but the most curious circumstances attending it are, that the whole is moved by a stream of rarefied air, produced by one small lamp, and that this lamp is so contrived as to impart a rotatory motion over a surface of water three feet in diameter, which being communicated to four floating rings, bearing the satellites, they are made to revolve at their proper distances about the primary, and with velocities regularly diminishing, as in nature, and doubtless from similar mechanism. Mr. Busby gives evening lectures, twice a-week, for the convenience of those who may be unable to attend the exhibition by day.

This invention has been honoured with a gold medal from the Society of Arts, and with a testimonial from some leading scientific characters, among whom are Drs. Hutton, Gregory, and Kelly, and Messrs. Troughton and T. and F. Bramah.

In the machine in which Mr. B. has represented the action of a central force through a fluid, on a system like that of Jupiter's moons, he seems to have succeeded, perhaps without intending it, in illustrating the great principle of the new philosophy, which teaches, that all the planetary motions are produced by the action of a central body on the medium of space, which medium, as well as all fluids, propagates forces with an intensity which is inversely as the squares of the distance, and hence the law which has been mistakenly ascribed to a principle of gravitation.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

George Stratton, of Hampstead-road, Middlesex, engineer; for an improved process of consuming smoke.—March 2.

James Gladstone, of Liverpool, ironmonger; for a chain of a new and improved construction.—March 12.

Robert Bartlett Bate, of the Poultry, London, optician; for certain improvements upon hydrometers and saccharometers.—March 21.

W. E. E. Conwell, of Ratcliffe Highway, surgeon; for an improvement in the preparation and application of a certain purgative vegetable oil.—March 21.

Samuel Robinson, of Leeds, cloth-dresser; for certain improvements on a machine for shearing and cropping woollen cloth.—March 21.

George Stephenson, of Long Benton, Northumberland; for certain improvements in steam-engines.—March 21.

Richard Summers Harford, of Ebbw Vale iron works, Monmouthshire, ironmaster; for an improvement in the heating processes in the manufacture of bar, rod, sheet, and other description of malleable iron, whether the same may have been previously prepared by the pudling or other modes of refining.—March 21.

William Church, of Nelson square, Surrey, for an improved apparatus for printing.—March 21.

Alexander Clark, of Dron, Leuchars, Fifeshire, esq.; for an improvement in the boilers and condensers of steam-engines.—March 21.

NEW

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NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE first part of *an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*, by DAVID BOOTH, has appeared within the month. It has often struck us as being singular, that, among the many competitors who are constantly striving in the literary games, none should have thought of smoothing and rendering attractive the approach to that upon which they all depend—language. Every book, even the most trifling, has some sort of organization and connexion, something which gives it at least the charm of existence; but the Dictionary, the *Genetrix Librorum*, has, as it were, since it was first heard of, been a dull, disjointed, and unconnected mass, of which the consulting afforded little profit and no pleasure. True, amid the rubbish there were gems, but then there was no divining rod to guide one to where they lay; and no association by which, after they had been found, they could be bound to the memory. This dulness, this dryness, and this want of real utility, are natural, and perhaps necessary consequences of the alphabetical arrangement, in the adopting of which, the value of the thing sought for has been wholly sacrificed to the ease of seeking it. Those nicer shades of meaning, the knowledge of which at once constitutes the power and the philosophy of language, cannot be known from short insulated definitions of detached words; and hence, even the best of our alphabetical dictionaries are merely heaps of loose synonymes, which, instead of telling you the meaning of one word, merely furnish you with another of which you are as ignorant as of the first. We frankly confess, that, while we were often struck with the serious nature of this defect, we never once thought of any means by which it could be supplied; and, so habituated were we to consider an alphabetical arrangement as a *sine qua non* in the formation of a dictionary, that, when we heard that Mr. Booth's long and assiduous labours were to come before the world without that fundamental requisite, we could not help thinking that his book, however acute or profound, could not be used. A single glance at the work has, however, convinced us that our fears were groundless; and, at the same time shown us, that a dictionary may be made not only a connected and instructive, but absolutely an entertaining book. His dictionary commences with Man, the most interesting object of human enquiry, and it proceeds by a very natural progress to other subjects. By this means, the book becomes a complete body of the philosophy of language, which any one may read with pleasure, and every one with advantage. The different words do not stand like so many insulated candles, each cut off from the others by the dark lanthorn of its own little paragraph, but in a clear and uninterrupted space, where each borrows light from those around it. At the same time, the meaning of any single term may be found with little more labour than in a common dictionary. An alphabetical index contains the words, with the pages in which they are explained; so that all the additional labour is the consulting of this index. In the part now published, the index is placed at the end; but we would, when the work is completed, recommend the printing of the index in a separate volume. As the leading superiority of this work consists in the arrangement, it is not possible by an extract to convey any adequate idea of it; we shall, however, subjoin one, merely as a specimen of the style in which it is written; and, as our limits do not admit of an analysis, we can only recommend the work to the perusal of our readers, which we do with the utmost confidence:

—"The Roman senators, (from *Senex*, old) or elders of the people, chosen, by Romulus, at the institution of the Republic, on account of their age and wisdom, were called *Patres*, fathers. Their descendants were termed *Patricii*, patricians; and, for some time, were exclusively in possession of all dignities—civil, military, and religious. They formed the nobility of the land; all others being *plebes*, or common people. It is hence that we have Patrician, signifying noble, and Plebeian, common or vulgar. They are used both as substantives and adjectives. A Patrician is a nobleman, adverting to his right of sitting in the senate; and a Plebeian is one of the lower orders. To prevent the hatred and jealousy natural to such inequality of condition, Romulus ordained that every plebeian should choose a protector from among the Patrician families.—This protector was called *Patronus*, the origin of our patron. He was obliged to assist his protegees in all their undertakings, to defend them before the tribunals; and, in short, to do every thing for them which a father should do for his children. In return, they supplied his wants with their money, and supported his cause by their suffrages. They were termed *Clientes*. Our word client retains very little of the signification. It is a person who hires an advocate to plead a cause in a court of law.

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law. The advocate is said to have many, or few, clients. Neither does our patron bear the same meaning with the Latin *Patronus*. The reciprocal duties between the nobles and the people were, among the Romans, as sacred as the ties of blood. Virgil, speaking of the great criminals who were punished in the infernal regions, unites, in the same verse, the son who had struck his father, and the patron who had betrayed his client:—

'*Pulsatus ve Parens, et fraus innexa Clienti.*'

But these ties no longer exist. A patron (or patroness) is now a voluntary protector. His patronage is of the nature of a charitable donation; for the patronized has no return to make except that of gratitude, which is too often expressed in the language of a sycophant."

By the publication of a *Tour through part of Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces*, a very uncommon task has devolved upon us; that of criticising a most noble author, his Grace the Duke of RUTLAND. The excursion, of which this work is a journal, was undertaken, at the time of the King's continental tour last year, by the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lady Elizabeth Manners, and John Irving, esq. Although this is certainly an amusing work, it does not excel the many other publications of this kind, with which the press now abounds, so much as the peculiar advantages to be derived, in many respects, from the exalted rank of its author, might have led us to expect. The journal commences at St. Omers, where it also concludes on the return, and occupies nearly a month's time. Each day's account is prefaced with a list of the different *postes* performed, to which succeeds a detail of occurrences, not always very interesting, with perhaps a few remarks on the roads, and particularly on any military engagement which may have occurred at the places through which they passed. There are thirteen lithographic plates, from sketches by the amiable and beautiful Duchess. We are very sorry to see this ineffective mode of engraving in danger of being rendered fashionable, by its adoption here; although the plates in question are certainly executed in Hullmandel's best manner. The sketches by the Duchess, from which they are taken, are very spirited and beautiful; and her grace has evidently displayed as much taste in the selection as in the execution of the subjects. After all, however, Flanders is a country which affords little scope for the talents and observations of a tourist; and the general want of interest in the volume seems to arise more from the tame aspect of the country, and the common-place character of the Flemings, than from any defect of intelligence in the illustrious travellers.

On the highly interesting and important subject of *Geology*, it has not at any former period happened, that two works, so rich in well detailed *local facts*, have appeared together, as those which we have next to notice. The first published of these, a *Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, by the Rev. GEORGE YOUNG, A.M. and JOHN BIRD, artist, gives a very clear and intelligent account of the strata which are exhibited in the sea cliffs, extending from the mouth of the Tees to Bridlington; accompanied by an engraved section, which shews the numerous changes of *dip*, that local ridges, troughs, and lesser contortions, together with several important breaks and dislocations of the strata, occasion. This section is indeed extended to the mouth of the Humber, but the details regarding the Holderness strata are meagre, and by no means justified by the unfounded assumption, that alluvial masses only are there found. The inland strata of the coast district of the county, extending westward to the vicinities of North-Allerton, Thirsk, York, and Howden, are described, and with great accuracy, as far as concerns the hilly parts of this district, a map of which is given. The able details which occupy one hundred pages in the middle of the book, on the numerous organic remains, belonging to all the three kingdoms of nature, which have been extracted from the strata, the most interesting of which reliquia are correctly delineated by Mr. Bird, in sixteen quarto lithographed plates, constitute that department of the work, to which we deem it important to call the attention of the scientific and the curious. In so doing we have only to regret, that the remaining pages of the work had not been applied to the extention and more perfect elucidation of the existing facts regarding these remains; instead of endeavours by the reverend author, under the title of "Inferences, Hints, and Conjectures," to revive exploded notions respecting their past history, and that of the strata which entomb them.

The splendid work next to be mentioned on this subject is entitled, "*The Fossils of the South Downs, or illustrations of the Geology of Sussex*," by GIDEON MANTEL, F.L.S. Fellow of the College of Surgeons, M.G.S. &c.; a most gratifying feature in which work is the thirty five plates of organic remains of the Sussex strata, admirably drawn and engraven by Mrs. M. A. Mantel, the ingenious wife of the author; the highly curious and novel subjects of which, although embracing nearly all the departments of organized nature, are described by Mr. M. with a superior degree of scientific skill and accuracy, which have not been exceeded by a Cuvier, or any other writer of the age. The pre-announcement of this work, which

we

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we made in page 246 of the present volume of the Monthly Magazine, may excuse our omission of further details here, as to the reliquiæ described, in order to subjoin two pleasing extracts, of an inferential nature. An excellent geological map of the south-eastern parts of Sussex is given, followed by six plates, of sections of strata,* &c. Mr. Mantel, at the conclusion of his interesting volume, mentions some important details which he has been forced to omit for want of room: we hope and trust that the liberal patronage he will now receive from the public will encourage the preparation of a second volume, in which these details might be given, and the Tilgate investigation fully gone into. In a preliminary Essay to this superb volume, which a clergyman, not named, had drawn up and presented to Mr. Mantel, we find several excellent remarks, regarding the connexion of geology with religion, which are alike calculated to advance the interests of both, and do the writer great credit. On the account in Genesis, he observes, that the first object of Moses was, "to claim for the God of Israel, the glory of having created the whole visible universe." His second object was, to give an account of the origin of man, and of that order of things which first began to exist at the same time with man. Such being manifestly the sole objects of Moses, all we can reasonably expect from him touching scientific points is, *first*, that he should say nothing directly contrary to the *certain* conclusions of philosophy; *secondly*, that he should furnish some few hints in aid of such conclusions; both of which expectations, he goes on to shew, have been fulfilled by Moses, who says nothing of the creation of the solid matter of the earth, on either of the *days*, whether equal or unequal, long or short, of which he has spoken; but, on the contrary, speaks of it as a prior event, having happened "in the beginning;" not in any short or limited period of time. In his concluding observations, Mr. Mantel observes, "the strata which the author has endeavoured to sketch, "have manifestly, with but few exceptions, been formed by gradual deposition at the bottom of tranquil seas; the zoophites and shell-fish having, in all probability, been enveloped, while living in their native beds. It is also evident, that these formations took place at periods sufficiently remote from each other, to allow of the consolidation of the inferior beds, before the upper ones were deposited; the line of separation being always distinctly marked, and the inhabitants of each formation essentially differing from those contained in the strata, either above or below it."

In a short pamphlet, just issued from the press, entitled *Codification Proposal, addressed by* JEREMY BENTHAM *to all Nations professing Liberal Opinions*, Mr. Bentham has explained his idea of the mode in which the great work of framing an entirely new body of laws, civil, criminal, and constitutional, should be entered upon, and the principles by which such an attempt should be guided. No long time has elapsed since the idea of an innovation, to the extent contemplated by this proposal, would have been deemed the height of absurdity; but, when we see the political regeneration which has partially taken place, and which is still in active progress in the old world, and the new and important western states, which have successively started into existence, and are commencing an independent career; it is certain that man cannot confer a more important benefit on his species than by planning for them, in such circumstances, the outline of the fabric of civil and political freedom. The code of law, which it is the noble ambition of Mr. Bentham to assist in presenting to the world, would be all-comprehensive in its principles; would contain within itself, and under its several arrangements, the reasons on which it is founded; and those reasons would be such as to show the beneficial

* It should have been mentioned in our page just referred to, that a much lower part of the British series of strata than any which belong to the South-Downs, and lying northwards, considerably detached from the space embraced by Mr. M.'s map, called *Tilgate Forest*, is the part within which such new and extraordinary organic remains have lately been found, as to create doubts whether its strata should be associated with those of Stonesfield, in Oxfordshire, or with the strata of the peninsula of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire; to which, we are desirous of adding, those of Lyme-Regis, in the latter county; and of suggesting our doubts, whether the proper *Blue-Lias* strata, of Smith's maps and descriptions, have really been ascertained on the Dorsetshire coast, or only these Tilgate strata; and whether both or either of them are identic with those of Stonesfield? At present our materials are far too scanty to allow of any satisfactory decision: the first thing requisite is, an accurate and minute survey and map of the whole forest range, from the neighbourhood of Horsham to that of Battle, in order to ascertain the whole extent of the Tilgate strata, and in what manner the same pass under or abut against the strata surrounding them on every side: we have mentioned Battle, because the waved slaty sandstone of that place, and some other circumstances, seem to indicate the presence of the Tilgate strata in that part of Sussex, and perhaps they extend further eastward.

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neficial operation of the law on the happiness of the people. So much for the code itself. With respect to the means to be adopted for procuring such a code, and the persons to be employed in the task, Mr. Bentham's notions are peculiar, and we cannot, on all points, exactly agree with him. He admits that there should be an open competition, and requires that no public reward should be given to the candidates. This is well; but when he proceeds to recommend that the draught should be, if possible, the work of a single hand, that it should be known to be so, and further known whose work it is, we feel inclined to hesitate before we admit the expediency or necessity of these positions. A great philosopher, and we recognize Mr. Bentham's title to that designation, may be best fitted to guide the counsels and prompt the resolutions of others, but we cannot allow that even he will act or write best alone, and without any communication with men of different views, habits, and attainments. Nor do we see why the single author of such a system, supposing it to be adopted, need to be held forth so distinctly and pointedly. Mr. Bentham's arguments on this head do not convince us:—"Else (says Mr. B.) the responsibility and encouragement are deficient." The encouragement to such a scheme would, we trust, be found in a deeper motive than ostentation; and as to responsibility, that, it seems to us, rests with the government which adopts, and not with the author who proposes, the scheme. We wish these points, which are of very secondary consideration, had not been so much dwelt upon, as they convey an idea,—we are sure, a very unjust one,—that all their tendency is to concentrate the work of legislation in Mr. Bentham alone, particularly as the pamphlet concludes with testimonials, and honourable ones too, of his capacity, from many different quarters. We are confident, for our own part, that it could not be in better hands; and in the integrity of his heart, in the consciousness of performing a great duty, and in the admiration and love of the good and the wise, Mr. Bentham will find an effectual defence against the hostility of the corrupt, and the sneers of the ignorant, which he must expect now, as heretofore, to be directed against him.

Mr. T. Moore has lately published a third number of *the National Melodies*, equal, if not superior, in all respects, to either of the two former ones. We subjoin from it the song adapted to the Venetian air. It is of that kind in which he pre-eminently excels. Highly as we admire his more melancholy effusions, we think that he surpasses even them in such poems as the following. We do not venture this observation with any degree of positiveness, for we always find that his poetry, as he himself has so beautifully expressed it—

Rules like a wizard the world of the heart,
And can call up its sunshine, or bring down its showers.

For, whether the reader be in a gay or in a grave disposition, when he takes up these Melodies, their influence is such as to depress or elevate his mind to the tone of feeling assumed by the poet. But we must not suffer our enthusiastic admiration of this author to carry us farther, lest we should disappoint our readers, by occupying ourselves the space requisite for the promised specimen.

Row gently here, my gondolier!
So softly wake the tide,
That not an ear on earth may hear
But her's to whom we glide.
Had Heaven but tongues to speak, as well
As starry eyes to see,
Oh think! what tales 'twould have to tell
Of wandering youths like me.

Now rest thee here, my gondolier!
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb yon light balcony's height,
Whilst thou keep'st watch below.
Oh! did we take for Heaven above,
But half such pains as we
Take, day and night, for woman's love,
What angels we should be.

The good old fashion of gathering simples, and applying the native produce of our fields to the relief of disease, is now, we apprehend, nearly exploded; and, whether the patient has lost or gained by this circumstance, is a question on which we will not enter. The medical profession, no doubt, have a clear opinion on that subject. The partizans of the old system will, however, be glad to see *the New British Domestic Herbal*, which has been compiled from the best ancient and modern practice, by Mr. John Augustine Waller, already known as the translator of Orfila's works on poisons. The present work contains a correct description of indigenous medicinal plants; and is, of course, better calculated to be of use in retired country situations, than in towns where the druggist and the apothecary are at hand. Very particular directions are laid down for the use of the different preparations; and a number of well-engraved plates are annexed, exhibiting coloured figures of many of the most useful plants. The author strongly advocates the employment of vegetable instead of mineral remedies; and his work is, we think, well calculated to recall attention to such simples as, notwithstanding their really efficacious properties, have fallen into unmerited neglect.

Those who take a share in the increasing interest with which the study of Egyptian antiquities is now regarded, will be pleased with a little work, entitled, *Memoranda, illustrative of the Tombs and Sepulchral Decorations of the Egyptians, with a Key to the Egyptian Tomb now exhibiting in Piccadilly, and Observations on the Process of Embalming*. The comparative indifference with

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with which many persons view the singular exhibition above referred to, as well as other remains of Egyptian antiquity in the British Museum, and elsewhere, can only arise from their not sufficiently understanding the history and original destination of these monuments. To supply this information in a general way, we would recommend the perusal of this book. It contains explanations of two or three of the principal hieroglyphical figures, of the methods of constructing the tombs, and the nature of their ornaments. We must however observe, that the author does not appear to be familiarly conversant with his subject. He has quoted too lavishly from Belzoni's Travels to deserve the praise of much originality in the substance of his work.

The *Memoirs of William Lilly*, the Sidrophel of Hudibras, and the most popular astrologer of his day, present one of the most amusing specimens of autobiography with which we are acquainted; and, by those who study with eagerness the morbid anatomy of the human heart, will be read with the deepest and most acute interest. They are not indeed written with the candour of a Cardan or a Rousseau; but, whenever the honour of his "art and mystery" is not in question, his statements bear the semblance of truth, and may, in general, be implicitly received. It was addressed to, and written for the entertainment of, the celebrated Ashmole, and to this "most noble esquire" he frequently appeals in the course of his memoirs. The work has likewise another charm. The author was consulted in his empirical profession by all "ranks and conditions of men," from the high-born and enthusiastic advocate of the *jus divinum*, to the canting, drawling, hypocritical partizan of the parliamentary faction. Of these, as might be expected, we have many anecdotes, and the work hence derives a new importance as a Supplement to Clarendon and the other historians of the day. The private Memoirs too of his empirical contemporaries, Forman, Evans, Booker, *et id genus omne*, afford matter of much "delectable amusement." His sketches are made *con amore*, and many traits are delineated in a style not unworthy of the "great unknown." We have only to add that it is illustrated with portraits of the most remarkable characters; and that, as all or nearly all of them figure in Hudibras, this work will become an appropriate companion to Dr. Grey's splendid edition of that poem published in 1819.

The character and attainments of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER are well known to the reading public; and the announcement of his *Reminiscences* has excited what is fashionably denominated a "considerable sensation." The author has since taken an opportunity of acknowledging all his former publications. His edition of Coke upon Littleton is well known to, and appreciated by the legal profession. We here learn with surprise, that *his portion of this admirable work was completed within the space of four law-terms, or one solar year! He also informs us, that he has received materials for additions to his History of the English Catholics, "from which acquisition, (he says,) the reminiscent is willing to believe that he could frame a volume both instructing and useful." We sincerely hope that Mr. Butler's friends will prevail upon him to confer this favour upon the literary world: we are sure that it would be received with gratitude and candour. The recollections of Lords Thurlow, Chatham, Mansfield, North, and Hardwick, and of Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Wilkes, Sheridan, and Grattan, &c. are extremely interesting. And we only regret that the author is so little of an egotist, that we scarcely think of him as the author in the perusal of the whole book.†

The principal merit of *Monarchy Revived* is the number and elegance of its graphic illustrations. It contains portraits of the two Charleses, of James Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, the Queen Mother—Henrietta Maria, the Marquis of Montrose, James and William Dukes of Hamilton, Oliver Cromwell, Lady Jane Lain, to whom the work is dedicated, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and four or five others, all engraved in line by Mr. Cooper, who has acquired so much celebrity by his beautiful embellishments of the "Waverley series" of novels. The text itself is of little value; it is the reprint of a rather scarce tract, the production of one F. Eglesfield. The politics, as might be expected, are extravagantly *ultra*, but many of the anecdotes are interesting, and apparently authentic.

Since the time of the celebrated Moses Mendelsohn we do not recollect an instance of so extraordinary an intellectual curiosity as is to be found in a tract lately published, under the title of, *Memoir of Richard Robert Jones, of Aberdaron in the County of Carnarvon in North Wales; exhibiting a remarkable instance of a partial power and cultivation of intellect.* The individual, whose history forms the subject of these pages, has, it appears, been gifted by nature with a singular faculty of acquiring languages, and an exclusive attachment to philological

* The late learned Mr. Hargrave was occupied not less than eleven years in the editing of somewhat less (we believe) than one half of the same work.

† We find, in p. 380, a full confirmation of our conjectures respecting the authorship of the articles of the *Novum Organum* in the Retrospective Review; and we also learn that their author, Mr. Basil Montagu, is now engaged upon a Life of Bacon.

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pursuits. Under all the disadvantages of the humblest birth, the most distressing penury, and the almost total want of that instruction and assistance which such pursuits require, he has yet succeeded in not only rendering himself master of the Hebrew and the Greek and Latin languages, but has become so familiar with most of the languages of modern Europe, as to converse in many of them with ease. From the earliest period of his life he has derived his sole pleasure from the study of languages, to which he has sacrificed every other object, choosing rather to subsist on the casual charity of strangers than to abandon, even to procure himself the means of livelihood, his favourite pursuit. But, while the mind of this "learned Theban" has been endowed with so peculiar a capacity, all its other powers appear to have lain perfectly dormant, if their existence itself may not be doubted. He appears, in short, to be nothing more than a sentient dictionary, a sort of type of grammarians, an exemplar of lexicographers; and, as Martinus Scriblerus could form an abstract idea of a lord mayor, Richard Robert Jones may be called an abstract idea of a philologist. Unfortunately for his own comfort, he is perfectly destitute of the slightest medium of common-sense; and, in his affection for learning he has so far forgotten his love of cleanliness, as to suffer his personal appearance to become squalid and wretched to the last degree. That his acquirements are solid and extensive there is the fullest evidence in the present volume, which also bears testimony to the inoffensive disposition and honesty of this obscure scholar. Many highly characteristic and interesting anecdotes are given, from which it appears, that the subject of the Memoir has been seen and examined by some of our most distinguished scholars. From an advertisement prefixed to the Memoir, we learn, that any profits which may arise from this publication, or from distinct contributions, are intended to be applied to make a provision for the object of it, and the names of several gentlemen of high respectability are appended to this notice. The speculations of the writer of this little Memoir, which is, we believe, correctly attributed to Mr. Roscoe, on the literary phenomenon which he has introduced to the public, are ingenious and worthy of much attention.

Among the *catch-pennies* of the month may be named the *Memoirs of Lord Byron*, by *the Lord knows who*; and an empirical production of the Rev. Mr. Gisborne, on the *Intercourse of Friends in the future State*. Both seem well adapted to the usual majorities of mankind, but we cannot dissemble our astonishment at the appearance of the last work, in a country of *rational* Christians.

The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century, is a philosophical romance, in which the author (Lord Dillon, it is reported) launches into speculations on all subjects, moral, political, civil, and religious. It is a compound of ancient prejudice and modern philosophy, combining a great veneration for the æra of chivalry, and the domination of the old feudal barons, with a qualified predilection for popular rights and public freedom. To describe this noble author in few words, he seems to be in religion a liberal thinker, in morals a stoic, in metaphysics a necessitarian, and in politics an aristocrat. For the style in which he supports these characters, we beg our readers to consult his two volumes, in which they will find a very scanty account of Sir Richard Maltravers, but a copious overflow of his doctrines. The composition, as well as the matter of these disquisitions, is often incorrect and rambling, the conclusions illogical, and the expression inflated, or coarse. Adopting the system of fatalism to which the author is so much attached, and supposing the direction, as he calls it, of every object to be fixed by destiny, we apprehend that the line of direction which these volumes are taking, will lead to their being very severely criticized, at the same time that their original tone of thinking cannot but cause them to be much read.

Mr. John Banim, the author of Damon and Pythias, has offered another proof of his talents in *the Celt's Paradise*, the perusal of which impresses us with a very favourable notion of his poetical capacity. It is written in a style and metre which, we believe, is best expressed by paraphrasis, as being that which the public were taught to relish by Sir Walter Scott. The dialogue lies between Saint Patrick and Ossian; the latter laying claim to a paradise of his own, to which he had once obtained a partial admission, by the favour of a supernatural mistress. This subject gives fair scope for fancy, in which the author appears to be by no means deficient, nor in the other requisites for rendering an attempt of this kind creditable to himself and pleasing to his reader.

Mr. Milman has just published another dramatic poem, entitled, *Belshazzar*, on the same plan, and partaking of the same character and merits, as his Martyr of Antioch. The plot is interwoven with the incidents of Belshazzar's feast and the hand-writing upon the wall, from sacred writ, and the siege and destruction of Babylon, from profane history. To the former, the poet has, where it was possible, adhered very closely. The story is interesting, and is lengthened and elevated by the introduction of hymns and chorusses, in which Mr. Milman's genius principally excels. We are sorry that their length will not permit us to present one of them to our

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our readers. This publication has followed rapidly on his last; and, with all due acknowledgment of Mr. Milman's excellencies, we shall do him no disservice by suggesting to him, that an author may act wisely in not drawing too largely on the resources of his own mind and the attention of the public.

Notwithstanding the interest which has latterly been excited by the struggle and final triumph of the cause of liberty in South America, there is but little known here of the connected military operations in that part of the world. A work, entitled, *A Journal of an Expedition 1400 Miles up the Orinoco and 300 up the Arauca, with an Account of the Country, the Manners of the People, Military Operations, &c.* by J. H. Robinson, late surgeon of the patriotic army, will be found well adapted to supply this information. Its author was in the Venezuelan service for a considerable length of time, and is well qualified, by experience and personal observation, for the task he has undertaken. This volume is accompanied, but certainly not ornamented, by several copper-plates.

Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster-Abbey, with the History of its Foundation, and an Authentic Account of its Restoration, by Lewis N. Cottingham, is a publication calculated to be of eminent service to all young architects, and to afford much gratification to those who make a study of Gothic architecture. To the general reader, this work, being printed in atlas folio, would be found inconveniently large. The descriptive and historical part displays a complete knowledge of his subject on the part of the author. We were particularly struck, in the present instance, with the effect of the adaptation of the lithographic engraving to this sort of drawing, which admits of its application with the greatest advantage. The plates are well executed, especially the complicated drawing of the side of the chapel. In the design of his title-page, which afforded almost the only opportunity for the display of imagination, the artist has shewn great taste. Another part of the work is, we believe, in progress, which will contain drawings of the interior, and also one plate omitted in the present.

Such of our readers as are acquainted with Mrs. Opie's former works, especially that highly pathetic tale, the Father and Daughter, will of course be anxious to hear something of her new novel, which has been just published under the title of *Madeline, a tale*, in 2 vols. We are sorry to say, that, in our judgment, "Madeline" is not equal to some of Mrs. Opie's other productions, though it is by no means wanting in interest, and occasionally in powerful writing. The story, which is related in the form of a journal, is extremely simple, and none of the characters travel out of the ordinary path of a novelist's *dramatis personæ*. Upon the whole, though we are better satisfied with this production than if the authoress had remained entirely idle, yet we are, we think, entitled to expect something better from her pen.

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CAP. CXIX. *For enabling his Majesty to make further Provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.*—July 11, 1821.

His Majesty empowered to grant an annuity of 6000*l.* to the Duke of Clarence, to commence from April 5, 1818: tax-free.

Cap. CXX. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—July 11, 1821.

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in the said lotteries, or of any part thereof, whether drawn or undrawn, with any marks, figures, letters, or numbers thereon, marking or denoting the order or time of drawing any such tickets drawn on the same day, or the benefits to which any such tickets may be entitled by virtue of this Act, other than such complete numerical register or list in books of the respective dimensions before-mentioned, and stamped in the manner aforesaid, every such person so offending, and being lawfully convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds.

No chances of any tickets for any less time than the whole time of drawing, shall be sold, or insurance made for or against the drawing of any ticket; nor shall any person publish any proposal for such purpose.

Lottery insurers, in whose premises papers relating to insurances are found, &c. shall be punished as rogues and vagabonds.

No tickets to be sold but such as are authorized, nor shares or chances other than halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, on penalty of 50*l.*

On complaint on oath of offences against this Act, whereby the parties may be liable to punishment as rogues, justices may authorize persons to break open houses, &c.

*** Many printers having been fined for advertizing foreign lotteries, we feel it proper to state, that we discover in this Bill no indication of such penalty.

Cap. CXXI. *To alter and abolish certain forms of Proceedings in the Exchequer and Audit Office, relative to Public Accountants, and for making further Provisions for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the passing of Public Accounts in Great Britain; and to render perpetual and amend an Act passed in the fifty-fourth Year of his late Majesty, for the effectual Examination of the Accounts of certain Colonial Revenues.*—July 11, 1821.

Cap. CXXII. *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year* 1821*: and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*—July 11, 1821.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Fantaisie et Variations sur l'Air favori, "Au clair de la Lune," pour le Forte-Piano; composées par Ignace Moscheles. 6*s.*

WE find in this publication twenty pages of excellent piano-forte music. Mr. Moscheles has given to the above-named air no fewer than six variations, the greater part of which are happy expatiations on the chosen theme. The passages are volatile and florid, and evince as much command of novelty as could be justly expected under the circumstance of being confined to an adopted subject. In the introductory movement, (necessarily original,) the composer has evinced the freedom and extent of his imagination. Its general texture is not only truly scientific, but highly fanciful. The ideas seek each other with an easy rapidity, and, mixing sweetness with their brilliancy, and beauty with their modulation, are qualified to gratify all classes of hearers.

"And they're a' noddin," a favourite Scotch Ballad; arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by D. Corri, composer of "the Travellers," &c. 2*s.*

This publication includes two copies of the above air. The first gives it in its original simple form, accompanied with the words, as sung by Miss Stephens; the second presents it as a piano-forte practice, consisting of the plain, unembellished melody, followed by six variations, progressional in their execution, and calculated to please and improve those who are desirous of blending the gratification of the ear with the advancement of manual execution.

Six Themes, with brilliant Variations; composed in a pleasing style, as Solos for the Flute, by W. Gabrielsky. 4*s.*

Of the theme on which these variations are founded, we cannot speak in the highest terms. It lacks that spirit and vivacity of character which the announcement of "*brilliant variations*" led us to expect. Nevertheless, the variations themselves are all they profess to be; and, while they offer eligible exercise for the practitioner, promise no small pleasure to his ear. They are judiciously diversified, launch into every style of execution, and, if duly studied, will scarcely fail of producing an improved power of performance.

"Because it looks like you," a Ballad by Mrs. Catherine Ward, as sung by Miss Stephens, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden; the Music by Dr. Jay. 2*s.*

This is a ballad of three verses. Its air

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air is smooth in its style, and pleasingly expressive in its effect. The sentiments of the poet have been consulted with success, and the ideas, if not very novel, are conceived with taste, and consonant and connected. With the introductory and concluding symphonies we are much pleased; and have no other objection to make to the whole than that of its having no modulation.

New Variations on the celebrated Scotch Song of "Auld Lang Syne;" composed in a familiar manner by S. F. Rimbault, for the Piano-forte. 1*s.*

This pleasing and justly-popular air has been well handled by Mr. Rimbault. In its present form, it furnishes to juvenile practitioners an exercise which cannot fail to improve their powers of execution. The variations, though but three in number, assume something of an attractive consequence from the interesting style in which they are written. We are admirers of little productions like this before us, for the useful and commendable purpose of facilitating practical progress, and throwing a charm over that labour, without which excellence cannot be attained.

A Selection of the most favourite Airs in Mozart's Opera of "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged as Duetts for the Harp and Piano-forte, by N. B. Challoner. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The airs here selected are, "La ci darem," "Batti, batti, O bel Massetto," "Vedrai carino," and "Il mio tesoro istanto." Mr. Challoner has evidently bestowed considerable pains in this publication. The combination of the two instruments is managed with considerable address, and much successful attention to effect. The whole is accompanied with a distinct part for the flute (*ad libitum*), and forms a desirable *concertante* for three performers. These, and the other airs in "Don Giovanni," have been brought before the public in a great variety of shapes; but we do not recollect any edition of them that has greater claims to general favour than that on which we are remarking.

"O look but on that fairest form," a Canzonetta; by C. M. Sola. 1*s.* 6*d.*

This canzonetta is nothing more nor less than a ballad of two verses, the air of which is repeated to each, without any variation whatever; and so monotonous, as to produce but a weak and languid effect. When we are induced to exclaim against the perpetual inundation of new songs, the complaint is extorted from us by such compositions as this,—compositions by which notes are multiplied, without an addition to our stock of melody; and the music-seller's shelves loaden with any thing but music, properly so called.

DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. C. Kemble's management of the business of this theatre commenced with spirit and liberality, and has hitherto been favourable to its interests. The production of a new melo-dramatic romance, a new play from the pen of Mr. Colman, and the late visit of his Majesty, have inspired in the performers a vigour, and cast over the concern a glow, that augur a prosperous termination to the present season. In saying this, we would not, however, be thought to oppose our opinion of the new pieces to the general judgment. *Cherry and the Fair Star* is but a tissue of showy scenery; and in plot, humour, and force and originality of character, *the Law of Java* is by no means qualified to add a single leaf to the laurels long since won and worn by its author; yet in this deplorable dearth of dramatic talent it makes something of a figure, affords a new scope to the abilities of the performers, and an excellent musical composer; and will prove, if not a permanent, a temporary advantage to the house.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Elliston, with his shoulder constantly to the wheel, keeps old Drury in motion; and, if he does not always succeed in drawing overflowing audiences, his vigilance, taste, and ingenuity, deserve them. Supported by the merits of Kean and Braham, and superior performers in every walk of the drama, he has received his share of public patronage, and has at least ensured the prospect of ultimate success. We shall be the more readily joined in this opinion when it is recollected that the *Castle Spectre*, the *School for Scandal*, the *Suspicious Husband*, and other stock-pieces, have been represented in the best style; and that Mr. Elliston's *Ranger* and *Charles Surface* have been received with applause commensurate with their excellence, and convinced the public of his unabated vigour, vivacity, and talents. The inimitable *Monsieur Tonson* and the vocal corps, consisting of Miss Povey, Madame Vestris, Miss Forde, and Miss Cubit, delight every audience in musical dramas; while comedy is supported by Munden, Harley, and Knight.

MEDICAL REPORT.

Report of Diseases and Casualties occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THE writer scarcely remembers, in a given time, such an exceeding prevalence of measles as during the period that has passed since the last report. In his own practice he has met with no cases that have required any vigilance beyond what is ordinarily necessary in these insidious maladies, but some of his medical friends have told him of much malignancy in the aspect, and virulence in the character, of several cases which have been subjected to their inspection.

Much mistake still domestically obtains in reference to the management of measles. A parent yesterday asked the reporter's opinion respecting the nature of her child's complaint, and, upon being informed it was the measles, instantly exclaimed, "then I will take care to keep the infant warm,—and may I give freely of syrup of saffron in order to send the eruption out?" Such, it will be recollected, was the common language, and such the widely destructive practice, of some years since in small-pox. Now, although the application of cold in measles is not admissible with so free and fearless a latitude as it is in the other distemper just named; and that on account of the catarrhal irritation which is almost invariably present; yet, let it be recollected, that the notion of throwing out the disorder upon the surface by heating applications and alexipharmic medicinals is for the most part not only false in itself, but calculated to lead to much practical error. It is an expedient which should never be resorted to by other than strictly medical professors, and in certain cases of fearful collapse, the indications of treatment for the most part being precisely the reverse of stimulation. In respect of temperature, the medium point should, in the generality of cases, be adopted, not raising it up so high as to increase irritation and fever—not letting it down so low as to render probable a repulsion from the surface to the internal membranes. Inflammation of the lungs is the great thing to be apprehended in measles; and many instances of confirmed consumption have, it is to be feared, their commencement in that kind and degree of pulmonary disturbance which is too often an accompaniment or sequela of this affection. "If your convalescent bark but once, fear lest there be a murderer within; and, though dislodged, expect him again,—he now knows the way."

To prescribe purgatives in order to rid the little patients from the "dregs" of the distemper, is to prove that the dregs of the humoral doctrines still hang about the mind of the prescriber; but, it is more than probable, that the notion, like sound morality in false religion, is practically good, although theoretically, perhaps, incorrect. Cathartics have a manifest tendency to divert the current of disorder from the pulmonary organs; and, it is repeated, that any thing which safely insures this effect, either during the violence of the conflict, or when the consequences of the malady, rather than the malady itself, shall be present, is likely to prove productive of good. Let us then be careful that the three-dose superstition of our predecessors and present grand-mamma prescribers be not succeeded by a freedom of thinking and fearlessness of conduct that may prove our newly adopted creed to be as wide from truth, and as far from good, as that upon which we are so ready to pour out the full stream of censure and ridicule. It is seldom that those are the most successful reformists who are the most lavish in their condemnation of former practices.

Fevers are rushing in among us with force and frequency, owing probably to the sudden succession of extremely hot weather upon the cold of the preceding weeks, a circumstance which proves, say some, the inflammatory character of the disorder, and the proposition is in one sense correct; but, in the due appreciation of febrile pathology, something beside inflammation must be taken into account, and the putrescent hypotheses of the "olden time" were not more pregnant with mischievous consequences than those theories which teach, that, in all cases of actual fever, to bring forward the lancet and to hold back stimulus, is to sign the safety-warrant of the sufferer.

The Reporter still continues to employ small and gradually augmented doses of digitalis in those affections of children, which, while they partake of general torpor and weakness, are often accompanied by symptoms of local action; and it is surprizing to witness, under this treatment, how satisfactorily the tone of the system occasionally becomes improved, while the irritation of the part subsides; indeed, this subsidence of topical inflammation under some circumstances results as a direct effect from getting the main springs of the constitution into due power and uninterrupted play; and it is a mistake, as it has been often intimated, to suppose, that the remedial process in all sorts and grades of inflammation is the process of diminishing strength. Those coughs of children which follow eruptive disorders, (that more especially to which allusion has just been made,) are most unequivocally benefited by the medicine in question, and under its administration we shall often find the pulse at

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at the wrist to improve in tonic character as it lessens in irritative celerity. A proof positive of the principle contended for, a demonstration actual that fox-glove is not only then an agent of efficacy, when it is so administered as to occasion a sudden and conspicuous diminution in the force and frequency of arterial movements.

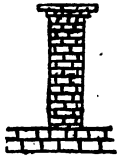
D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, May 20th, 1822.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LETTER *on the* IMPROVEMENTS *in the* COPPER WORKS *at* SWANSEA.

WHILE perusing the 367th No. of your valuable Miscellany, I observed, in the Report of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, the result of an experiment, mentioned as having been tried at Cadoxton near Swansea in Glamorganshire, which has proved successful in the removal of the pernicious effects arising from the smelting and calcining of copper ores. Your insertion of the following extract of a letter, which I had the honour of submitting on the 9th of Jan. last to the committee of gentlemen at Swansea appointed to receive plans for the effectual removal of the pernicious effects of the copper smoke, which have been so severely felt in that neighbourhood, will be esteemed a particular favour. "Having endeavoured to shew that these particles of matter are of a metallic nature, and, capable of reduction to their original state, are of much greater density than atmospheric air; allow me to account for their being carried off by it, and then to submit that part of my plan which regards their collection and preservation, to you for your judgment. I propose that, instead of the chimney being erected upon the present plan, thus—



that it be built nearly in an horizontal line with the furnace, thus—

so that it be of a gradual elevation towards the extremity; in which position, it will be found to have all the requisite properties of a chimney erected upon the old plan, while it opposes an insurmountable impediment to the rise of the heavier particles of metallic matter which escape from the furnace, impeding their velocity by perpetually presenting a rough surface, with which they will unavoidably come in contact; for the rarefied air, &c. which has always a tendency to ascend, does not, as in the upright chimney, find a free passage, but will be obliged to steal along (if I may be allowed to use such an expression) the upper part of the chimney, by which means the heavier particles are thrown back by striking against it, and retained in the bottom, where the current (if there be any) is not of sufficient strength to carry them on, while the bituminous and sulphurous smokes are carried off as freely as can possibly be required. As it regards what I have been saying, I must beg leave, my lords and gentlemen, to observe, I have not been reasoning upon mere hypothesis, but upon an absolute knowledge of the fact, that the metallic particles will be retained in the manner I have described above, and that the draught of the chimney will be equal to one erected upon the old plan."

From the above, I conceive it will be evident that the principle adopted, and the principle of the above plan, are the same; but how far it was entitled to any notice from the committee alluded to at the commencement of my letter, I shall leave for you and your readers to determine, as nothing is farther from my wishes than to detract from the just merits of others; but, since the name of no individual has yet appeared, and no notice has been taken of the above by the committee, I conceive I should not be doing myself justice were I not to lay this statement before the public. At the close of my letter to the committee, I observed, that, should this part of my plan meet their approbation, I should feel a pleasure in forwarding them the remainder for the complete eradication of the whole evil by condensation, which, should it meet your approbation, I shall feel a pleasure in offering to the public through the medium of your next publication.

E. W. RUDDER.

Frederick Place, Birmingham, May 17.

PROFESSOR HANSTEEN, of Christiana, has published the following observations on magnetism:—

With a little oscillatory instrument, consisting of a magnetized steel cylinder, suspended by a very fine silk thread, and inclosed in a glazed case, I observed, (says he), at Christiana, in the months of November and December 1819, and in March, April, and May 1820, seven or eight times every day, the time of 300 oscillations, by which I have found—

First; that the magnetic intensity of the earth is subject to a diurnal variation, so that it decreases from the first hours of morning

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morning till about ten or eleven, when it arrives at its minimum; from that time it goes on increasing till four in the afternoon, and, in the latter months, till six or seven in the evening. This force afterwards decreases anew during the night, and about three in the morning reaches its maximum; whence it again returns, by little and little, to its minimum about ten or eleven in the morning, and so on continually.

Second; that whenever the moon passes the equator the magnetic intensity is considerably weaker in the two or three following days.

Third; that the magnetic intensity is still more reduced, during the appearance of an *aurora borealis*, and is so much the weaker as this meteor is extensive and powerful. The common intensity returns only by degrees, and twenty-four hours afterwards.

Fourth; that the magnetic intensity appears to have a very considerable annual variation, being stronger in the winter months than in the summer months.

When the magnetic cylinder makes 300 oscillations in 613.6 seconds of time, I assume the corresponding intensity = 1·0000, and, as the intensities are in the inverse ratio of the squares of the time of the oscillations, we can always express, in these supposed parts, every intensity answering to the times of the oscillations.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*April 26.*							*May 24.*							
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3	0	0	to	3	15	0	3	0	0	to	3	15	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	2	0	—	5	5	0	4	15	0	—	5	3	0	do.
Coffee, ———, fine	5	10	0	—	5	12	0	5	11	0	—	5	13	0	do.
———, Mocha	13	0	0	—	20	0	0	10	0	0	—	15	0	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	0	0	8	—	0	0	10	per lb.
———, Demerara			9¼	—	0	1	0	0	0	9¼	—	0	1	0	do.
Currants	5			—	0	0	0	5	18	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	0	0	—	4	8	0	3	5	0	—	4	4	0	do.
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	11	0	0	—	42	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	3	5	0	—	5	0	0	4	0	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	3	10	0	—	4	0	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	8	10	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	5	0	0	—	6	10	0	6	0	0	—	6	10	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	65	0	0	—	0	0	0	60	0	0	—	0	0	0	per tom
Rags	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	0	0	0	3	10	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	do.
———, East India	0	9	0	—	0	10	0	0	11	0	—	0	13	0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0	19	1	—	0	19	6	0	18	1	—	1	1	5	per lb.
———, Bengal, skein	0	13	1	—	0	16	7	0	15	3	—	0	16	3	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	8	9	—	0	9	0	0	7	7	—	0	7	9	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	10	—	0	3	11	0	3	8	—	0	3	9	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	10	—	0	0	0	0	3	9	—	0	3	10	do.
———, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	—	0	0	9	0	0	7½	—	0	0	7½	do.
———, white	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	4	3	—	0	4	5	0	3	6	—	0	4	0	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	4	—	0	1	7	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	0	1	10	—	0	2	1	do.
Sugar, brown	2	16	0	—	3	0	0	2	16	0	—	2	18	0	per cwt.
———, Jamaica, fine	3	12	0	—	3	17	0	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	do.
———, East India, brown	0	12	0	—	0	18	0	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	do.
———, lump, fine	4	15	0	—	4	18	0	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	2	3	0	—	0	0	0	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow	2	4	0	—	2	18	0	1	16	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	5½	—	0	0	0	0	2	5½	—	0	2	6½	per lb.
———, Hyson, best	0	3	1	—	0	3	7	0	3	4	—	0	3	8	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	28	0	0	—	33	0	0	22	0	0	—	33	0	0	per pipe
———, Port, old	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	do.
———, Sherry	25	0	0	—	65	0	0	25	0	0	—	60	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10*s.* a 12*s.*—Cork or Dublin, 10*s.* a 12*s.*—Belfast, 10*s.* a 12*s.*—Hambro', 7*s.* 6*d.* a 10*s.*—Madeira, 20*s.* 0*d.*—Jamaica, 30*s.*—Greenland, out and home, 5 *gs.* to 8 *gs.*

Course of Exchange, May 24.—Amsterdam, 12 8.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 30.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 50¼.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums

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Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 600*l.*—Coventry, 1000*l.*—Derby, 1350*l.*—Ellesmere, 66*l.*—Grand Surrey, 55*l.*—Grand Union, 21*l.*—Grand Junction, 240*l.*—Grand Western, 3*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 360*l.*—Leicester, 290*l.*—Loughbro', 3400*l.*—Oxford, 670*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 1900*l.*—Worcester, 25*l.*—East India Docks, 160*l.*—London, 108*l.*—West India, 185*l.*—Southwark Bridge, 20*l.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 260*l.*—Albion, 50*l.*—Globe, 135*l.*—Gas Light Company, 65*l.*—City Ditto, 115*l.*

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 78¼ ¼; 3 per cent. Consols, 79¼; 5 per cent. Navy, 102¼ ¼.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11½*d.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May*, 1822: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 97.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

Ackland, H. and J. Rose, Leadenhall-market, provision-merchants. (Daniell and Co.
Amies, J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler. (Hilliard and Co.
Attree, W. Brighton, coach-maker. (Hunt
Beley, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Turner and Co.
Benbow, T. Bromyard, Herefordshire, draper. (Williams and Co.
Bentley, T. and E. Leicester, brace-manufacturer. (Chilton
Bird, J. T. Bury St. Edmunds, butcher. (Sandys and Co.
Bleay, J. Marston, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer. (Robinson and Co.
Bosher, J. Norway-place, Hackney-road, timber-merchant. (Hutchinson
Bradley, W. Louth, linen-draper. (Phillips
Brahwell, J. Lendenhall-street, hatter. (Mayhew
Britain, J. Worcester, linen draper. (Poole and Co.
Burr, J. Hales Owen, Shropshire, ironmonger. (Long and Co.
Burgess, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Blackstock and Co.
Carlill, C. Bury St. Edmund's, carpenter. (Bromley
Carter, M. Forton-mill, Gosport, miller. (Minchin
Child, J. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, boatwright. (Ellis
Collard, W. Exmore, Somersetshire, baker. (Corbett
Coales, J. Earith, Huntingdonshire, liquor-merchant. (Long and Co.
Cole, T. and R. Priest, jun. Norwich, warehousemen. (Tilburry and Co.
Cosser, W. Millbank-st. timber-merchant. (Sheffield
Cruckshanks, J. Gerrard-street, sash-manufacturer. (Allen and Co.
Croco, T. Norwich, linen-draper. (Tilbury
Davis, G. East Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship-builder. (Raine and Co.
Dean, R. W. and T. W. Cooke, Sugarloaf-alley, Bethnal-green, brewers. (Cranch
Devey, H. F., T. Tickell, and J. Sanders, Goldshill, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers. (Norton and Co.
Dryden, J. Wood-street, warehouseman. (Adams and Co.
Dunnett, D. Norwich, veterinary-surgeon. (Fenton
Ekins, W. sen. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, innkeeper. (Long and Co.
Ely, T. Fenchurch-st. malt-factor. (Daniell and Co.
Emett, C. Mangot-field, Gloucestershire, quarryman. (Poole and Co.
Evans, F. Cirencester, corn-dealer. (Bever
Faulkner, P. Manchester, warehouseman. (Hurd and Co.
Fearman, W. New Bond-street, bookseller. (Gaines
Finer, F. Drury-lane, grocer. (Flower
Firmstone, J. P. Wolverhampton, iron-master. (Hicks and Co.
Fowler, W. Staines, linen-draper. (Fisher and Co.
Freethy, T. Acton, Middlesex, baker. (Hill
Gamson, J. Gainsborough, mercer. (Stocker and Co.
Goodwin, J. Sheffield, victualler. (Fisher and Co.
Green, J. Birmingham, ironmonger. (Swain and Co.
Griffith, T. Hilmorton, Warwickshire, victualler. (Wratislaw, Rugby
Hamper, H. Cheltenham, hosier. (Vizard and Co.
Hannum, E. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker. (Hutchinson
Hawkins, J. jun. Glastonbury, Somersetshire, horse-dealer. (Adlington and Co.
Heath, W. Cheadle, grocer. (Barber
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, draper. (Saul
Hirst, J. Awkley, Yorkshire, iron-founder. (Lever
Holland, S. P. Worcester, hop-merchant. (Cardale and Co.
Horsely, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. (Constable and Co.
Hudson, J. Ulverston, victualler. (Blakelock
Jones, D. Liverpool, dealer. (Blackstock and Co.
Jones, L. Deptford-bridge, dealer. (M'Duff
Kent, C. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co.
Lawson, P. Bowner-hall, Cumberland, corn-dealer. (Addison
Marsh, W. and W. Willatt, Hanley, Staffordshire. earthenware-manufacturers. (Jones
Mertram, J. Bristol, hop-merchant. (Poole and Co.
Moore, D. Aston, Warwickshire, iron-master. (Pearce and Co.
Morris, S. Long Itchington, Warwickshire, corn-dealer. (Walker
Nash, J. sen. Clandon, Surrey, farmer. (Palmer and Co.
Orme, H. Liverpool, brewer. (Adlington and Co.
Owen, J. Leadenhall-street, cabinet-maker. (Ashley and Co.
Parkes, J. J. and J. Warwick, worsted-manufacturers. (Amory and Co.
Pearl, R. Cambridge, cook. (Farlow
Pearson, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer. (Wilson
Pritchard, J. Rosaman-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter. (Devey
Prothers, J. Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Gregory
Robinson, W. Halifax, ironmonger. (Wiglesworth
Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, Commercial-road, merchant. (Atcheson
Rose, J. G. Brompton, dealer. (Pike
Rout, J. Whitechapel, linen-draper. (Fisher and Co.
Russ, J. Evesham, Worcestershire, butcher. (Darke and Co.
Salman, J. Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Harris
Sansom, J. Exeter, china-dealer. (Bratton
Schofield, J. Sheffield, cutler. (Wilson
Smith, J. K. Farnham, Surrey, upholsterer. (Fisher and Co.
Smith, A. J. and J. Shepherd, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironmasters. (Tooke and Co.
Smith, R. Prome Selwood, Somersetshire, innholder. (Perkins and Co.
Smith, M. H. Bursleem. (Williams and Co.
Smith, J. Wangford, Suffolk, warrener. (Hunt
Stewart, R. King-street, Cheapside, Scotch factor. (Shaw and Co.
Surnam, F. Crowle, Worcestershire, maltster. (Williams and Co.
Tanner, W. Kent-road, victualler. (Walls
Upperton, R. Petworth, banker. (Hilliard and Co.
Vaughan, T. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Appleby and Co.
Vincent, J. Regent-street, Mary-le-bonne, victualler. (Orlebar
Walton, S. Nantwich, linen-draper. (Wildes
Walwyn, R. Wood-street, Cheapside, printer. (Jones and Co.
Warren, P. Warminster, mealman. (Lowden and Co.
Watkins, W. Norton, Worcestershire, corn-dealer. (Collett and Co.
White, T. Regent-street, St. James's, whitesmith. (Rice
Whitehouse, B. Dale End, Birmingham, baker. (Smith
Wilson, H. Hatton-garden, auctioneer. (Hodgson and Co.
Willett, F. E. and R. Thetford. (Blagrave and Co.
Williams, P. jun. Knightsbridge, linen-draper. (Wilde and Co.
Weakes, J. Hereford, upholsterer. (Wright
Worswick, T. Lancaster, banker. (Bell and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

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DIVIDENDS.

Abenethie, J. and F. Henderson, Lothbury
Abbott, J. Weymouth-street, Portland-place
Ackland, T. sen. Greenwich
Alvin, R. P. Elm-street, Gray's Inn-lane
Archer, J. Ware Park-mill
Austin, J. W. Princes-street
Bagnal, T. Birmingham
Baldwin, W. H. Liverpool
Banting, J. Mary le-bonne
Beaumont, J. Beech-st. Barbican
Bailey, B. Merton
Bell, J. and G. Berwick
Benson, C. Birmingham
Bibby, R. Liverpool
Blakeway, J. and R. Bilston, Staffordshire
Brierley, W. Halifax
Burlingham, T. Worcester
Callow, J. Prince's-street, Soho
Carr, J. and D. R. Tedley, Leeds
Caw, T. Bush-lane, Cannon-st.
Chapman, R. Hammersmith
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate
Compton, W. Birmingham
Coupland, C. R. F. and E. Leeds and Manchester
Davies, J. Herefordshire
Devey, W. and J. Coal Exchange
Dixon, H. J. C. Lavater, and J. K. Casey, Liverpool
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's Walk
Dubois, J. Copthall-court
Edwards, L. O. Minories
Ellis, S. and G. Glover, Aldersgate-street
Elwyn, G. Canterbury
Emes, W. and P. Church-row, Fenchurch-street
Faugoin, H. Bristol
Featherstone, J. L. Semour, Worcestershire
Foster, L. Farningham
Francis, S. Norwich
Fuller, J. M. Worthing
Gallon, T. Leeds
Garside, T. Stockport
Gibbins and Stokes, Level Ironworks
Gidley, E. Dover-street, Piccadilly
Green, J. Braucewell, Lincolnsh.
Harrison, A. Parliament-street
Hebdin, W. A. O. Hebdin, Parliament-street, Westminster, and J. Browne, sen. Leeds
Hepburn, C. Commercial-road
Hesleden, W. and W. S. Barton-upon-Humber
Hillicar, T. and J. Bristol
Hunter, G. Catenton-street
Illingworth, R. S. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall
Inchbold, T. Leeds
Jackson, H. Mincing-lane
Jacobs, T. and W. Spiers, Oxford
Jenkins, E, Pickestone, Cowbridge
Johnson, J. New Buckenham, Norfolk
Kelty, A. Colonnade, Pall Mall
Knowles, J. and H. Walker, Salford
Lageman, W. Tower-hill
Lambert, T. and S. Leeds
Langhorn, H. and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury
Latham, J. Abingdon
Latham, T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire-square
Lawrence, G. Evesham
Leyburn, G. Bishopsgate-street
Leyburn, G. and R. P. Cruden, Gravesend
Levi, J. Wells, Norfolk
Lockey, C. Ivy-lane
Lowndes, W. J. Robinson, and H. Nield, Manchester
Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square
M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane
M'Nair, J. jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill
Mann, T. Halifax
Maltby, W. jun. and W. Thorpe, jun. Bath
Metcalfe, W. Cranbourne-street, Leicester-fields
Miller, S. Emsworth, Hampshire
Molony, M. City-road
Murle, B. Stone, Staffordshire
Mulligan, T. Abbey Church-yard, Bath
Nathan, M. and A. Abrams, Old-street
Newman, N. Skinner-street
Oake, G. R. London
Oakley, H. Mary-le-bone lane
Oram, J. Cricklade
Parr, J. Stard lane, Lancashire
Payne, S. Nottingham
Pearce, J. Horningsham, Wilts
Pearson, R. Doncaster
Peters, E. Redcliff-hall, Bristol
Pitts, J. Hereford
Plaw, H. R. Riches-court, Lime-street
Powell, J. sen. Windsor
Prince, R. Lugbridge Mills
Pugh, G. Sheerness
Rainsford, C. East Hanney, Berks.
Ravis, N. Gracechurch-street
Reilly, R. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury
Reynolds, R. Shobrooke, Devonsh.
Richards, W. Penzance
Roberts, S. Cheltenham
Rood, J. Portsmouth
Royle, J. F. Pall Mall
Rucker, S. Old South Sea house
Rutt, J. Hammersmith
Seaman, G. Bishopsgate-street
Snape, W. Litchfield
Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence Pountney-lane
Stanley, N. Malkin-house, Yorksh.
Stevenson, A. Boston
Stourport, R. Nassau-street, Commercial-road
Strahan, R. and T. Stubbs, Cheapside
Studd, J. L. Kirby-street, Hatton-garden
Sugden, R. Halifax
Sutton, J. sen. Barlestone, Leicestershire
Taylor, J. Heath Charnock
Thomas, G. Bristol
Thompson, J. T. Long Acre
Todd, S. Southampton
Tompson, J. Atherstone
Travers, B. and J. Esdaile, jun. Queen-street, Cheapside
Trueman, D. Goldsmith-street
Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street
Turner, G. Liverpool
Tweed, T. L. Boreham, Essex
Ulph, W. Norwich
Vipond, G. Ludgate-hill
Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, Battle-bridge
Washburn, J. Great Marlow
Webster, J. Derby
Wibberley, R. Liverpool
Wickwar, H. and J. Colthropt-mills, Berkshire
Williams, W. and A. Whyte, New Bond-street
Wilcox, T. and J. Fitterton, Theobald's-road
Wilford, E. Boston
Woolven, T. Andover
Wright, T. Stourport
Young, T. Machen, Monmouthsh.
Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE appearance of the crops throughout the country is generally promising; and, although the wheats, from the nature of the season, have suffered universally in colour, and in many parts by loss of plant, a favourable summer and harvest may yet produce an abundant crop. The wheats upon cold, unsound land, which had in course suffered most, are visibly recovering both strength and colour. The fallows and lands for the spring-crops have been worked with much labour and difficulty; but the crops are sufficiently forward, and wear a healthy and thriving appearance; not however so luxuriant as they are seen at the same period in more genial seasons. Potatoes have planted well. All the green crops are of good promise, and it has proved a most abundant season for tares. The hay harvest will probably be early. The vast quantity of grass this spring has produced a memorable abundance of milk in the metropolis, and a general reduction in the price of milk and butter. In Kent and Sussex, great complaints are made of the weak and blighted state of the hops. The appearance of the fly is general, and the hedges and fruit-trees are covered with the webs and *nidus* of insects. In the inland counties hop plantations appear more healthy. Fruit in general has suffered much in blossom; pears more than any other species. The bark harvest is nearly and successfully finished, but the fall of oaks has not been so considerable as in former years. Vast and uncommon swarms of mice are said to be making a most destructive havock in the barns and stacks of the farmers in many counties; and in one of the Reports an *easy* method of destroying these vermin is requested! At some of the great fairs, cattle and sheep

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sheep have been sold at prices the most depressed; whilst, from peculiar circumstances, at some few others, satisfactory sales have been made. The sales under execution of farming property have rather increased of late; and there exist the strongest symptoms of a farther depression of farming produce. The deplorable systems of tenants quitting their farms, and driving off the stock, has taken place to a considerable extent in the Principality.

Smithfield:—Beef, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*—Mutton, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.*—Lamb, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*—Veal, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Pork, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*—Raw fat, 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 32*s.* to 64*s.*—Barley, 15*s.* to 30*s.*—Oats, 14*s.* to 28*s.*—The quartern loaf in London, 9½*d.*—Hay, 50*s.* to 84*s.*—Clover do. 46*s.* 6*d.* to 100*s.*—Straw, 24*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.*

Coals in the pool, 36*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*

Middlesex; May 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMIDST the afflicting distresses of the landed and farming classes, and the consequent depression of home-trade, it is a circumstance as gratifying as extraordinary, that the produce of the revenue continues to increase with reference to the same periods of former years. It is said that the month of April yielded 300,000*l.* more than April 1821, while the increase in the previous quarter was stated in our last Number at 430,000*l.*

The financial plan of converting the half-pay and pensions created by the late unprincipled wars, from annuities depending on the lives of the parties, into annuities for a fixed term of forty-five years, that is, of paying 2,800,000*l.* for forty-five years, instead of 5,000,000*l.* for about twenty years, by which the load is shifted from this culpable generation to the next, is at length carried. It was at first proposed to sell the transaction to speculators at a bidding; but, no purchasers offering, the annuity is to be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The difference in the present cost has enabled the minister "to throw a tub to the whale," and to remit taxes to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* without any reduction of establishments or expenditure. But, as the payment is only deferred; and no saving effected, Mr. Wilson described it as nothing more or less than a loan; and Mr. Maberly said the whole of the proceeding was fraud and trickery, and that House that approved of it, instead of being the guardian of the public purse, was its plunderer. Mr. Hume moved an amendment, that the 2,800,000*l.* should be paid by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and, although this is the only straight-forward proceeding, yet it was negatived by 115 to 35.

The following resolutions were carried:—

1. That for the purpose of apportioning, conformably to the resolutions of this House, of the 3d day of this instant month of May, the burden occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions, it is expedient that an equal annual Annuity of 2,800,000*l.* terminable at the end of forty-five years, should, from the 5th day of April, 1822, be vested in trustees to be named by Parliament; and that the said Annuity should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. That the said trustees should pay into the Exchequer the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, by four equal quarterly instalments, on or before the 15th of January, the 15th of April, the 15th of July, and the 20th of October; the first payment thereof to be made on the 20th of October, 1822.—[Here follows a series of annually decreasing sums, from 4,900,000*l.* in the ensuing year, to 300,000*l.* in the year ending 15th of July, 1867.]—And that the said several sums, or such part thereof as may be necessary, should be appropriated and applied conformably to the said resolutions.

3. That, for the purpose of enabling the said trustees to make several payments, hereinbefore mentioned, at the Exchequer, at the several periods aforesaid, they should be empowered from time to time to sell and dispose of so much of the said Annuity as may be necessary for that purpose, but so as that no greater amount of annuity should be sold or disposed of in any one year than would be sufficient to raise the sums necessary to complete the whole of the payments to be made within the year, or to discharge and pay off the principal and interest of any Exchequer Bills which may have been issued on account of such payments.

4. That for the purpose of enabling the said trustees the more readily to provide the means necessary for making the said payments in the most convenient and economical manner, the commissioners of his Majesty's

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Majesty's Treasury should be empowered to issue to the said trustees Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding the sums necessary for completing from time to time the said payments; which Exchequer Bills, together with interest thereupon, should from time to time be discharged and satisfied by the said trustees out of any monies to arise by the sale of the said annuities, or out of the dividends thereof; and that until such payment, the interest accruing on such Exchequer Bills may be paid out of any supplies voted by Parliament.

The taxes to be remitted in 1823 are as under:—

The Salt Duty is to be reduced from 15*s.* per bushel to 2*s.*

The Irish Hearth and Window Duties are to be taken off.

The Leather Duty is to be reduced one-half.

The Tonnage Duty is to be remitted: the whole of which now produces 2,000,000*l.*

Let it however be borne in mind, that these remissions are not consequences of reduced expenditure and establishments, but are effected by extending the time for the payment of the debt from twenty to forty-five years. What the public justly demand is a reduction of taxes as a consequence of reduced expenditure.

The following paper, laid before Parliament, proves the amount of taxes repealed and imposed since the termination of the war. The Property or War Tax, of 14,267,956*l.* expired of course.

Old Taxes remitted.

Malt Duty, England and Ireland	£2,912,571
Customs, Exports, Goods Coastwise, and Tonnage	1,105,675
Assessed Taxes, Husbandry Horses	268,000
——— Windows, &c. Ireland	235,000
Husbandry Horses	488,482
	5,009,635

New Taxes imposed.

Excise Duties on Soap, per Act 56 Geo. III.	292,365
Custom Duties, per sundry Acts 56 George III. on Butter, Cheese, Rape and Cole Seed, &c.	78,365
Increase of Custom Duties, per Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 52	506,000
Custom Duties, per do. cap. 83	22,743
Excise Duties, do. cap. 52	2,774,049
——— do. Ireland, do. caps. 72 and 87	218,363
	£3,883,885

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1819. £	s.	d.	1820. £	s.	d.	1821. £	s.	d.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	35,845,340	0	2	29,681,639	16	9	31,515,221	15	7
Ireland	4,289,611	0	0	3,944,101	0	9	4,999,342	15	11
Grand Total	40,135,952	0	2	33,625,740	17	6	36,514,564	11	6

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

	1819. £	s.	d.	1820. £	s.	d.	1821. £	s.	d.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	41,960,555	3	5	32,986,688	16	10	37,817,717	8	3
Ireland	2,610,097	18	9	2,673,340	3	3	2,422,560	1	11
Grand Total	44,570,653	2	2	35,657,029	0	1	40,240,277	10	2

Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.

	1819. £	s.	d.	1820. £	s.	d.	1821. £	s.	d.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	10,835,800	6	4	9,879,236	0	0	10,525,025	18	8
Ireland	1,451,474	8	8	1,398,840	17	6	965,313	10	0
Grand Total	12,287,274	15	0	11,278,076	17	6	11,490,339	8	8

Total Exports.

	1819. £	s.	d.	1820. £	s.	d.	1821. £	s.	d.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	52,796,355	9	9	42,862,924	16	10	48,342,743	6	11
Ireland	4,061,572	7	5	4,072,181	0	9	3,387,873	11	11
Grand Total	56,857,927	17	2	46,935,105	17	7	51,730,616	18	10

Difference

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Difference in the Public Expences in 1792 and 1820.

1792—Army		£1,751,000
Navy		1,854,000
Ordnance		378,000
Miscellaneous		145,000
Charge of Ireland, (then separate)		1,200,000
Collection of Revenue		1,021,336
Civil List and Charges on the Consolidated Fund		1,065,134
Estimate of various Sums paid out of the gross Revenue		800,000
Total Charge in 1792		7,714,490
1820—Army		9,422,000
Navy		6,586,700
Ordnance		1,204,600
Miscellaneous		2,100,000
Ordnance Stores, improperly deducted from Estimate		285,000
Collection of the Revenue		4,226,735
Civil List of Great Britain		1,800,000
Do. Ireland		570,215
Quarantine, and other Charges on Irish Packet est.		114,463
Sums paid out of gross Revenue		143,911
Additional Pensions		36,815
Expences of Woods and Forests		96,674
Civil Administration of Scotland		194,006
Payments in Ireland on account of Half-pay in Great Britain		97,174
Total Charge in 1820		26,874,293

GREECE.

The Greeks are still left by the Holy Alliance to defend themselves against their ferocious enemies. We hope all the threats of a war between Russia and Turkey have not been a cloak to ulterior designs on Spain. It is now said that the Turks have consented to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

Scio appears during the month to have been the victim of the most frightful mutual butcheries, first of the Turks, and then of the helpless Greeks.

SPAIN.

Let the Spanish Cortes beware of the intrigues of their foreign and domestic foes! Both are constantly at work, and, like the mole, underground. The Holy Alliance are not moving openly, but it is not moving the less! The papers are filled with notices of petty insurrections and local massacres,—all, we fear, parts of a system. Portugal ought not to look on without concern; for the fate of Spain decides that of Portugal.

FRANCE.

This country, owing to the inroads on the Charter and on the Liberties of the Press, is in a state of great inquietude. Riots have taken place at Lyons and other places; and the chief dependance of the Bourbons seems to be on the Swiss mercenaries, while the presence of these exasperates the whole French population.

NETHERLANDS.

The unpopular measure of making the Netherlanders pay their quota of taxes for the debt of Holland before the late forced union, has been carried by the votes of fifty-four Dutch representatives against fifty-one of the fifty-four of the Netherlanders, those of the two countries voting oppositely! The new taxes on the Netherlands commence, therefore, on the 1st of July, and have, as it may be supposed, created great discontents.

NORTH AMERICA.

It affords us singular satisfaction to be able to announce, that the government of North America, with a just respect to principles, has recognized the independance of the new republics of South America, and that diplomatic agents have been appointed in the usual forms. We lament that the commercial interests and political honour of Great Britain are not consulted by a similar recognition.

The lust of dominion was never so palpably manifested as in the recent conduct of Russia. Not contented with a territory equal to one-fourth of the old continent, and which out-flanks the whole, it must needs seek dominion over the barbarous tribes on the north-west coast of America, and endeavour, in like manner, to out-flank the new governments of America. We have often noticed its encroaching establishments on this coast, even so low as California; but, by a formal edict, it now claims the sea-coast to lat. 51, including all that was surveyed by Vancouver and Cooke, and interdicts the approach of the vessels of all nations within 90 miles. Such a Russian encroachment ought to be regarded by the whole civilized world as unwarrantable but to the United States and the kingdom of Mexico, it would be as though the Russians, in regard to ourselves, were in possession of the Scilly

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Islands; and the former government has therefore firmly protested against it. As popular governments dare not compromise public rights, we trust the flight of the ravenous Siberian eagle will be restrained in this quarter of the world, where no Russian settlement ought to be tolerated on the Continent, and where the Kurile Islands serve every legitimate purpose.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIL the 30th.—In the Court of King's Bench this day, Mr. Evans moved for a new trial in the cause of Redford v. Birley and others, but the application was refused by the court.

May 2. A numerous meeting of Bank proprietors took place this day. The proposition of the government for the extension of the Bank Charter to 1844, but allowing the establishment of Banks with more than six partners for the issue of notes under 5*l.* in value within sixty-five miles of London, was assented to.

— 6. St. Paul's Cathedral first lighted with gas, to try the effect.

— 6. The Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham met in Kensington Gardens, in consequence of a challenge from the latter, for severe public reflections of the former at the Bedford county meeting; when, after an exchange of fires, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

— 7. A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, was held this day at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present deplorable situation of the southern provinces of Ireland: Thomas Wilson, esq. M.P. in the chair. Mr. Reed moved, "That a subscription be now commenced," which was carried unanimously, and has since been supported with munificent spirit, although it is notorious that the distresses in question arise entirely from misgovernment, and nothing is yet heard of ameliorations.

— 7. The new splendid church at St. Pancras, consecrated by the Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonies.

— 7. Mr. Alderman Lucas presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, against the swearing in of Mr. Denman, as common serjeant, founded on an obsolete bye law of the time of Elizabeth. After many severe animadversions on the petition, by several members of the court, Mr. Denman was sworn in and took his seat.

— 9. An iron steam-boat exhibited on the Thames between London and Battersea bridges: she drew one foot water less than any steam-boat that has ever been built; was one hundred and six feet long, and seventeen broad, and was propelled by a thirty-horse engine. She is to navigate between London and Paris, being the first instance of a direct water communication between the capitals of France and England.

— 15. A numerous meeting was held at the City of London Tavern to take into consideration Mr. Owen's "Plan for the Permanent Relief of the British Agricultural and Manufacturing Labourers, and the Irish Peasantry, from the misery and distress by which they are now overwhelmed." Several gentlemen were present, and it was stated that 45,000*l.* have been subscribed towards the erection of an establishment upon Mr. Owen's plan in Scotland, and that the foundation of a square, of about the size of Lincoln's Inn-fields, will shortly be laid out two miles from Lanark.

— 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Martin, of Galway, presented a petition from a number of respectable inhabitants of Camberwell, in support of the Bill now pending to prevent cruelty to animals. The Hon. Member detailed the conduct of the man who keeps a place in Westminster, where Jacco Macacco, a monkey, has exhibited his prowess; "this unfortunate animal, (said Mr. M.) after having fought many pitched battles, was pitted against a dog of double its weight; Jacco, fought the dog for half an hour, and the battle terminated by the dog tearing away the whole of the monkey's lower jaw, and the monkey's ripping up the dog's stomach. Both animals died in a few minutes." Even the carcase butchers of Whitechapel, aware of the atrocious cruelties committed, have united in a petition for a Bill to restrain the unfeeling practices of mankind.

— 18. The Marquis of Westmeath sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench for challenging Mr. Woods to fight a duel.

20. At the annual meeting of the Literary Fund, a donation of Andrew Strahan, esq. of 1000*l.* was announced, which, with other donations, swells the capital of this society to an amount which might be beneficial to literature if directed with due practical knowledge of the feelings and circumstances of literary men in distress.

— 20. The proprietors of the profligate John Bull newspaper were this day brought up for judgment for several libels on the late Queen. The sentence of the court was, "That Thomas Arrowsmith should pay a fine of 300*l.*; and that W. Shackell and J. Weaver should be imprisoned three months, and pay a fine of 100*l.* each, with securities."

— 23.

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— 23. The fifteenth anniversary of the triumph of Westminster and purity of election, celebrated by a grand dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Sir F. Burdett presided, and all the leading members of the opposition were present.

— 25. The metropolis and the environs were this day visited with a tremendous storm. At Kensington, the lace manufactory had almost all the windows broken, and a quantity of valuable lace destroyed. Twelve hundred squares of glass are said to have been demolished in one nursery-ground, and fifteen hundred squares broken in Kensington-Palace Gardens; besides several other instances of its destructive effects in that vicinity.

— 27. Mr. Denman began his career as Common Serjeant this day, under most inauspicious circumstances. It fell to his lot to try the unnamed servant of a bookseller for selling a book, afterwards discovered to be seditious and irreligious. Of the moral or legal responsibility of a *servant* in performing in his employment an act not *essentially unlawful*, like that of selling a book, just doubts have been entertained! But the man being found *guilty*, Mr. Denman sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to find security for five years!

In consequence of the low price of provisions, a very material reduction in the Poor's-rates has lately taken place in the extensive parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, where, notwithstanding a recent demand for a county rate of nearly 1,800*l.* the Poor's-rates are reduced from the year 1820 to the present one, 10,490*l.*

An elegant service of plate was lately presented to Mr. Alderman Wood.—It consists of forty-four pieces, weighing about 1,400 ounces, and cost 600*l.* On the inside of one of the covers is a suitable inscription, in testimony of his praiseworthy conduct.

MARRIED.

Archibald Macbean, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Emily, only daughter of William Johnson, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Mr. E. Gray Hopkins, to the eldest daughter of E. H. Clark, esq. of Pentonhouse.

The Rev. Robert Mosley Master, A.M. to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of George Smith, esq. M.P. of Seladon, Surry.

George Rust, esq. of Huntingdon, to Sophia, daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

H. W. Parkinson, esq. to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Asperne, of Cornhill.

E. C. Woodbridge, esq. son of J. Woodbridge, esq. of Charlwood Park, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Herbert, of Henrietta-street, Bloomsbury.

Walter Overton Smith, esq. of the Royal Montgomery Light Infantry Regiment, to Miss Mary Wells, Marlborough-place, Walworth.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, B.A. of Denne hill, Kent, to Jemima Elizabeth, daughter of the late Champion Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, Essex.

Mr. Ince, chemist, to Miss Dakin, niece to Mr. Howden, Old-street-road.

Mr. John Ray, of St. Paul's Churchyard, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Keen, esq. of the former place.

Robert Francis Suft, esq. of Lambeth-terrace, to Ann, fourth daughter of Thomas Manson, esq. of the same place.

Mr. George Webster, surgeon, Dulwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Stephen Hall, esq. of the same place.

Major Geo. Gun Munro, of Poyntzfield, N.B., to Jemima Charlotte, relict of the late Francis Graham, esq. of Tullochcastle, Jamaica.

Henry Parkin, esq. surgeon, Barking, Essex, to Miss Sarah Richardson Stock, of Poplar.

Henry Porcher, esq. of Arlington-street, to Sarah, second daughter of John Pearse, esq. of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

The Rev. J. Edwin Lance, to Madelina Louisa, the only surviving daughter of the late Josias Dupré Porcher, of Winslade, Devon.

Mr. Simmons, of London-wall, to Miss F. Day, of Fairford.

Charles, only son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Jane, fourth daughter of William Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mr. George Gent, son of the late Rev. J. Gent, vicar of Stoke and Mayland, Suffolk, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Willows, esq.

Mr. Henry Mayor, of Colebrook-row, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Lightfoot, esq. of Lower-street.

Mr. William Blake, of York-place, City-road, to Miss Bowden, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

DIED.

At Hastings, 30, *Mr. George Sturmy, jun.* of Walworth.

At Clapton, after a painful and lingering illness, *Miss Cartwright.*

At Enfield, *Mrs. Coney*, widow of the late Bicknell Coney, esq.

At Brighton, 3, *William L. S. Lynch*, eldest son of William Lynch, esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Homerton, 45, *John Addison*, esq.

At Upper Brook-street, *Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrig*, eldest son of Sir Robert Brownrig, bart. K.C.B.

At Hackney, 45, *Mrs. Whitby*, wife of William Whitby, formerly of Homerton.

Sincerely beloved and regretted, *Mrs. Elizabeth Boys*, 72, wife of Mr. Thomas Boys, of Newgate-market.

At

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At the Nunnery, near Horsham, *Anne*, wife of Edward Houlditch, esq. and daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Bishopp.

After a severe but protracted illness, *Mr. William Arrowsmith*, of Bear-street, Leicester-fields, 68, an inhabitant of forty years, much regretted and respected.

At St. Mary Axe, *Israel Israel*, esq., 73.

At St. Martin's-lane, *Sarah*, wife of T. Elford, after a long and tedious illness.

In Bryanstone-square, 87, *Sarah*, relict of Samuel Virgin, esq. late of Weymouth-street, and of the island of Jamaica.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, highly respected, Captain *Charles Warden*, 56, many years commander of a vessel in the Jamaica trade.

In the City-road, 80, Captain *A. F. Baillie*, R.N.

In Great Dean's-yard, Westminster, *George*, the eldest son of Mr. Woodfall.

Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Charles Kaye, of New Bank-buildings.

In Bond-street, 57, *Matthew Russell*, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, late M.P. for the borough of Saltash. This gentleman began life in a very humble sphere, but by industry, prudence, and fortunate speculations in coal-mines, he became possessed of a very large fortune, so as to enable him to purchase the fine estates and seats of Brancepeth Hall and Hardwicke Castle, in the county of Durham; and Baysdale Abbey, in Yorkshire. He married the daughter of George Torayson, esq. by whom he had a son and daughter. As his wealth increased he became desirous of moving in public life, and presented himself a candidate for a disputed borough in Cornwall, in which, after a warm contest, he succeeded.

Of a lingering consumption, 19, *Samuel James*, eldest son of Mr. D. V. Riviere, of Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-square.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, after a short and severe illness, *Miss Utterton*, the sister of Mrs. William Harrison.

At New North-street, Red Lion-square, deeply regretted by his relations and a small circle of friends, 22, *George Frederick Jennings, esq.*

At Dundee, *Mr. John Wilson*, late of Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant.

In Hanover-square, *Fanny Catherine*, the second daughter of J. Calcraft, esq. M.P.

At the house of her brother, Doughty-street, *Miss Amelia Hewetson*.

After a few days' illness, at the house of his son-in-law, William Thompson, esq. M.P. Gloucester-place, 61, *Samuel Homfray, esq.* of Coworth House, Berkshire.

In Great Marlborough-street, St. James's, *J. Thompson, esq.* universally respected.

In Newman-street, 78, *Mr. S. Varley*. Born in humble life, and brought up at a village in Yorkshire, he there distinguished himself by his scientific pursuits, and was actually driven thence by the vulgar, under the character of a conjuror. In London he became a public lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy, in which capacity the clearness and simplicity of his demonstrations gained him the attention of many who have since moved in the higher walks of science. For many years he was the scientific associate of the late Earl Stanhope, and through life maintained the deserved character of a philosopher and a Christian.

At the Herald's College, 92, *Sir Isaac Heard*, Garter Principal King of Arms. He was born in the year 1730, and was at the age of fifteen sent to sea, in which service he continued till about the year 1751, after which he was employed in some mercantile business abroad. He did not enter into the Herald Office till 1759, when he was appointed Blue Mantle pour-suivant at Arms; he must therefore have officiated at the funeral of George II. at the marriage of George III. and his coronation. He was promoted to be Lancaster herald in 1762, and soon after to be Earl Marshal's secretary. In this situation he continued until 1779, when he was appointed Norroy King at Arms, and next year nominated Clarenceux. In 1785 he succeeded to be Garter. In this capacity he had acted thirty-seven years. His late Majesty conferred on him the order of Knighthood. Sir Isaac was strictly attentive to the duties of his office, but has never published any professional work. He had often been sent to the continent to invest foreign princes with the Order of the Garter, for which he was liberally rewarded. The attendance of the same officer of Arms at two Coronations, upwards of sixty years distant from each other, is a singular circumstance; although, from Sir Isaac's great age and infirmities, Sir George Nayler had the principal direction of the latter. He was twice married, but has left no children. His remains were removed in funeral procession for interment in St. George's chapel, Windsor. The cavalcade consisted of a hearse and six horses, with four mourning coaches and four, and the private carriages of the Earl of Harcourt, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Thurlow, Sir George Nayler, Mrs. Garrick, George Harrison, esq. of the Treasury, and Dr. Warre. The corpse was met at the chapel-door by the Canons in residence, and the choir of singers. The pall was supported by six gentlemen, and the deceased's robes and sword were placed on the top of it. The choir sung the funeral service, and the organ played as the corpse was carried round the west aisle. The body was interred to the left of the chapel, opposite the east door, near the royal family's vault. Sir George Nayler, Clarenceux King at Arms, has been appointed Garter, in the room

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room of the deceased; and Mr. Bignall, Norroy King at Arms, has been promoted to Sir George Nayler's vacant office of Clarenceux.

Lately, in Portland-place, 77, *Sir Nathaniel Conant*, after a short illness occasioned by an accidental fall. Sir Nathaniel was educated at Canterbury-school, and sometime a bookseller. In 1781, he was placed in the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, in 1792, he first suggested the establishment of the new police, and proved himself highly instrumental in effecting that design. On this occasion, he was appointed magistrate at Marlborough-street-office, where he continued till 1813, when he became chief magistrate of Bow-street, and was knighted. In 1820 he resigned that situation, on account of his declining health, since which, he had lived retired from active life, but had recently been convicted of a conspiracy to deprive a publican of his licence.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, after a long illness, 78, the *Dowager Countess Grey*.

In Lower Brook-street, 77, her *Grace the Duchess of Grafton*.

At Streatham, the son of Mr. Bugby, whose death was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances:—A young man having hung himself, the boy was among the crowd of persons who went to the spot where the act was committed; on his return home, his spirits were noticed to be unusually low. A short time after, on being missed by his playfellows, he was found hanging on the same tree whither he had been to witness the suicide on the same day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned—That the deceased had hung himself, not having arrived at the years of discretion.

In Fleet-street, 73, *Rose*, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Randall.

At Ewell, 73, *W. Broadbent, esq.*

At Collier's Wood, 70, *Wm. Merle, esq.*

At Bromley, 62, *Charlotte*, the wife of Samuel Welch, esq.

At Charing Cross, 69, *Mrs. Cowen*.

In Dublin, the *Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Broderick*, archbishop of Cashel, bishop of Emly, and primate of Munster. He was brother to Viscount Middleton, and was advanced to the see of Clonfert in 1795; and next year was translated to that of Kildare. In 1801 he was elected archbishop of Cashel. He married a daughter of Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne.

Dr. Richard Beadon, bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Beadon was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow, and rose to be master. The present Duke of Gloucester being sent to study at that college, was placed under the care of Dr. Beadon, who attended so closely to his pupil, that his conduct procured him the favour of the late king. His first preferment of any importance was the archdeaconry of London. In 1789 he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, and in 1802 translated to that of Bath and Wells. His lordship's only publication is a Fast-day Sermon preached before the House of Lords, in Westminster Abbey, April 19, 1792.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, 68, the *Right Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Wm. Stewart*, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland. He was the youngest son of John Earl of Bute. Dr. Stewart was bred to the church, and entered early into holy orders. He was by his family interest collated to the living of Luton in Bedfordshire, where he continued many years, resided, and attended closely to the duties of his living, nor had he any other emolument, except that of a canon of Windsor, although both his brother, the late Marquis of Bute, and he were in great favour with the king. However, on the translation of Dr. Horsley to the see of Rochester, Dr. Stewart succeeded him at St. David's. He continued bishop of St. David's until the year 1800, when he accepted the archbishopric of Armagh. A residence in Ireland was far from being agreeable to him, yet he has given up much of his time to the duties of that see, and in that station acquired the esteem both of the clergy and laity of the bishopric. Dr. S. has not left behind him any work on literature, and it is said he never published a sermon. He interfered little in politics, but occasionally gave a vote on the popular side. He was a privy counsellor of Great Britain, primate of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, and a trustee of the linen manufactory of Ireland. The death of his grace was occasioned by the following fatal mistake:—"His grace having taken some calomel which was inoperative, and occasioned much pain, a *black* or *senna draught* was prescribed for the purpose of giving immediate relief. The prescription was sent to be prepared without delay, and as soon as it could be made up it was brought to the house, and a *black draught* was delivered into the bed-room. As no other draught was in thought or expectation, and as a *black draught* was to be immediately taken, the draught, delivered as that prescribed, was immediately administered. It was scarcely swallowed, when it appeared that *two* phials had been delivered into the house from the apothecary's at the same moment, the one the prescribed medicine, the other a private order of a servant, to be used in an injection. The servant who received them at the door gave the medicine designed for the primate to his fellow-servant, and hastened eagerly up stairs with the other, a *phial of laudanum*, omitting in his hurry to notice the fact of *two* phials having been received."

Lately,

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Lately, in Tylney-street, May-fair, 70, *Sir Henry Charles Englefield, bart.* F.R.S. &c. a gentleman much distinguished for his philosophical pursuits, and his knowledge of the fine arts. The family is of great antiquity, and derived its name from the village of Englefield, in Berkshire. The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Englefield, and succeeded his father in 1780; but the title is now extinct. Sir Henry Englefield was an experienced chemist, a profound antiquary, an able mathematician, and a finished classic. His critical taste was of the first order, and his interesting manners endeared him to the first circles, both as a scholar and a gentleman. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1778, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in the following year. Of this latter society he proved himself a valuable and efficient member; and his contributions to the *Archæologia* bear ample testimony to his high attainments in the study of antiquities. He was some time vice-president, and afterwards president; but, having been disappointed in his re-election, he retired from all active concern in the affairs of the society. Besides various papers, which have been inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Archæologia, and the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and several periodical journals, he has published, "Tables of the apparent place of the Comet of 1661, whose return was expected in 1779, with a new Method of using the Reticule Rhomboid," 4to. 1788; "Letter to the Author of the Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," 1790; "On the Determination of the Orbit of Comets, according to the Methods of Father Boscovich, and M. de la Place," 8vo. 1792; and a "Walk through Southampton, with Plates of its Antiquities," 1801; and, lately, a splendid work, entitled "A Tour through the Isle of Wight, with Plates," &c. Sir Henry died in his 70th year. His remains were removed from the metropolis to Englefield, where they were interred with great pomp in the ancient family vault.

In Westminster, 56, *Mr. Peter Finnerty*, a writer and reporter in the respectable employment of the Morning Chronicle, the motley circumstances of whose history procured him many friends and enemies. He was first brought before the public by the miscreants concerned in an infamous publication called *The Satirist*; and, judging of him by his antagonists, we may fairly conclude that he was an amiable and honourable man. On another occasion Mr. F. suffered for freely exposing the administration of *Lord Castlereagh* in Ireland; and, in Lincoln gaol, experienced the tortures which *clerical* magistrates are capable of inflicting on the victims of their power. The treatment which Mr. F. experienced on this occasion excited the sympathy and indignation of the country. At the same time it must not be dissembled, that during the time in which Mr. F. was an associate and very active reporter for the press, unwarrantable libertics have often been taken with public proceedings, the public confidence grossly abused, and the efforts and useful ambition of many good men rendered unavailing. Whether Mr. F. was the agent of the Morning Chronicle who made it subservient to his own piques or policy, we know not, but that paper has suffered in its public character for many years for its palpable sins of omission, and for the parenthetical insinuations of some of its reporters, of whom Mr. F. was known to be the most active. Thus an able and eloquent speech, clearly the best at a meeting, was often cut off with "*Mr.* ——— *spoke*," simply because some dislike existed in the mind of the reporter, and which he imparted to his brethren. We have not room for details, but this and similar practices are notorious, and they have tended to bring the newspaper-press into much discredit. We cannot wonder that patriotism is baffled if the ascendancy of the press, its best bulwark, is constantly exerted against every new labourer in the service of his country, and if we are to be served only by those who flatter, coax, or bribe, the reporters for the press. To what extent this bad spirit has operated, or how far Mr. F. may have been a party in fostering it, we do not affect to determine; but it is notorious that it has long existed, and has been of late years a growing evil, and, therefore, deserves to be thus noticed, that it may be corrected. Mr. Finnerty, was the son of a tradesman of Loughrea, in Galway. At an early age he was cast upon his fortunes in Dublin; and, having been brought up as a printer, in 1798, he succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor as the printer of the celebrated paper "*The Press.*" After a series of persecutions he removed to London, and entered into an engagement on the Press as parliamentary reporter. Having become acquainted with Sir Home Popham, when the expedition to Walcheren took place, he sailed with Captain Bartholomew from Woolwich, for the purpose of writing the history of that expedition. A strange exercise of power, however, prevented him carrying that object into effect, and, after a delay of some weeks, he returned to England; and, on being tried for a libel, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and imprisoned at Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Henry Brereton, to the Rectory of Hasslebury.

Rev. J. M. Glubb, to the perpetual curacy of Saint Petrox, Devon.

Rev. A. F. Lloyd, to the rectory of Instow, Devon.

Rev.

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Rev. J. Cumins, to the vicarage of Hockworthy, Devon.

Rev. Henry Law, to the rectory of St. Ann's, Manchester.

Rev. John Thomas, M.A. to the vicarage of Great Burstead, Essex.

The Rev. O. B. St. John, rector of Mottisfont, one of Earl Nelson's domestic chaplains.

Rev. S. Lee, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed chaplain of Cambridge gaol.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GENERAL meeting of the nobility, gentry, and other inhabitants of the county of Durham was lately held in that city, and resolutions expressive of a strong conviction of "the superior security afforded by joint stock banking companies, and their more extensive influence in promoting the agricultural and commercial prosperity of a country," were adopted. A committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting such establishments. We do not think, for our parts, however, that such associations are calculated to improve the condition of the mass of the people, which is the present desideratum of Britain.

The inhabitants of Sunderland lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a revision of the criminal laws.

Married.] The Rev. P. Penson, to Miss E. L. Barley, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Wigham, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Coxon, of Tynemouth.—Mr. B. Ord, to Miss A. S. Hindmarsh, of Newcastle.—Mr. M. H. Levy, of Embden, to Miss C. Isaacs, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Fisher, of London, to Miss E. Mountain, of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Myers, to Miss Graham, both of Darlington.—Mr. J. C. Brunwell, to Miss E. Murray, both of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Burton, of North Shields, to Mrs. Hudspeth, of Tynemouth.—At Libberton Manse, J. Waldie, esq. to Miss J. Stevenson, of Gilmerton.—Mr. P. Michelson, to Miss H. Burn, both of Whitton.—At Felton, Mr. W. Redhead, to Miss J. Common.—Mr. A. Young, of Camphill, to Miss J. Bullock, of Short Muir.—Mr. R. Wood, of Ricklass, to Miss D. Belden, of Wall.—Mr. Lamb, of Harbottle, to Miss C. Dodd, of Blackaburn.—Mr. J. Mather, of Linton, to Miss S. Coxon, of Stanton-Mill.

Died.] At Newcastle, 52, Mr. T. Peel.—In the Old Flesh Market, 66, Mr. T. Hardy.—55, Mrs. A. Dodd, late of South Shields.—Mr. W. Nichol.—In Percy-street, 48, Mrs. F. Gibson.—In the Castle Garth, Mr. M. Charlton, respected.—In the Westgate, 84, Mrs. J. Penman, greatly regretted.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Stephenson.—41, Mr. W. Pybus.—At the Felling, 82, Mr. W. Reay, much respected.

At Sunderland, 35, Mr. J. Catter.—43, Mrs. Calvert.—61, Mrs. J. White.

At North Shields, 37, Mr. R. Morlay.—In Milburn-place, 30, Mr. W. Moreland.—Mr. J. Richardson, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thompson.

At South Shields, 92, Mrs. Hutchinson.—82, Mrs. J. Major, greatly regretted.

At Barnardcastle, 52, Mr. C. Baxter.—93, Mr. J. Hall.—67, Mr. W. Davis.

At Bishopwearmouth, 24, Mrs. Hutchinson.—72, Mr. M. Smeatham.

At Darlington, 41, Mr. J. Hodgson.—27, Mr. J. Towers, of Richmond.

At Hexham, Mrs. A. Charlton.—66, Miss Hewson.

At Hebburn-hall, 18, Miss H. Forster.—At Houghton-le-Spring, 65, Mr. W. Davison, respected.—At Lartington, 55, Mrs. Binks.—At Blyth, Mr. H. Taylor, deservedly regretted.—At Somerston, John Frankland, esq. formerly of Durham.—At Wickham, 62, Mrs. W. Watson.—At the Steel, near Ridley-hall, 68, Mr. T. Whitfield.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A petition to the House of Commons for relief from taxation, and parliamentary réform, was lately agreed to: a petition, praying for amendment of the criminal code was also agreed upon.

A numerous body of agriculturists and owners of Westmoreland, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief from taxation, and for protecting duties.

Married.] Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss S. Aikin; Mr. J. Johnston, to Miss M. Connor; Mr. E. Corran, to Miss J. M'Kenzie; Mr. A. Hart, to Miss J. Patterson; Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss S. Aikin: all of Carlisle.—Mr. G. Saul, of Carlisle, to Miss L. Fearon, of Workington.—Mr. T. Carberry, to Mrs. A. Lowther; Mr. T. Stephenson, to Mrs. D. Lupton: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Wheelwright, of Maryport, to Miss R. Smith, of Flimby.—Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss D. Collier, both of Wigton.—Mr. H. Holmes, to Miss Alcock, both of Keswick.—Mr. J. Pattinson, to Miss N. Slack, both of Oulton.—Mr. T. Little Fisher, to Miss A. Dixon, both of Longtown.—Mr. J. Hewitson, to Miss J. Longister, both of Cornishitton.

Died.] At Carlisle, 82, Mr. J. Jackson.—In Lowther-street, 31, Mr. J. Thwaites.—In Rickergate, 85, Mrs. J. Nicholson, much and deservedly regretted.—In Caldewgate, 24, Mr. P. Barnes.

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At Whitehaven, 76, Mrs. M. Donaldson.—In New-Town, 64, Mr. J. Gibson.—Mr. Edward M'Kie.—70, Mrs. Ponsonby.

At Workington, 83, Mr. R. Jopson.—Mrs. E. Temple.—32, Mr. J. Hill.—59, Mr. D. Dickinson.

At Appleby, the Rev. J. Walter, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Isell-hall, 18, Miss H. B. Wyberg.—At Usworth East-house, Mr. Dobson, deservedly regretted.—At Low House, near Carlisle, at an advanced age, John Graham, esq. greatly respected.—At Bell Isle, the Rev. William Curwen, son of J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P.—At Woodhall, 77, Ann Newley, one of the Society of Friends, regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

The aggregate value of woollen manufactures exported in the year ending January 5, 1822, to all parts of the world, was 7,395,185*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The city of York liberally subscribed, within the month, for the relief of the distressed peasantry of the south of Ireland.

Leeds and all the large towns in the kingdom have done the same.

A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds and neighbourhood was lately held, the mayor in the chair, to consider of the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the tax on foreign wool. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying for its repeal.

A petition, very numerously and respectably signed, by the mayor, corporation, gentry, and clergy, of the town of Pontefract and neighbourhood, for a revision of the criminal code, has been lately presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Married.] Mr. Flintoft, to Miss Hobson, both of York.—Mr. J. Hawes, to Miss E. Cobb, both of Hull.—Mr. England, of Hull, to Miss Taylor, of Wetherwick.—Mr. T. Batho, to Mrs. E. Whitaker; Mr. J. Vevers, to Miss S. Lister; Mr. J. Britton, to Miss M. Foster; Mr. J. M. Hampshaw, to Miss A. Coates: all of Leeds.—Mr. R. C. Battye, of Leeds, to Miss M. Crosland, of Fenay.—Mr. James Webster, of Leeds, to Miss Grimston, of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Hardy, of Ferry Fryston, to Mrs. Mitchell, of Wakefield.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Fairbank, both of Richmond.—Mr. W. Potter, to Miss Beckwith, both of Scarborough.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Sheffield, to Miss J. Hobson, of the Park.—Mr. James Parker, to Miss Sharp, both of Halifax.—Sir William A. Ingilby, bart. of Ripley-castle, to Miss Louisa Atkinson, of Maple Hayes.—Edmund Turton, esq. of Larpool-hall, to Miss Mariane Livesey, of Kildale.—Mr. E. Harrison, of Brighouse, to Miss S. A. Barstow, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Clough, of Harewood, to Mrs. M. Blakelock, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. F. Forster, of Horbury, to Miss Mitchell, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Kidd, of Hawes, to Miss J. Metcalfe, of Keighley.—Mr. J. Burnett, of Husthwaite, to Miss A. Nicholson, of Wass.

Died.] At York, 38, Mr. James Sharpley, one of the common council for Walmgate Ward, much respected.—52, Mrs. Johnson.

At Hull, 33, Mrs. J. Wrigglesworth, much and deservedly respected.—65, Mr. J. Keighley, regretted.—66, Mr. R. Stainton.—64, John Beach, esq. deservedly lamented.—28, Mr. G. Wardale.

At Leeds, Mrs. M. Hodgson, regretted.—In Park-place, 28, Mrs. C. Upton, highly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Battye.—37, Mrs. Gibson.

At Doncaster, 64, in South-parade, Mrs. Wilson.—33, Mrs. Moxon.

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Wilson.—21, Mr. R. Brown.

At Richmond, Mr. Bussey.

At Settle, John Richardson, esq.

At Malton, 53, Mr. E. Soulby.—At Pocklington, 31, Mr. R. Catton, jun.—At Thirsk, 57, J. Bell, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Gomersall, 60, Benjamin Sykes, esq.—At Marton, 65, Mr. J. Denton.—At Sherburn, the Rev. J. Allen, master of the Free Grammar School.—At Great Preston, at an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Stevenson, greatly esteemed and regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Preston: four young gentlemen, viz. Master Charles and Master George Grimshaw, sons to N. Grimshaw, esq. mayor of the borough; Master Henry Hulton, son to Henry Hulton, esq. county treasurer; and Master Joseph Kay, son of Mr. Kay, the proprietor of Knox Folly Cotton Mills, were plying their little boat on the river Ribble, near Penwortham bridge, when a sudden gust upset it, and they were all drowned.

On Thursday, the 23d, four gentlemen, John Gerard, esq. brother to Sir W. Gerard, bart. of Garswood, in this county; the Rev. F. Crathorne, Catholic chaplain to Sir William, and Mr. Adamson, of Ashton-in-the-Willows, and his eldest son, went out in a pleasure boat, belonging to Mr. Gerard, with a fisherman, named John Jackson, to enjoy the diversion of fishing. About eight o'clock in the evening, the boat was seen a considerable distance out at sea, and was shortly afterwards missed; but no one actually saw it upset. Next morning the dreadful tidings of their fate were announced by two of the lifeless bodies, those of Mr. Adamson, jun. and the fisherman, being washed on shore!

Married.] Mr. S. Richards, to Miss E. Stevenson, both of Manchester.—Mr. R. Blindloss, jun. of Manchester, to Miss M. Tatham, of Hipping-hall.—Mr. J. Dodgson, to Miss A. Easton, both of Salford.—Mr. W. Jones,

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W. Jones, to Miss M. Poole; Mr. W. Johnstone, jun. to Miss J. Williams; Mr. C. Queen, to Miss E. Brownlees, of Great Charlotte-street; Mr. J. Kendrick, to Miss B. Smith: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Bibby, of Liverpool, to Miss R. Gadsby, of Manchester.—Mr. G. Blundell, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Lloyd, of Prescott.—Mr. C. Bradbury, of Oldham, to Miss Heywood, of Prestwich.—Mr. George Bardsley, of New Islington Cotton-Mills, to Miss M. Fielding, of Stayley Bridge.—Mr. T. Heyes, to Miss M. Webster, of Kirkby-hall.—Mr. T. Shaw, of Dale, to Miss A. Shaw, of Delph.—Mr. D. Speakman, of Hulme, to Miss L. Nash, of Newton,—Mr. G. Shaw, of Houghton, to Miss N. Ashworth, of Denton.—Mr. E. Howart, of Smedley, to Eliza, daughter of the late Captain W. Wallace, of the East India Company's service.

Died.] At Manchester, 66, Mrs. H. Bolton, greatly esteemed and regretted.—41, Mrs. Sophia Jones, justly lamented.—James Fawsitt, esq. captain in the twenty-first light-dragoons.—In Temple-street, Rusholm-road, 23, Mr. G. Taylor, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Salford, on Broken Bank, 51, Mrs. S. Scholes, greatly regretted.—45, Mr. R. Sheldon.—In the Crescent, Miss M. Watson Beever.

At Liverpool, in Duke-street, 68, Mrs. J. Anderson.—29, Mr. J. Davenport.—In Vernon-street, 41, Mrs. M. Blenney.—29, Mr. H. Peers.—63, Robert Clowes, esq.—At Old Dock, Mr. J. Robinson.—30, Mrs. A. Hall.—In Union-street, 91, Thomas Pickop, esq.—In Slater-street, 68, Mr. R. Roper.—In Lord-street, Messrs. Dodgson and Wilson, boot-makers; they were taken ill on the same day, and died after a week's illness, nearly at the same moment.—28, Mr. A. P. Blakemore.—In Castle-street, 62, Mrs. H. Powell.—In Hardman-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. M'Morland.

At Blackburn, 45, Mr. J. Houlker, much and justly respected.

At Everton, 48, the Rev. Alfred Hadfield.—At Yew-Tree Cottage, Eccles, 45, James Adshead, esq. late captain of the twenty-second regiment of light dragoons.—At Radcliffe, 28, Mr. J. Scholes, deservedly regretted.—At Aughton Moss, 21, Mr. J. Dale.

CHESHIRE.

Agreeably to a requisition to the High Sheriff, Charles Wicksted, esq. a public meeting of the agriculturists of the county, and all persons connected with them, was lately held at Northwich, the High Sheriff in the chair, when a very energetic and comprehensive petition, which was opposed only by a *reverend* gentleman, who it appeared acted in subservience to certain ministerialists, was agreed to.

A melancholy accident took place at the late Chester races. In running for Produce Stakes, Sir W. W. Wynn's filly fell, and three other horses, following, fell over her. One of the jockeys, Dunn, was so much hurt that he died the next day.

Married.] Mr. W. H. Haswell, to Miss Warburton, both of Chester.—E. Oldham, esq. to Miss Lane, both of Stockport.—The Rev. R. H. Gretton, rector of Nantwich, to Miss F. Rennion, of Chorlton.—Mr. T. Goulbourne, of Northwich, to Miss E. Caldwell, of Shurbach.—Mr. W. James, to Miss A. Bradshaw, both of Northwich.—Mr. G. Jones, of Faradon, to Miss Holt, of Holt.—Mr. Bate, to Mrs. Townsend, both of Malpas.

Died.] At Chester, in St. Martin's in the Fields, 80, Mrs. Swanwick.—72, Mr. Hobson.—67, Mrs. Davenport.—Mr. James Jones, much esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Hudson, governor of the county goal, justly respected and regretted.—In Bank-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bill.

At Macclesfield, 22, Mr. W. Broadhurst, jun. deservedly regretted.—78, Mrs. Johnson.—At Middlewich, Mr. Taylor.

At Knutsford, 78, Mr. Barley, generally respected.

At Stoke Cottage, Richard Kent, esq. R N.—At Minshull, 76, Mrs. M. Martin, deservedly regretted.—At Churton-heath, 83, Mrs. Colley.—At Bickley, Mr. J. Shone, suddenly, regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sampson, to Miss M. Carbledge, of Chesterfield.—Mr. P. Salt, of Lounsley Green, to Miss M. A. Stanhope, of Chesterfield.—The Rev. J. S. Hine, of Wirksworth, to Miss Hornbuckle, of Nottingham.—Mr. Parker, of Hault Hucknall, to Miss Marriott, of Stainsby.—Mr. Turner, to Miss Drabble, both of Walton.—Mr. W. Smithard, of Repton, to Miss E. Ratcliff, of Stanton by Bridge.

Died.] At Derby, 50, Mrs. Shepherd, respected.—Mrs. Jones.

At Chesterfield, 75, Mr. E. Wright, late of Bampton pottery.—80, Mrs. Bown.—Mrs. Fogg.—Mrs. Fidler.

At Denby, 61, Mr. J. Knighton.—At Bakewell, 63, Mr. J. Newton, regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Mayor and Corporation of Nottingham have lately unanimously voted the freedom of their city to Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. in testimony of the gratitude and admiration with which they have viewed his indefatigable exertions in the cause of public retrenchment and national economy.

A "turn out" among the distressed frame-work knitters of Nottingham lately took place: in consequence of the disorders committed by them, the Watch and Ward Act was thought necessary to be put into force.

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Married.] Mr. T. Goode, to Miss Blakey; Mr. G. Swanwick, of Kid-street, to Miss A. Shelton, of Plat-street; Mr. Parkinson, of Red Lion-street, to Mrs. S. Burton, of Knob-alley; Mr. T. Sandford, to Miss Cheetham; Mr. T. Peet, to Miss M. Borrows, of Wool-pack-lane; Mr. J. Gillman, to Miss E. Stacey; Mr. W. Wass, to Miss A. Robotham: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Harrison, of Long-row, Nottingham, to Miss S. Morley, of Radcliffe.—Mr. R. Revill, of Mansfield, to Miss S. Short, late of Mansfield Woodhouse.—At Woodborough, Mr. J. Hind, to Miss S. Glover; Mr. S. Blighton, to Miss M. Wood.—Mr. Caunt, of Plunger, to Miss Hand, of Barkston.—Mr. Welch, to Miss Petty, both of Bingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Park-hill, 47, Mrs. M. Dring.—In Marygate, 63, Mr. Dawson.—On Highpavement, 45, Mrs. Barker.—In Balloon-court, 60, Mr. Jackson.—In Howard-street, 83, Mrs. F. Screeton.—In Lister-gate, 75, Mrs. M. Wigfield.—In Mount-street, 64, Mrs. Meadows.—In Lister-gate, 29, Miss M. Lawson.—At Newark, 57, Mrs. S. Housley.—50, Mr. J. Holmes.—42, Mr. R. Pacey.—29, Mrs. T. Cheadle.—75, Mrs. E. Barnsdall.—22, Miss M. Harrison.

At Lenton, Mr. W. Hopkin.—At Newstead, 73, Mr. W. Beardall, deservedly regretted.—At Clarborough, Mr. Richard Gauntley, much respected.—At East Retford, Mr. W. Leadbeater.—At Tuxford, Mr. Carding, respected.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Holmes, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Graby, of East Retford.—The Rev. T. F. Beckwith, of East Retford, to Miss Carter, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Tydd St. Mary's, Mr. W. Stranger, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Little Gonerby, 55, Mrs. Parkinson.—At Thurlby-hall, Sir Genville Bromhead, bart.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Sir Gerard Noel lately relinquished the command of the Rutland yeomanry. In transmitting his resignation to the Lord Lieutenant, he assigned, among other reasons for so doing, the conduct of the present administration in confiscating so large a sum of the subjects' money under the pretence of paying off the five per cents., the absence of all relief to the agricultural classes, and other examples of misgovernment; which were, in his judgment, calculated to exasperate the people, and lead to commotion. With such provocation, he added, that, under such circumstances, if times of trouble should arrive, he should not feel himself justified in drawing the sword against his countrymen.

Married.] Mr. J. Knight, to Miss Findley; Mr. John Needham, to Miss S. Bankhart; Mr. W. Healey, to Miss Allsop: all of Leicester.—Mr. Gamble, of King-street, Leicester, to Miss Bennett, of Syston.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, of Leicester, to Miss S. Oldham, of Manchester.—S. Miles, esq. of Leicester, to Miss A. Dodd, of Cloverley-hall.

Died.] At Leicester, on the London-road, 70, Mrs. Lee.—In Humberstone-road, Mrs. Coleman, widow of Henry C. esq. of Market Harborough.

At Loughborough, 40, Mrs. W. Palmer.—Thomas Land, esq.

At Hinckley, 33, Mr. Swain.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Ward.

At Queensborough, Mr. G. Cowdell, late of Leicester.—At Humberstone, 81, Robert Henton, esq.—At Loseby, Mr. J. Snow.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The south-west districts of Staffordshire have been in an unsettled state, the miners generally refusing to work for reduced wages, and the masters persisting not to employ them at the old ones. Some riotous proceedings of the miners were checked by the yeomanry and regulars, and the ringleaders sent to gaol.

The inhabitants of Wolverhampton lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the salt-tax.

Married.] Mr. W. Dean, late of Wolverhampton, to Miss Parkes, of Ashted.—Mr. Badger, of Walsall, to Miss Hincks, of Willenhall.—Mr. Knight, to Miss Johnson, both of Tamworth.—At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, Mr. W. Haynes, to Miss E. Morley.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. S. Harris, deservedly lamented.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Bevan.

At Tamworth, in George-street, Mrs. M. Dudley, deservedly regretted.

At Longdon-green, Mrs. E. Webb.—At Wilnecote, 67, Mr. Jeffery Paul, highly and justly respected.—At the Vicarage, Seighford, Maria, wife of the Rev. T. W. Richards.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous body of occupiers of land in this county, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief.

Considerable orders, say the newspapers, have lately been received at Birmingham for Russia.

Married.] Kelynge Greenway, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Letitia Durnford, of Dettisham.—Mr. T. Hidson, jun. of Caroline-street, to Miss E. Pickering.—Mr. T. Evans, to Miss S. Atkins.—Mr. F. Geary, to Miss C. Price: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Cheshire, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss S. Selwood, of Cirencester.—Mr. A. Burbidge, of Birmingham, to Miss Winder, of Monument-lane.—Mr. Norris, of Birmingham, to Miss S. A. Sheard, of Oxford.—Mr. W. Turner, of Birmingham, to Miss Nuans, of Lancaster.—Mr. S. Pike, of Deritend, to Miss S. Felton, of Bordesley.—Mr. J. Corfield, of Deritend, to Miss

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Miss S. Swift, of Ipsley.—Mr. A. Everitt, jun. of Edgbaston, to Miss M. Cherry, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Baker, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Sharman, of Leicester.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Lewis: Mr. James Lewis, father and son.—Mrs. E. Lowe.—24, Mr. Charles Marston.—In Little Hampton-street, Mr. J. Guest, deservedly regretted.—21, Mr. D. Blair.—In Lancaster-street, 57, Mrs. A. Banister.—At Camp-hill, Mr. J. J. Parker.—In Price-street, 84, Mr. W. Mole, after a long affliction, justly esteemed and lamented.—In Great Charles street, 25, Mr. J. Clapperton.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 32, Mr. W. Whale.

At West Bromwich, 71, Mr. E. Kenwrick, highly respected and regretted.—At Springfield-house, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Boultbee, esq.—At Beckbury, the Rev. J. D. Hane.—At King's Norton, Mr. J. Kimberley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Price, of Shrewsbury, to Miss H. Wycherley, of Albrighton.—Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss Causer, both of Shiffnal.—Mr. Evans, of Pool, to Miss Davies, of Oswestry.—Mr. George Davies, of Bridgnorth, to Miss M. T. Penson, late of Lilleshall Abbey.—Mr. J. Broome, of Church Stretton, to Miss E. Langslow, of Woolston.—John Holland, esq. of Ightfield-hall, to Miss M. Weaver, of Saighton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Jones.—In Wyle Cop, 85, Mrs. Barnes.—Mr. Mealow.—In Claremont-buildings, Miss H. Wingfield.—Major Parry, of Maesmor, Denbighshire.—In Frankwell, Miss M. Harris.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Davies.

At Oswestry, 74, Mr. T. Wright, deservedly regretted.

At Bridgnorth, 54, Mr. T. Devey.—At an advanced age, Mr. John Oakes, a senior alderman of that corporation.

At Wem, 19, Mrs. Lea.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Corfield, deservedly lamented.—At All Stretton, Miss J. Wilding.—At Roden, 53, Mr. Taylor, much respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Maullin, of Dudley, to Miss E. Cooper, of London.—Mr. W. Hopkins, of Kidderminster, to Miss M. Grafton, near Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worcester, 75, Mrs. Loadman, widow of Capt. L. R.N.—74, Mrs. Mary Strickland.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

We copy the following extraordinary statement from the provincial papers. How dangerous must be the spirit of fanaticism and intolerance when we see it so operative even among the members of a literary society, who ought to set an example of correct liberal feelings to the rest of the community. It behoves the minority of the forty-two to rally the rest of the society, and rescue Hereford from the ignominy of being considered by all the civilized world as the Bœotia of England. Do the bigots suppose the works in question will be less read, less respected, or less purchased, owing to their contemptible malice? On the contrary, they will be sought with additional zest, and will be considered of higher value in proportion to the low estimation in which they are held by the narrow-minded, and this they may learn at every bookseller's shop in Herefordshire. For our own parts, we never yet saw the Rev. Mr. Burdon's Materials for Thinking, but we are now stimulated to look into it, and we have no doubt but this act of over-zeal will render new editions necessary, and cause it, when it was quite forgotten, to become one of the most popular books of its time. It is well known that the most extensively read books in Austria are those whose importation is prohibited by the Censors; and, what is more, that these agents of intolerance generally prohibit the very best books. Action and re-action are equal in the moral, as well as the physical world:—"At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the permanent library, Hereford, it was proposed to destroy "Burdon's Materials for Thinking," and "Hone's Apocrypha of the New Testament," on the ground of immoral and irreligious tendency; which was carried almost unanimously, and the books were destroyed. It was next proposed to destroy the works of Gibbon and Bayle, and Hume's Essays, which was carried by a majority of eight! The execution of this sweeping sentence was however postponed *sine die*, on a motion of the librarian to that effect. Of 133 subscribers to the library, about forty-two were present."

Married.] Mr. W. H. Parker, jun. to Miss A. Gethen, both of Hereford.—Mr. J. Andrews, of Hereford, to Miss A. Hodges.—Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Hereford, to Miss E. Williams, of Abergavenny.—Mr. W. Phelps, of New Court, near Ross, to Miss S. Prosser, of Garway.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. S. Colbatch, highly and justly esteemed.

At Leominster, in Corn-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Edwards.

At Ross, Mrs. Robinson, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Hatfield, 81, Mr. J. Walker, much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The distressed agriculturists of Gloucester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief.

The western part of the county of Monmouth has been, throughout the month, in an agitated state, from numerous bodies of unemployed workmen parading about

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about in every direction. Their employers and themselves were at utter variance with regard to prices of labour, neither party conceding any thing.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Carter, of Gloucester, to Miss M. Tombs, of Hucclecote.—Mr. J. P. Gough, of Dursley, to Miss E. Legge, of Gloucester.—Capt Tombs, to Miss Hale, of Frogmore-street.—Mr. R. Smart, to Miss P. Frew.—Mr. Bennett, to Miss Davis.—Mr. J. Lewis, to Miss E. Hooper: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Davis, to Miss Hansby.—Mr. H. Wilson, to Miss M. Williams: all of Abergavenny.—The Rev. T. Hill, of Haydon Lodge, to Miss Hulls, of Corse.—At Stroud, Mr. T. Partridge, jun. to Miss M. Mills, of Hazle-house.—Jeremiah Hill, jun. esq. of Down-house, Westbury, to Miss F. Daniel, of Bristol.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Hudson.—Mrs. Hewlett, deservedly regretted.—In Bolt-lane, 40, Mr. W. Binning.—In the College Green, 28, Mrs. Hester Gardner, highly esteemed and regretted.—30, Miss M. Elliott.

At Bristol, in Castle-street, Mr. S. Taylor.—On Kingsdown parade, Miss J. Dick, sister to Gen. D.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Mullowney.—In the Horse-fair, 69, Mr. J. Nichols.

At Cheltenham, 33, Mr. T. Dawes.—Miss Buthin, late of Tarville-park, Henley.—Capt. Blake, R.N.

At Cirencester, 23, Mr. W. Taylor.—Miss S. Exeter, of Cheltenham.—At Alkerton, 18, Miss F. Veel.—At Sandford, 70, Mr. J. Bastin, much and justly respected.—At Boddington, Mrs. Long, regretted.—At Slimbridge, 36, Mr. B. Frankis, justly lamented.—At Winterbourne, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. R. senior, highly esteemed.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The agriculturists of this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying for relief.

Married.] Mr. Goundrey, to Miss E. Sheldon, both of Oxford.—The Rev. Jenkin Thomas, of Oxford, to Miss M. H. Tombes, of Quenington.—Mr. J. Cooke, of St. Giles's, Oxford, to Miss C. Fox, of Cirencester.—The Rev. J. Gilbert, A.M. of Brasennose-college, Oxford, to Miss A. A. Quartley, of Wolverton.—Mr. A. Ayres, of Ensham, to Miss M. A. Keadle, of St. Giles's, Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Peter's-in-the-East, 40, Mr. W. Scott.—In the Corn-market, 62, Mr. E. Tredwell, deservedly regretted.—In St. Giles's, 59, Mrs. F. Aplin.—In Magdalen-parish, 40, Mrs. T. Rogers.—35, Mr. R. Harpur.—84, Mr. T. Foster.—In St. Aldate's, 85, Mr. Saunders.—In St. Ebbe's, 75, Mr. Lane.—In St. Aldate's, 40, Mr. R. Pratt.

At Thame, 76, Mrs. E. Stone, deservedly regretted.

At Marston, 36, Mr. R. Coppock.—At Ewelme, 48, Mr. E. Leaver.—At Long Crendon, 78, Mr. R. Crook.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

The farmers of Berkshire are peculiarly distressed: causes of their depression were exhibited at the late Abingdon fair. Twenty ewes and twenty lambs sold for 9l. A lot of lambs purchased at the last Michaelmas fair at 13s. per head, after being kept till the present time, brought only 12s. 6d. per head.

Married.] Mr. Richardson, to Miss S. Woodward, both of Windsor.—Thomas Markham Wells Greenwood, esq. of Stonehall, Wallingford, to Miss M. Minshull, of Cholsey.—John Harris Freeman, esq. of Barton House, to Miss Gethyn, of Witney.—The Rev. Edward Burges, of South Moreton, to Miss A. Ward, of Bruton.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Russell.

At Windsor, in Park-street, 76, Mrs. Anne Clarke, deservedly lamented.

At Eton, 70, Mr. James Stocker.—83, Mr. W. Bristow.—At Eton-Wick, Mrs. Hamilton.

At Langley, Miss E. Swabey.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Hancock, of Hertford, to Miss E. Phillips, of Hertingfordbury.—Mr. N. Hanmer, of St. Albans, to Miss Barton, of Two Waters.

Died.] At Bedford, the Rev. I. Anthony, deservedly lamented.

At Hertford, Miss Austen, highly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. M. Ramsey.—Mr. Jas. Flack.

At East Barnett, J. C. Green, esq. late of Westminster.

At St. Albans, Mrs. Causton.—Mr. Jas. Barnett.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] William Lawrance, esq. of Peterborough, to Miss H. Bringhurst, of Woodstone.—The Rev. J. Middleton, of Irchester, to Miss M. Warre, of Tiverton.—The Rev. E. B. Lye, M.A. vicar of Raunds, to Miss S. Whittaker, of Bratton.

Died.] The Rev. E. Hunt, rector of Benefield and Stoke.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held of the land-owners, occupiers, and others, of Cambridgshire, on their general distress: A petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon: in their petition they stated no relief could be effectual unless ordered by a reformed parliament.

Married.] The Rev. J. Standly, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss F. Brigstorke, of Blaenport.—Mr. Waller, to Miss Dockley, both of Newmarket.—Mr. W. Smith, of March, to Miss E. Judd, of Wisbech.—Mr. F. Sanders, of Benwick, to Miss E. Gurling, late of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 42, Mr. T. Hills.—Mr. Mole.—On Pembroke-terrace, 26, Miss H. Hopkins.

At

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At Huntingdon, 52, Mr. T. Ekin.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Smith, of Mill-hill.

At Ramsey, Mr. H. Martin, much respected.—At Knapwell, 82, Mr. J. Smith.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk Quarter Sessions, held at Norwich, the Court came to a most important decision on the Poor Laws, on an appeal by the Rev. Dr. Bulwer, Rector of Cawston, against the poor rates for that parish. The Doctor had been rated 350l. for his tithes, against which he appealed, upon the ground that it exceeded *a fourth* of the assessment upon the titheable property in the parish, which he contended was the proportion at which tithes should be assessed to the poor rate. The Court *dismissed the appeal*, and were unanimously of opinion, that there was no rule in law for fixing a *proportional* assessment on tithes compared with land, and that the only principle was to assess all real property according to the productive value or *profit* which it yielded.

Married.] Mr. Gidney, to Miss Bishop; Mr. J. Purland, to Miss M. Gadges; Mr. Fenn, to Miss Ransom: all of Norwich.—Mr. H. Bassett, of Norwich, to Miss J. Barker, of Swanton Morley.—Mr. W. Mountjoy, of Yarmouth, to Miss E. Barcham, of Gorleston.—Mr. W. O. Turley, to Miss H. Crabtree, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Scrivener, of Diss, to Miss Gobbett, of Scole.—Mr. J Youngman, of North Walsham, to Miss E. Gedge, of Honing.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. John's Sepulchre, 35, Mr. Jas. Chase, regretted.—In St. Stephen's, 65, Mr. Adams, deservedly regretted.—In St. Peter's Mancroft, 22, Miss S. A. Watling.

At Yarmouth, 88, Robert Yems, esq.—71, Mr. M. Frosdick.—39, Mrs. M. Giles.—59, Mr. T. Bittun.—53, Mrs. J. Hovell.

At Lynn, 82, John Marshall, esq. M.D.

At Watton, 75, Mrs. Lake, deservedly lamented.—At Swaffham, 24, Mrs. A. Alpe, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Weasenham, 82, the Rev. Chas. Campbell.

SUFFOLK.

Several hundreds of this populous county lately assembled to petition Parliament for relief from agricultural distress. The following were among the excellent resolutions that were agreed to at the meeting of the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwastre, J. Grigby, esq. in the chair:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the cultivation of all the poorer soils in the kingdom must speedily cease, unless the charges upon the growth of corn can be materially reduced, leaving the whole of the population which has grown up upon these poorer soils, as well as a large proportion of the agricultural population in the better districts, entirely unemployed, and plotting in mischievous idleness to burn and destroy the property of those who, in more prosperous circumstances, would gladly find them employment and comfortable subsistence.

"That this meeting does not presume to dictate to the legislature the means which it would be the most wise and expedient to adopt, in order to meet the present alarming exigence; but begs respectfully to suggest that the repeal of the remaining duty on malt, the taxes on leather, salt, and some others which press with peculiar hardship upon agriculture; and an improvement in the system of licencing public houses, would be productive of essential benefit to the farming interest.

"That this meeting, without being disposed to aggravated representation, states as its decided opinion that relief to be *effectual* must be *immediate*, as ruin, the most total and overwhelming, has long since began its ravages, and will proceed with increased rapidity, till it has crushed in succession the tenantry, yeomanry, clergy, and land-owners, of this once-happy and flourishing country.

Married.] Mr. R. Ramplin, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Dolby, of Yoxford.—Mr. Joseph H. Farrand, of Sudbury, to Mrs. M. A. Barrett, of Chelmsford, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Wolton, of Hollesley, to Miss M. A. Wigg, of Hinton.—Mr. S. Oliver, to Mrs. A. Porter, of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Peachey, of Barrow, to Miss M. Jannison, of Little Saxham.—Mr. J. R. Gordon, of Great Snoring, to Miss C. Boyden, of North Cove.

Died.] At Bury, 76, Mrs. Bennett, widow of Philip B. esq. of Widcombe.—82, Mr. M. Martin.—30, Mrs. Cooper.—70, Mr. Robert Pawsey.

At Ipswich, 45, Mrs. Pratt.—Miss Evans.—24, Mrs. J. Lloyd.—Mrs. Nunn.—73, Mr. W. Cole, late of Charsfield-hall.

At Woodbridge, 45, Mr. D. Freeman.—80, Mrs. Scroggins.—30, Mr. J. Knappett.

At Brandon, 42, Mr. E. Ellington, suddenly, much respected.

At Cratfield, Mr. Josh. Moore.—At Fressingfield, 78, Mr. R. Nolloth: 86, Mr. T. Meen.—At Hoxne, 86, Mrs. J. Poppy.

ESSEX.

A county meeting was lately held at Chelmsford, the High Sheriff in the chair, to take into consideration the distressed state of the agriculturists. The meeting was held in the area before the Hall, on account of the great number of persons assembled. Several able resolutions were proposed by Sir T. B. Lennard, stating the difficulties under which the agricultural classes were labouring. They also alleged that no reduction in rent could compensate between the receipts of a farm and the various expenses, and strongly urged the necessity of a great reduction of the taxes, and also intimated that the public

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public creditor was reaping an undue advantage from the present state of the currency, to which the resolutions attributed a great part of the present depreciated state of agricultural produce. Mr. Disney and Mr. Western, M.P. spoke in favour of the resolutions, which were almost unanimously agreed to.

Married.] The Rev. W. Walford, rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, to Miss M. A. Hutton, of Beanmont.—Mr. G. Whincup, of Burnham, to Miss Garrett, of Halesworth.—Mr. P. Cantano, of Ballingdon, to Miss R. Rampling, of Bury St. Edmund's.—Mr. Littlewood, of Brightlingsea, to Mrs. Warner, of Dedham.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. W. Burnham, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Steevens, widow of the Rev. T. S.—Mrs. Lee.—C. L. Spitta, esq.

At Shortgrove-hall, Joseph Smith, esq. many years private secretary to the late Mr. Pitt.—At Great Baddow, S. C. Carne, esq. lieut.-col. of the East Essex militia.—At Smyth's-farm, Great Dunmow, Mr. Barnard.—At Springfield, Mr. R. Coates, highly respected.

KENT.

At the late settlement of the accounts of St. Mary's parish, Sandwich, it was agreed that there should be no feasting at the parish expense. A worthy example!

Married.] Mr. Churchill, to Miss Culling.; Mr. J. Weakly, to Miss Gray; Mr. J. Jacobs, to Miss E. Barnard: all of Canterbury.—E. Collard, esq. of Herne, to Miss Flunis, of Dover.—Mr. Jordan, of Deal, to Mrs. Gosby, of Wingham.—Mr. W. Hopkins, of Chatham, to Miss Lepper, of Wye.—Mr. T. Golder, to Miss S. Carter; Mr. G. Stoneham, to Miss S. Tolputt: all of Folkestone.—Capt. A. Hooper, to Miss M. Claris, both of Ramsgate.

Died.] At Canterbury, 22, Mr. E. Clarke.—28, Mr. G. Delmar.—49, Mrs. E. Halsey.

At Chatham, 30, Mr. W. Horton.—Mrs. Dobson, wife of Dr. D. M.D.—55, Mrs. Shickell.

At Deal, 71, Mrs. Brown.—72, Mrs. Burton, widow of John B. esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.—79, Mr. T. Read.

At Folkestone, 90, Mr. Jas. Hobday.—83, Mr. J. Harden.

At Ashford, Miss E. Parkes.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Broday.

At Alkham, 80, Mrs. H. Hatton.—At Lydd, 83, Mr. W. Haisell.

SUSSEX.

In the House of Commons, lately, Mr. Curteis, in presenting a petition from the hop-planters of the county of Sussex, complaining of the high duties levied upon that article, made some remarks upon the distress which prevailed in that county, and referred to two letters he had received, in which it was stated that in one parish there were thirty farms thrown into the landlords' hands; and that, so exasperated were the people by the pressure of the poor-rates, that the Select Vestry would not go to the church, through fear of being stoned; that in another parish, where all the inhabitants were but 2000, one thousand were chargeable.

Married.] Mr. W. Rawlins, to Mrs. Andrews, both of Chichester.—Mr. Marshall, of Woolavington, to Miss S. Duffell, of Duncton.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 83, Mrs. A. Fathers.—102, *Mr. W. Brewer.*—30, Mr. W. Wells, jun.

At Brighton, Mr. E. Palmer.—On the Grand Parade, Mrs. Blount.

At Worthing, Mrs. Stubbs.

At Arundel, 45, Mr. Ibbetson.—Mr. Bartholomew, jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

Petitions from several places in this county, complaining of agricultural distress, aided, as stated, by the sudden change to the metallic currency, has been presented to the House of Commons.

Married.] Mr. Wren, jun. of Southampton, to Miss Langford, of Exbury-farm.—Mr. Northover, to Miss Earle; Mr. D. Deaker, to Miss E. Brown: all of Winchester.—Mr. Knight, of Romsey, to Mrs. Allsop, of Winchester.—Mr. Mackenzie, of Portsea, to Miss Curtis, of Mile-end.

Died.] At Southampton, 28, Mrs. E. Moss.—Major-gen. Maddox Richardson, governor of North Yarmouth, deservedly lamented.

At Winchester, in Little Minster-street, 75, Mrs. Arlett.—76, Mrs. S. Watson, of Chertry-lane end.

At Portsea, Mr. T. Whitewood, greatly regretted.—Mrs. Penney, late of Hambledon.

At Millbrook, Henry Sellick, esq.—At Northam, Capt. J. G. Blackman.

WILTSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Salisbury lately agreed to petition Parliament for amelioration of the criminal code.

Married.] Mr. R. Strange, of Devizes, to Miss M. Clarke, of Streatley.—Mr. Heard, of Devizes, to Miss C. Kemp, of Exeter.—Mr. W. Hibberd, to Miss J. Cripps, both of Swindon.

Died.] At Salisbury, 78, Anne Maria, widow of the Rev. E. Campbell, of Cricklade.

At Trowbridge, 72, Mrs. Barrow.

At Devizes, Mr. F. Britain.

At Corsham, Mr. R. Coats.—At Overton, 64, Mrs. Russ, regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The agriculturists of this county lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief. In their petition they stated, that they had paid strict attention to the various resolutions laid before Parliament, with respect to the agricultural interest, and they were convinced that such measures as those

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those proposed upon the Corn Laws were not likely to be attended with any relief whatever.

Petitions to Parliament were lately agreed upon at Bath for taxing absentees.

Married.] Mr. Fasanor, of Milsom-street, to Miss C. Forster, of Bridge-street; Mr. Withers, to Miss M. Beck, both of the Abbey Church-yard: all of Bath.—Mr. R. Redman, of Bath, to Miss Stocker, of Chewton.—Mr. Joseph, of Milsom-street, Bath, to Miss A. Cole, of Tiverton.—Mr. T. Bance, to Miss E. Goss, both of Frome.—Mr. Jas. Longman, of Wincanton, to Miss M. Hine.

Died.] At Bath, in New King-street, Mrs. Elyott, widow of the Rev. Edmund E. rector of Litchfield.—56, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Scott, esq. of Pensford.—In Morford-street, suddenly, Mrs. Varley.—66, Mrs. Susanna Naish, a member of the Society of Friends.—In Devonshire-buildings, 22, Frances, daughter of Capt. Williams, R.N.—On Sydney-parade, Mrs. J. Racker.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. E. S. Poole.—75, Mr. Lementon.—75, Hill Dawe, esq.—76, Thomas Symes, esq.

At Beaminster, 62, Samuel Cox, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Snook, of Dorchester, to Miss Sheppard, of Castle Cary.—Mr. Read, of Portland, to Miss E. Stordley, of Bridport.—Mr. J. Bartlett, of Marnhull, to Miss S. Downe, of Sturminster.

Died.] At Bridport, 50, Mrs. E. Kenway.—50, Mrs. Mellman.

At Portisham, 49, John Hardy, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A flour-mill, upon a new construction, has lately been erected, on the leat near the Exeter Quay, by Mr. Abraham Richardson, of that city, which, for beauty and strength, it is said, surpasses any other in the west of England. The principal wheel is twelve feet in diameter, which, together with the fall underneath it, and all the other wheels and shafts, is composed of cast-iron, weighing upwards of six tons; and is capable of working four pair of stones even at high water, when no other mill on the leat can work.

Married.] Mr. D. Rew, to Miss J. Piper; Mr. T. Gould, to Miss Searle; Mr. S. Glenn, to Miss A. Samson; Mr. T. Salter, to Miss S. Bowden; Mr. J. Foster, to Miss Salter: all of Exeter.—E. Sole, esq. to Miss M. Liscombe, both of Plymouth.—Mr. Robt. Besley, jun. of Plymouth, to Miss Tom, of Wadebridge.—Mr. E. Steed, of Stoke, to Mrs. Spur, of Plymouth.—The Rev. J. Kelly, of Ashburton, to Miss M. A. Butler, of Teignmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 31, Mr. R. Aunger.—In St. Sidwell's, 70, Mrs. M. Binford.—Miss E. Cleife, deservedly lamented.—On St. David's-hill, 76, Mr. W. Hicks.—In Longbrook-street, Mrs. J. Taylor.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 74, Mrs. Trevenna, deservedly regretted.

At Tiverton, 69, Mrs. Gloins.

At Teignmouth, 51, Mrs. A. Bartlett.

At Rose-Ash, 65, the Rev. John Southcomb.—At Chagford, 50, Mr. T. L. Pennell, highly and deservedly respected and lamented.—At Little Cleeve, 22, David Griffin, esq. of Southwark.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmin, Francis Yard Gilbert, esq. to Mrs. E. Burrows.—Mr. R. Tellum, of Withiel, to Miss M. Vertoe, of Bodmin.—Mr. Dingle, to Miss Hoskin, both of Launceston.—P. Ball, esq. of Mevagissey, to Miss Clapham, of Madron.

Died.] At Falmouth, Capt. Gibbon, late commander of the Louisa packet.

At Penzance, 63, Mr. Charles Paynter.—72, Mr. J. Bryant.—19, Miss Everilda Williams, late of Perridge-house.

At Bell, in Gwennap, 39, Capt. W. Tregoning.—At Boquio Wendron, Mr. J. Hill.—At Helston, 67, Mr. Lane.

WALES.

Married.] E. Rees, esq. of Towyn, to Miss Williams, of Moreb.—John Mytton, esq. of Penylan, Montgomeryshire, to Miss B. C. Brown, of Myfod.—The Rev. D. Jones, M.A. of St. Martin's-chapel, near Caerphilly, to Miss A. Oatridge.—At Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire, —Frenze, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Aberystwith.

Died.] At Swansea, 82, Mr. F. Bowen.—18, Miss Mary Strutt.—At Mount Pleasant, Mary Anne, wife of T. E. Thomas, esq.—42, Mrs. Bowen.—On Nelson-terrace, Mrs. Anne Marie Ince.—30, Mr. T. Jenkins, part proprietor, able editor, and printer, of *the Cambrian*, (Swansea paper,) since its commencement. In private life he was much esteemed, and his loss will be long lamented by his family and friends.

At Beaumaris, 24, Mr. W. Redding.

At Aberystwith, 72, Mrs. Jones.

At Brecon, Mrs. Price.

At Lowmead, Carmarthenshire, 93, the Rev. David Edmond, vicar of St. Clear.—At Upper-lodge, Abergwilly, 53, Mr. Tho. Thomas.—At Peterstone-court, Brecon-shire, T. H. Powell, esq.—At New Park, near Pyle, 62, Richard Llewellyn, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A statue to the memory of Robert Burns, the poet, to be executed by Flaxman, is about to be erected in the New Town, Edinburgh. The poet is represented in his native costume, in the attitude of contemplative reflection: in his right hand is placed the mountain daisy, emblematical of one of his sweetest poems: in his left he holds a roll, on which are engraved the words, *Cotter's Saturday Night*, a poem equally remarkable for its genuine piety and poetical simplicity.

The emigration from Ireland to Scotland

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land has been considerable; upwards of 150 were landed at Ayr in the course of four days at the beginning of the month.

Married.] Mr. W. B. Moffatt, of Edinburgh, to Miss Clementson, of Whitehaven.—W. Lockhart, esq. of Germiston, Lanarkshire, to Miss Mary Jane Palliser, of Barnyforth, Wexford.

Died.] At Kirkcudbright, A. T. Mure, esq.—Catharine Rose Ann Hutchinson, wife of R. Gordon, esq. of Lanlanglee.

IRELAND.

The accounts of the peasantry of the south within the month have been appalling. Misery in every form has shown itself; and the consequences have been wide-spreading typhus, and death in the most hideous shapes. In several towns and villages the more respectable have been seen standing idle in the public streets, having nothing to do; and their dependants, and the peasantry, leaning against the walls, utterly incapable of upright, independant posture. The cabins have presented pictures that have harrowed the soul of the beholders. It has been clearly proved that opinions of their government have had little to do with the late impetuous and often sanguinary movements. Hunger and starvation have been proved the propelling causes. The generous benevolence of England has reached them most seasonably, and will no doubt engender those sentiments of attachment which 600 years of misgovernment has never been able to procure. The subscriptions are almost unprecedented, and exceed 100,000*l.* to the great credit of public feeling in both countries.

Married.] Sir Thomas Whelan, of Dublin, to Miss Alicia Egan, of Usnage-house, Herts.—R. Handcock, jun. esq. to Miss M. Harris, of Dublin.—The Rev. W. Liddiard, rector of Knockmack, county of Meath, to Miss Mary Anne Morin, of Weedon-lodge, Bucks.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Westenra, mother of Lord Rossmore.

At Edgeworthstown, Mrs. Charlotte Sneyd, late of Litchfield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to suggest to COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS *the propriety of their availing themselves of this leisure season to form* NEW BOOK-CLUBS *and* LITERARY SOCIETIES. *The increase of such Institutions depends entirely on their exertions and intelligence; and, if they do their duty, we may live to see the day when nearly every Parish in the Kingdom will contain at least one Association for the purchase of Books, and when the Monthly Magazine will be circulated in nine out of ten of them. We have only to desire the ascendancy of manly intellect, and a love of useful knowledge, over the mischievous spirit of mental servility, and a mawkish taste for typographical syllabub, to be assured of a preference in every association of honest men. It is at the same time due to ourselves and honourable to the country to state, that this Miscellany is constantly increasing in circulation, while an expenditure of from 1 to 200l. per month in advertising certain works has not kept them from gradually and even rapidly sinking. The overflow of our drawers, and the richness of our pages, prove the estimation in which this Miscellany continues to be held. The times favour our policy of being at once the* CHEAPEST *as well as the* BEST,—*for these qualities are reciprocal causes and consequences. Quality in a Magazine depends on the extensive union of intellect, and this is a result of extensive circulation; while a large sale justifies small profits, and this of itself is a ground of further preference.*

Persons who have been anxious to possess superior impressions of our views of the Houses of the Poets and Philosophers, are informed that a few copies of the EIGHT *first, making a sheet, may now be had at 2s. and every succeeding eight will be prepared in like manner.*

A Correspondent informs us that thirteen stanzas of Waterson's "Ode on Man," Dec. 1821, are nearly the same as an Ode by Dr. Darwin, also published in this Miscellany, June 1802.—We understand that Sir John Sylvester's grandfather was a French refugee after the edict of Nantes, but he himself married the widow and daughter of a Portuguese Jew, and hence an erroneous notion about his own parents. Leman Thomas Rede asserts that he used to call the Old Bailey Calendar his "Bill of Fare."—Several Correspondents are anxious to learn further particulars of the FAIR QUAKER.

ERRATA.—At page 543 of our last volume, Luther's birth-place should have been *Eisleben*.—Page 386, line 30, of this Number, for *Convention* read *National Assembly*.—Page 423, for *Giant's Causey* read *Giant's Causeway*.

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THE
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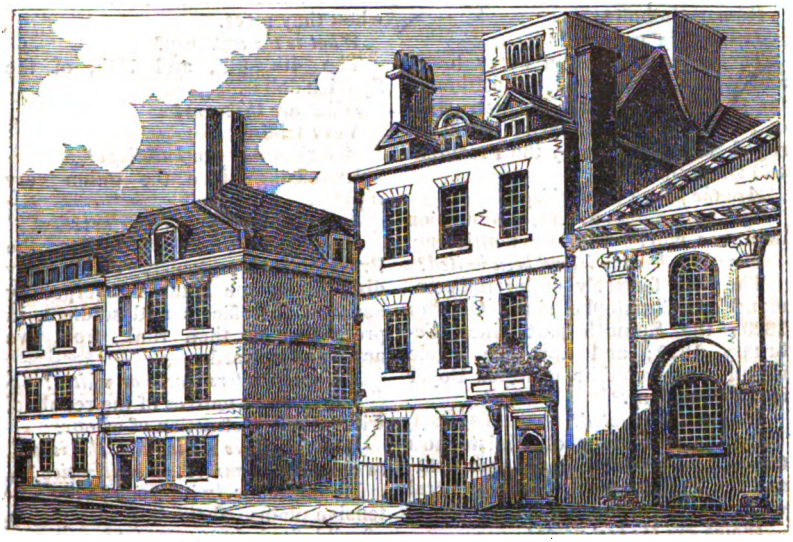

NEWTON'S HOUSE IN LONDON.

THE house in which our illustrious British mathematician resided, is still in perfect preservation in St. Martin's-street, Leicester-fields. He removed here from Haydon-square, where he took up his residence, after being appointed master of the Mint, on account of its vicinity to the Tower; but, becoming president of the Royal Society, and so truly eminent, he removed to the more fashionable and courtly residence of Leicester-square. Here, therefore, he enjoyed his honours, and passed the late years of his life. It afterwards became an Italian coffee-house of celebrity; and, latterly, it has been converted into a national or parish school.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REJOICE exceedingly to learn, from a very intelligent friend just arrived from Hayti, where he has resided sixteen years, that the whole of that fertile and extensive island is now united under one republican form of government, of which General Boyer is President. What adds greatly to his wisdom and humanity is, that it has been accomplished by his wise and prudent conduct without any war or bloodshed on his part. For the purpose of procuring information, I submitted to my friend the following questions, and he obligingly subjoined the annexed answers. Both will interest the public. J. WEBB.

Salisbury-square; June 8.

What is the seat of government?

Port-au-Prince.

What are its forms?

A Senate, composed, I believe, of thirty senators; and a House of Representatives, composed of two from each county: both are elected by the citizens; the former for life, the latter for five years. It is necessary that the electors should be over twenty-one years of age, and housekeepers.

Who is the President?

His Excellency Jean Pierre Boyer.

What is the age, colour, and character of the President?

He is about forty years of age, plain but neat in his dress, of a superior education, prepossessing in his manners, and truly humane.

Who are the other chief men?

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General Magny, General Bogela, the Secretary of State, and General Inginac, Secretary to the President, &c.

What are the laws?

Similar to those of the French, as they always refer to the Code Napoleon.

What is the religion?

Roman Catholic.

Is industry promoted?

There are schools in every town, and it is the wish and disposition of the parents to facilitate the instruction of their children. Industry is encouraged and promoted by the President and government.

Are the people flourishing?

Yes, very much so; and, as education improves, will be still more flourishing.

How long has the island been united?

The part formerly under the command of Christophe since October 1820; the Spanish part since February 1822; and now the whole island is one republic, of which Boyer is the President.

How was it effected?

By the revolution of Christophe's troops, and his death in October 1820; and the Spanish part, by the general wish and will of the people.

Which are the best ports?

Cape Haytien, Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, and many others.

With whom do they trade?

With Europe and America; from whence are imported many Indian productions, in return for the produce of the island, such as sugars, coffee, cotton, &c.

Is slavery abolished?

Yes, entirely; never did any nation enjoy more real liberty than what the Haytians do at present.

Are there schools?

In every town there are many schools, where they even teach the classics and mathematics.

Is the press free?

Yes, perfectly so at present.

Are there many printing-presses?

As many as are required; and, as population and education increases, will increase in proportion.

What is the military force?

Many thousands of able-bodied, well-disciplined men; but every Haytian capable of bearing arms would instantly turn out in case of invasion, to support the cause of freedom, and the integrity and independance of their country.

Are there any native ships?

There are many armed ships, and an immense number of merchant-vessels, which trade coastways, and some of them to the United States.

What is the state of manners?

Extremely civilized and polite; so much so, that the poorest cultivators and labourers will salute each other when they meet.

What is the currency?

The 4th, 8th, and 16th, of the Spanish dollar.

What are the taxes?

Very trifling.

Are there any new buildings?

Increasing since the union very rapidly.

Is the island improving or not?

It cannot be otherwise; from the President's generously and wisely distributing the lands in perpetuity amongst the officers and soldiers, in proportion to their rank, from five acres and upwards.

Are the planters blacks or whites?

They are all natives of the republic, without any distinction of colour.

What features distinguish the island, in condition, manners, or civilization?

Mountainous, with some very extensive plains, abounding with plenty of wild fowl, fruit, vegetables, water, &c. In general the soil is rich and fertile in the highest degree, and capable, from its extent and convenient situation for commerce with North and South America, of maintaining a population of from eight to ten million of inhabitants.

*** The Editor thanks this correspondent, and will be glad of further information relative to this new and promising republic, as well as of the other new American republics.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEWS *of the late* REVOLUTIONS, *and of the* PRESENT CONDITION *of* PIEDMONT, *by an* EYE-WITNESS.

THE French language has always been very generally known in Piedmont, and its literature more cultivated even than the Italian, by the upper classes,—a circumstance that facilitated the dissemination of those writings which preceded the new order of things in France. When the Revolution ensued, it was no where more sincerely hailed than in Piedmont, not only by the middling classes, but likewise by that part of the nobility in which there still remained some feudal independance, and by the poorer and younger branches of the nobility of all partics,

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parties, although its principles and consequences were probably very imperfectly foreseen or understood. The presumed infallibility of its ameliorating the condition of man was the general notion that gained it converts, which, together with the repugnance of many of their institutions to reason and common-sense, seduced men to begin to question the routine of their forefathers. Those few who read, and were capable of drawing a conclusion, could not fail to be aware how faulty their government was in all its principles and details.

The records of Roman fame were open to their researches; and, in perusing the recital of the heroic acts of their ancestors, it became impossible not to observe the humiliating contrast between the past and the present. They all knew that their country once gave laws to the world, and they all perceived that their country had now become the land of promise, for which all nations contended by turns for a share, whilst they themselves were the passive spectators of the struggle, and sometimes the principal instruments in the ruin, of their delightful country.

Roused by these reflections, the Piedmontese began to awaken from their lethargic slumber; but, like Samson, found themselves in chains without the power of breaking them. The propitious moment, however, soon arrived: the French armies entered Italy.

The House of Savoy, regardless of the new interests that had arisen, of the changes that had been taking place gradually in the minds of men, and of the powerful and irresistible effect of the two-fold attack it would have to sustain of war and of opinion, continued to govern on the plan of its ancestors, without attempting any reform in the institutions of the country adapted to the circumstances and demands of the times. A fraudulent and ill-judged issue of paper-money, which ended in a national bankruptcy, and plunged almost every family of the country in ruin and distress, together with the pusillanimous and ill-combined military operations, produced an indifference in the minds of the nation towards its chief, which ended in the conquest of Piedmont, and the flight of the royal family to Sardinia. The French, as soon as they found themselves in firm possession of Piedmont, employed themselves seriously, and as effectually as time-serving expedients could accomplish, in repairing the havoc that war, and the national bankruptcy, had occasioned. The suppression of the convents, and the sale of their property, partially remedied the latter, and the abolition of the feudal system, and the general promotion of industry, still more successfully repaired the ravages of the former. They introduced their own code of laws, and they were administered with an impartiality never before known in the country. The roads, cleared from robbers and assassins, were kept in repair, and new ones were commenced. The morals of the people were amended, and the murders that formerly disgraced every country fair and saints' day, were no longer heard of. Internal commerce and prosperity universally increased, particularly as partaking of the immense circulation of a large empire. Even the conscription had its advantages, parents and relatives were under the necessity of learning that beyond the Alps there were other countries; and obliged, when thinking of their absent soldier, to extend their thoughts to Madrid or to Moscow; and, when he returned, he returned free from the rust which his countrymen had been contracting for centuries under his ancient line of kings.

Under this system, the middle class made rapid progress; the division of property increased their numbers; and, in fact, they became the powerful party, not only from their numbers, but likewise from their activity, and the policy of their government, to protect them as a counterpoise to the royalist nobility, ever and naturally inimical to the French system. To form a just notion of the state of society in Piedmont, it will be necessary to consider attentively how powerfully it has been influenced by the French Revolution and the government of Bonaparte, which was only a continuation of the same under another name. This, although despotism itself, was still a democratic despotism. It was eminently favourable to the increase of a middle class of men, and to the annihilation of the ancient nobility. Those were, in fact, continually mouldering away, since the prejudices of their class prevented them from engaging in any active employment or speculation of a commercial or manufacturing nature, the only sources of a rapid

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rapid fortune that could compensate for their continual decrease of means from the abolition of the feudal system. The education of the middling class was indispensably cultivated with great care. Their active employments obliged them naturally to retain, and apply in the exercise of their occupations, the precepts of their education; and, from the continual necessity of reasoning, the intellectual faculties make inevitable progress. The education of the nobility, with very few exceptions, was more neglected than under the old order of things; but which, as far at least as related to the royalist nobility, was, perhaps, more than sufficient for a person whose scene of action was limited to the most trivial occupations. As they never had occasion to reason, they had no occasion for intellectual improvement. Had any one of them reasoned, he would have been an insulated being in his class, and as badly off as a Bramin who had eaten animal food. These people, therefore, could have little influence under the government of Bonaparte. The moral influence they once had over their countrymen, was every day degenerating; partly from the inactivity into which they were thrown by the democratic system, by their neglected education, and by the advances made by the middle classes in wealth, and in all those qualifications that render one man superior to another. They virtually had changed situations with those who were beneath them, their titles alone remained; and, such is the infatuation that merely nominal distinctions have over trifling minds, that they persuade themselves a man, born with a title of nobility, although with every intellectual inferiority, is superior to a *Parvenu*, who has risen into consideration by dint of his own merit. They forget that the first of their family was a *Parvenu*. The royalist nobility had therefore no share in the imperial drama. Their opponents, on the contrary, composed of the small remains of the feudal nobility, and of men endued with liberal principles, were a party every day increasing as the old blocks died off, and actively engaged themselves under the imperial banners, well aware that the system depended on, and was held together by the frail life of one man; that, at his departure, the empire must naturally fall to pieces, and then that Italy, if she possessed men of practical knowledge in war and politics, would be enabled to regain her independance.

The sudden fall of Napoleon, and the crush of his empire, seemed to paralyze the Italian, naturally slow and cautious in all his movements; and before any general plan could be combined for availing themselves of their liberation from the French, they found themselves, owing to their own indecision, fast in the clutches of Austria.

The House of Savoy regained, in consequence of the downfal of Bonaparte, possession of the dominions of its forefathers, with the addition of the Duchy of Genevois. Upon its re-appearance on the continent, the nation began to inquire how their sovereign had passed his time in Sardinia, from 1799 to 1814. "You left us, (they said,) and went to Sardinia; you have governed there personally during a period eminently propitious for national improvement. You had there a large fertile island, without any system of education; commerce and agriculture equally neglected: not even a landmark to shew the boundaries of the different estates. No body of laws. Order unknown. The mountains and the woods infested by banditti; the plains, amongst the richest in the world, covered with morasses. Italy was then in possession of the French; its ports were blockaded, and its maritime commerce annihilated: under this state of things, and free as you were to act, unfettered by any humiliating agreement, what has been your conduct? Did you invite any learned men from Italy to establish schools and universities? No. Did you assemble the men of ability of the island, and propose any thing like a social compact to improve the legislature and ameliorate the condition of your subjects? No. You knew, or you might easily have known, that the ships, the merchants, and the capital of Italy, was daily leaving the continent, and taking refuge in England, in Malta, in Tunis, in Alexandria, even amongst the Ottomans: that the Greeks, oppressed by the Turks, possessing 1000 merchant ships, with 20,000 seamen, were ready to expatriate themselves wherever they could find a protector. Did you offer any asylum in Cagliari to that enterprising but unfortunate body of men? No. Did you make any attempt to improve the agriculture of the island? No. Did you facilitate communication by "the

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"the formation of any new roads and bridges? No. Several of your ancestors have distinguished themselves by warlike achievements, of which the order you wear might sometimes have reminded you. Did you appear at the head of any body of troops; did you in any one instance emulate their example? Whilst your allies were making every effort, both of body and mind, to stop the progress of the French arms, those arms that had driven you from your continental dominions, did you arm a single man in the general cause? No. Then you have passed this eventful period in an inglorious slumber in Cagliari, and you had no person around you who had sense or spirit enough to propose a single measure to render you worthy the dignity of a king. What then are your claims to the high office you are about to assume? LEGITIMACY."

A consideration of these circumstances excited the most lively alarm; yet still it was hoped that the king, from motives of self-preservation, would found a new system with some regard to the spirit of the times. If the old institutions were ill adapted to the general interest in 1799, how much more so must they have been in 1814. It was expected, therefore, that some kind of a liberal constitution would have been established; some relaxation of the rigorous and inquisitorial police: some share of freedom of the press. None! on the contrary, a system was began that had only force for its basis, and was calculated to retrograde the human mind. It was known, that a nation could not be enslaved unless it was ignorant; that, if it was ignorant, it would likewise be vicious; that, if it was vicious, it would easily be governed by arbitrary means, and then a few artful and unprincipled instruments would be sufficient to direct the operations of the state, who, by turns, sharing in the general plunder, would contribute in silent submission to the general slavery and degradation. Upon these principles an administration was accordingly scraped together. Austria was in military possession of the country, and the new body politic began its operations under these favourable auspices. The royalist nobility possessed themselves of most posts of distinction, to the utter disregard of every other description of persons, whatever were their merit or claims, accompanied by a disdainful overbearing spirit which greatly contributed to all the ills that ensued. There only wanted the Asiatic costume, to persuade oneself of being on the shores of the Bosphorus, instead of the Po; the policy was precisely that of the Othmans toward the infidels. In this state of things, no condition could be more deplorable than that of the king. The total prohibition of speaking or writing on any subjects relative to the government, precluded the possibility of the sovereign's ever knowing the true state of public opinion, or how ill adapted his new government was to the spirit of the times, or the general interests of the people. Held in leading strings by his favourite Count Roburent, a person as ignorant as possible, surrounded by others equally ignorant as vulgar, the mind of the personage could not have failed to have taken their temper, even had it been composed of better materials. Few men, it is true, are able to shake off the trammels of a faulty education, to discover truth through the mists it sheds over the understanding, and to chalk himself out a new course. Kings, of all men, should strive to make this effort. They must rise superior to little affections, if they are ambitious of being respected. They must never have but one friend, and that must be the nation at large. A king who is anxious for the public welfare, and is desirous of living in the annals of his country, must protect and promote the general, not particular interests, and these can only be learned by listening to the public voice, unvitiated by the medium of a ministry or a court. Let him unfetter the press, and truth will walk forth. Ministers will then be only the servants, and no longer the masters of the sovereign and the people.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you some account of the recent management of the poor in the extensive parish of Clerkenwell; and, as the subject of the poor is now of such general interest, I hope you will give it place in your useful and extensively-circulated Miscellany.

On the first election of the overseers of CLERKENWELL, in 1818, they equalised the assessment of the parish from actual observation, which was much required, as many proprietors of large houses were assessed far below their

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their fair proportion, and were thus enjoying a benefit at the expense of their poorer neighbours. This produced an increase of about 750*l.* per annum to the rates, which were still further increased by cutting down much useless expense in the collection. They completely abolished the practice, which had been carried to a most unreasonable extent, of eating and drinking at the expense of the parish. They found the parish 4,300*l.* in debt, although 3,000*l.* had been borrowed the year before on annuities; and, in the very same vestry which elected them, it was proposed to raise the rate from three shillings and sixpence to four shillings in the pound, to meet the current expenses of the year. This motion they opposed; and, at the end of the first year, they lowered the rate to three shillings. They have now paid off 4,000*l.* of the debt; 300*l.* only remaining unpaid. They have also paid off three bonds, which has reduced the bond debt from 3,000*l.* to 2,600*l.* Thus, in a few years, with similar management and economy, the parish will in all probability be free from debt of every kind.

It is truly surprizing, when these services are acknowledged and appreciated all through the parish, and when churchwardens and overseers, from almost all parts, come to Clerkenwell for information respecting the mode in which its parochial concerns are conducted, that one individual should endeavour to deprive them of their hard-earned credit; for the duties of the office are not performed, as in most other parishes, by an assistant overseer with a salary, but are equally divided among the housekeepers who are elected to that situation.

To account for the labour of the poor producing only 357*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* in three years, while the materials to set them to work for the same period cost 453*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* it is necessary to state, that it is the constant practice of the officers to give employment only to the idle and dissolute, who never cease from applying so long as they can obtain a shilling or sixpence, but are soon cured when they have to earn it; but, so far from this bringing a profit to the parish, it is a fact that the labour in picking oakum, (which is their chief employment,) which costs the parish one shilling, only returns five farthings, when the produce is sold in its picked state, causing a loss of ten pence three farthings on every shilling.

Should it not be trespassing too far, I could wish to say a few words on the policy of employing the poor in workhouses with a view to profit, as I doubt much whether it be not more to the interest of the community to allow them to remain in idleness, excepting so far as may be necessary for the cleanliness of the house, or for the production of whatever is requisite for their own consumption, than to employ them in the way they usually are employed,—the women in needle-work, and the men in scraping gum, beating oakum, dressing flax, or breaking stones, or sometimes in making shoes and clothes for the army, or charitable institutions. For, although it produces a saving or benefit to appearance, it may not in reality, because it is a measure of such extreme harshness and cruelty to the very numerous class of industrious poor, who are just enabled to keep themselves above pauperism, by working on the same materials, and by supplying the same markets, and compels them, on the least illness or misfortune, to come with their families to the parish, when they soon exhaust what little profit may have been made by the labour of the poor in the house.

It is also an object of the first importance to the interest of the community, to maintain as much as possible among the poor that spirit of independence which induces them to rely upon their own exertions for support, and to consider parochial relief as degradation. But it is quite destructive of this principle to collect, feed, and clothe, numbers of idle and dissipated characters in a workhouse, for nine-tenths of them are brought there by their own vices; and, after compelling them to work, to bring the produce into the market, and ruin (by selling it under price,) those work-people who have to support and clothe themselves, and pay rent, out of the profit of their labour; for, unless it be sold under the market-price, it will seldom obtain purchasers, being of inferior quality, because it is made by persons habitually unwilling to work, and who feel no interest in what they are doing, as they derive no profit from it when done. It has been too much the custom of late to boast of the benefit derived from the labour of the poor, by looking only to the produce, and overlooking

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looking the losses and expenses from want of skill or inclination to work; from theft, which is so prevalent in workhouses that nothing concealable can be trusted out of sight for a moment; from the wear and tear, and frequently the malicious destruction, of the machinery; from the trifling gratuities to the poor, and the more serious ones to the superintendants; for, when all these are taken into account, it generally happens that the apparent gain is a real loss, and thus a serious evil is inflicted on an industrious community, without a shadow of benefit to the parish.

Whoever wishes to be convinced of the effects of the above system should visit the out-pensioners of any large parish, particularly the females, where the evil is more evident, because they are not able, like men, to change their employment: he will find a number of poor old women, who have been accustomed to gain their living by needle-work, and, on questioning them respecting their earnings, he will hear the same complaint, almost invariably, from each of them:—"We can earn but a very few shillings per week, for scarcely any work is to be obtained; and, when we do get a little, it is on condition of doing it almost for nothing, there are so many charitable institutions, schools, and workhouses, where needle-work is taken in at a low price, that in order to get it we are obliged to do it on the same terms; and, instead of its affording a decent living as formerly, we should be forced to come into the house ourselves if the small weekly pension allowed by the parish were stopped." Now what is the result of this state of things? The public, or more properly the consumers, obtain many articles much lower than the fair market price, or the price which will afford to those employed a bare subsistence; but then they pay more than the amount of this saving in the form of poor's-rate, because this deficiency of price is made up to the parties employed by a weekly pension in most cases, and in others by taking them into the house. Now, surely no one can doubt for a moment but that it would be far more creditable to the public, and far more beneficial to the poor, if this difference between the fair price and the workhouse price were paid as a remuneration for labour done, or services performed, instead of being doled out in the degrading form of relief; and this object would be immediately effected by discontinuing the employment of all persons who are supported by the public purse. By the adoption of this plan, many who are now in the workhouse would be enabled to support themselves out of it; but a perseverance in the other will perpetuate and increase pauperism, by diminishing the number of independant workpeople, who become daily more and more unable to contend with workhouse prices, by compelling the least skilful, the least prudent, and the most unfortunate, to join the already enormous mass of parish paupers.

Since writing the above, the overseers of Clerkenwell have published their annual statement for 1821-22, than which nothing can be more satisfactory to all who are not predetermined that nothing shall satisfy them. It appears that the expenditure during the year is 774*l.* less than the last, and 1,648*l.* less than the year before the reforming overseers came into office. They have paid off seven more bonds, to the amount of 700*l.*: the only sum remaining unpaid is 634*l.* due on the county-rate; this they neglected to pay from policy; and, as the county treasurer has since left the country in arrear, much credit is due to them for the attention with which they watch over the interests of the parish; for, as a proof, it was not from want of means, they have 1,863*l.* in the master's and treasurer's hands, which leaves a balance of 1,219*l.* in favour of the parish, when all its debts are paid.

April 7, 1822. S. E.

Annual Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Rates raised within the Parish of Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, commencing March 26, 1821, *and ending March* 25, 1822.

Population Return.

Number of Families	9,726
Families employed in Agriculture	72
Do. in Trade	6,953
Do. not employed in Trade or Agriculture	2,701
	9,726

Income.

In Treasurer's Hands, Lady-day, 1821	£ 542
Master's Hands, Lady-day, 1821	5
Rate-Book, ending Lady-day, 1821	5,775
——, 1822	9,388
For Illegitimate Children	400
Of Relations of the Poor for Board and other Allowances	134
On Account of Work done by the Poor	99
For Apprenticing Children	52
	£16,907

Expenditure.

By Cash paid	£15,053
By Balance in Treasurer's Hands	1,753
By Balance in Master's Hands	101
	£16,907

	In 1820-21.	*In* 1821-22.
Average Number in House	432	410
Infant Poor at Enfield	45	35
Lunatics	16	15
Total	493	460

Average

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Average Price of Provisions.

	1820 to 1821.	1821 to 1822.
Bread, per Quartern	0s. 9¾d.	0s. 8¾d.
Meat, per Stone	4 6	5 6
Legs and Shins, do.	1 6	1 1
Butter, per Cwt.	82 0	78 0
Cheese, do.	46 6	44 0

Items of Expenditure.

	£
Population Expenses	66
Casual Poor relieved by Overseers	268
Reliefs, Examinations, Removals, by Beadles, &c.	330
Suspended Orders, and Relief by Employment	195
Poor relieved by Order of Guardian Board and Officers	679
Weekly Pensions to Out-door Poor	3,649
Infant Poor at Enfield	444
Lunatics at Bethnal Green	373
County Rate	921
Annuities, and Interest on Bonds	662
Bonds paid off	707
Bread and Flour	894
Meat	878
Beer	375
Butter and Cheese	311
Milk	89
Groceries and Oatmeal	148
Vegetables	62
Linen, Sheeting, Calicoes, &c.	898
Haberdashery and Hosiery	110
Woollens and Corduroy	215
Shoes and Leather	277
Men's Clothes, Hats, and Girls' Bonnets	127
Soap, Salt, Oil, and Vinegar	181
Coals and Candles	252
Bedding and Bedsteads	202
Earthenware	7
Ironmongery	11
Coopery, Turnery, Baskets, &c.	44
Cost of Flax Machinery and Gratuities to the Poor	143
Insurance and Taxes	11
Midwifery	7
Matron's Disbursements	256
Wines and Spirits for Sick and Infirm	75
Repairs of Workhouse	484
Gas Light	50
Stationery and Printing	104
Clerk's Salary	300
Clerk's Disbursements for Appeals, &c.	103
Salaries to Master, Matron, Clerk, and Apothecaries	300
Apprentice Fees	120
Fire Plugs and Rewards for Engines	66
Subscriptions to Finsbury and Electricity Dispensaries, Fever and Lock Hospitals, and Truss Institution	25
Funerals	77
	£15,025

For the Monthly Magazine.

BOOK-CLUBS *and* SOCIETIES.

IN your last Number you suggest to country booksellers the propriety of their taking advantage of this leisure season to canvass persons in different districts, so as to form new book-societies. In this sentiment all your readers will accord; and, as a country bookseller, allow me to express a hope that, by the activity of my brethren, every parish in the kingdom may in a short time possess its subscription of from ten to twenty members, for the purchase and circulation of a few periodical publications and popular books.

Annual subscriptions amounting to eight or ten guineas, are sufficient for every purpose; but if they can be extended to twelve or fifteen guineas, the purpose will be more completely effected. For example—

	£	s.	d.
The Monthly Magazine, at 2s. for fourteen Numbers, costs	1	8	0
The Gentleman's, or European ..	1	8	0
The Monthly Review, or British Critic, fifteen Numbers at 2s. 6d.	1	17	6
The Journal of New Voyages and Travels, twelve at 3s. 6d.....	2	2	0
A Religious Magazine, at 1s. 6d.	0	18	0
	7	13	6

To which may be added some six or seven stock publications in the year, not exceeding 10s. 6d. each, which with the periodicals, bound in half-yearly volumes, would in a few years form a delightful, useful, and instructive collection.

In my own experience, I have found that the schoolmaster of the parish is always the very best secretary and treasurer; and next to him any intelligent and urbane person who is fond of books, and who therefore would keep and circulate them for the gratification of being their keeper. The business of such person is to receive the books from the bookseller, sewed in cartridge paper, and then address them among the members. But blank lists and rules for book-societies have long been published, and are sold by the dozen or 100 at a cheap rate, for the use of secretaries.

It has been computed that there exist at present nearly 2000 of these book-subscriptions. But, including large towns, they might easily be quadrupled. A bookseller at a market-town in this county lately established fifteen within a few months, merely by stimulating one or two persons to set them a-going, in as many districts. Subscriptions of 12s. a-year, or 1s. a-month, from about sixteen members, are found to answer best; but in some cases 5s. per quarter from twelve members are more practicable. The advantages to the local booksellers are incalculable, as they not merely supply the club with books, but generally serve the members with other publications, called for by that appetite for reading, which reading itself creates. In a moral, religious, and social point of view, nothing can be more desirable than the general establishment of such clubs.

A COUNTRY BOOKSELLER.

Leeds; June 5.

For

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For the Monthly Magazine.

On the DEFECTS *in* WORKS *on* NAVAL HISTORY; *by* DR. TROTTER.

WHILE the authors of naval histories have dwelt with peculiar pleasure on the exploits of our naval officers and seamen, it has been matter of regret to me, that no mention has ever been made of those important improvements, in the civil departments of the service, which have been one great cause of the extraordinary exertions of our naval operations. It is a strange perversion of human curiosity, to be amused only with scenes of carnage and blood. A Roman was rewarded with a civic crown, who saved the life of a citizen; but in Christian Britain no such honours wait the man who may snatch hundreds from the grave. The two last wars have been remarkable for improvements in the health of our seamen, beyond all former calculation. A ship of the line, during the revolutionary war with our colonies, could not cruize eight weeks in the English channel without having a considerable portion of the ship's company disabled by scurvy, and some of them dying before they could be landed at an hospital. Ships crossing the Atlantic, whether in squadrons to re-inforce our fleets, or to conduct merchant vessels, were constantly overrun with this disease, when they reached America, and often remained inactive from this cause for months. Two, three, and four hundred men in one ship, were frequently found in the sick list; from which number would happen sixty or eighty deaths at sea. This was not all; the remaining part would be so enfeebled by hard duty, that their appearance in coming into port was like so many skeletons. The melancholy picture of Lord Anson's ship, the *Centurion*, from an overwhelming scurvy, as drawn by the chaplain, has been often equalled in our naval service. These frightful accounts of human suffering might be read with silent feelings of regret and compassion, did we not know that the whole might have been prevented at a small expense to the nation. The lemon, and all fruits of that class, have been known as effective cures for scurvy for more than 200 years. But so defective were the arrangements in the medical department, that not a single chest of lemons or oranges were ever seen in store, or in a king's ship, on home service, where the disease was most apt to appear in its hideous forms. On all stations, therefore, the most important operations were often frustrated by this malady; and I have been told of instances where 250 men have died in a single ship. Scurvy has always been more fatal in a ship of the line than in vessels of one deck, as frigates and sloops, from causes easily accounted for.

Things went on in this way till the beginning of the French war in 1793; and when I became physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, in December, there was not an ounce of lemon-juice within its walls.* Lord Gardner got a supply of lemon-juice for a squadron of ships intended for India, in spring 1794, which was a novelty.

In the severe winter of 1794-5, a general scurvy began to appear in all ships on the home station, both in port and at sea, chiefly owing to the Victualling Board contracting the allowance of fresh beef in harbour, as provisions grew enormously dear. I was now physician to the fleet, and foresaw all the mischief that was about to overwhelm us. But my predictions were not regarded. It unfortunately happened, the flag-officers of the channel fleet were all absent. I was therefore compelled to address my first letter on the subject to the port-admiral, Sir Peter Parker. We here see how little institutions in the navy were provided against such occurrences; and how little the minds of officers were prepared for such misfortunes. After waiting a few days for the expected answer from the Admiralty to my proposals of safety, on calling at the admiral's office, I was told by the secretary, that Sir Peter *did not see any necessity for putting the country to such expense, and he had not sent the letter.* Stung with resentment at the cold-blooded reply, I ran to my desk, and detailed the condition of our increasing malady, and requested the immediate attention of their lordships. Earl Howe, who was ill at Bath, on hearing of our distress, seconded my application. Sir Roger Curtis, captain of the fleet, was in London, and flew from Board to Board, to support my means of relief. The Admiralty instantly ordered the Board of Sick and Hurt to purchase

* See Medical and Chemical Essays, by Dr. Trotter.

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fruit and vegetables, as the physician of the fleet might demand; and the Victualling Department was also directed to restore the full quantum of fresh meat. So little was the Sick and Hurt Board used to liberal supplies, that the fruit and vegetables came in very inadequate portions. Where pounds were sent to us, I asked for tons. In order to prevent the fleet from being distressed through these petty measures, I visited the garden-grounds and markets in the neighbourhood, and calculated what they could afford. The lemons and oranges were now sent to Portsmouth in light waggons; and several tons of spring sallading were daily issued to the scorbutics of the different ships, till the malady yielded; and this mode of prevention and cure was extended to every vessel returning from sea as she arrived. The words of Sir R. Curtis to the Admiralty, that there could be no summer fleet, unless the supplies demanded by the physician were complied with, were now confirmed, and not a ship remained inactive. A squadron of ships of the line, under Lord Bridport, put to sea, and, after a short action, captured three sail of seventy-fours in the very mouth of a French harbour.

It is remarkable that there were not ten deaths from scurvy on this memorable occasion; though, including all the degrees of its influence, there could not be less than 40,000 cases before its final extirpation.

I had been a writer on scurvy, and the second edition of my work was the means of obtaining for me the high station which I had now the honour to fill. The practice employed had all been laid down in my own pages; but it required more than common address to secure to the service the permanent value of the means employed, as a preventive against future horrors. I knew that in proportion to the time a ship's crew lived on lemons and recent vegetable matter, the attack of scurvy would be retarded. It is difficult to get public Boards to attend to medical disquisitions: I did more; the captains and surgeons were enjoined to demand supplies, at stated periods, as if the disease recurred with fresh vigour. The business of prevention and cure went on in this manner till these supplies became so interwoven with forms of service, that permanent contracts were made for them as for other naval stores. An immense quantity of land, in the neighbourhood of the King's ports, was at this time converted into garden-ground for the use of the fleet.

Thus at a small expense was scurvy extinguished in the royal navy of Britain, and it forms an era in her annals; for it had cost more human lives than all other diseases put together. But this was not all; it prepared the seamen for the most vigorous exertions of bodily strength, whether for combating the fury of the elements, or the enemy in battle. And it was justly said by some of the most experienced officers, that the blockading system of warfare which annihilated the naval power of France could never have been carried on, unless the sea-scurvy had been subdued; and more than a hundred thousand British seamen have thus been saved to the country, by as many thousand pounds. It ought to be remembered, that the accomplished Earl Spencer was at the head of the Admiralty during these important transactions, and feelingly attended to the condition of the fleet.

Another incident, fraught with nearly equal danger to the health of the fleet, happened in 1794, after the victory on the 1st of June, by the diffusion of a typhoid contagion, spread from the French prisoners. Measures equally active and successful put an early period to this distemper; and some of the ships were even cleared before we arrived in port. The annals of naval warfare exhibit nothing of the kind before that ever threatened a more serious mortality. Yet such was the nature of the means employed, that the country was ignorant of the danger till the publication of the first volume of Medicina Nautica, in 1797. Before this occasion, I had opposed fumigation in every form, as a mass of ignorance and quackery; and I have lived to see it totally neglected and abandoned. It is remarkable, in the progress of human opinions, that at the very moment that a British House of Commons was rewarding Dr. Smyth with 5,000*l.* for the vapour of nitrous acid, as a destroyer of contagion, an American legislator, Dr. Mitchell, of New York, was exhibiting to his fellow citizens the individual substance as being the very matter of contagion itself! Will posterity believe that, at the beginning of the nineteenth century,

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century, quackery could tower with such effrontery.*

At this period, I had the good luck to draw the attention of the commander-in-chief to the Royal Hospitals. Who could think with satisfaction of 2,000 seamen, the most inconsiderate beings on the face of the earth, being confined in an hospital without a single officer to command their obedience. If all the advantages that might have been gained were not obtained by new-modelling these national institutions, still much good was done. Earl Howe's bad health compelled him to retire, and with him sunk the sun of improvement and reform.

Many important changes were now made in the medical discipline of the ship. The detestable perquisite of 16*s.* for the cure of venereal disease was abolished, which of itself was a saving of many thousand lives. The diet of the sick was greatly improved, and a foundation laid for bringing every thing connected with health into system, so as to receive every progressive step of medical knowledge.

Now it cannot be doubted that the arm of naval war acquired stupendous power by whatever added to the health of the seamen, and such as this country had not known in any former contest. A minister, in winding up the affairs of a nation, on such premises as these now detailed, could not fail, we should suppose, in holding them up as glories of his administration; for, independant of the acquisitions for saving lives, uncalculated millions of money were saved by them. Yet no minister in either House of Parliament ever mentioned these triumphs of humanity, though they did so much honour to government.

Is it not remarkable, that in a country like Great Britain, which owes so much to its naval ascendancy, matters of such vast importance in the fate of war have been totally overlooked? "The Lives of the Admirals," as begun by Dr. Campbell, have been brought down to the end of the last war; but not the smallest allusion has been made to the subjects mentioned above, and all other historians have followed the example. Yet my volumes on the diseases of the fleet were read by most officers of my own day; and in no common language they acknowledged their opinions. Speaking of them, Sir R. Curtis says, "You have done more for the navy than the most brilliant victory that ever was gained." And Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough gives it as his opinion, "You have done more for the navy than any man living." A hundred officers might be quoted who have expressed themselves in similar terms. Now one of the strongest reasons which have induced me to recur to these transactions is as follows. At the beginning of last French war, the supply of the lemon acid to the navy was actually suspended for some time. On whose authority this was done, I know not, or whether it was for the sake of economy; for we have met with such men in office, who would "strain at a gnat, when they could swallow a camel." This suspension had scarcely taken place, when the scurvy began to appear in its usual form; and the necessity was admitted of again returning to the issuing of the citric acid as before. It thus shows how requisite it is to instil into the minds of young officers all information and knowledge connected with their profession. But medical books are not the vehicles for such intelligence; it ought to come from the page of history. Should the peace continue for twenty years, as I hope it may, there will not at that time be a single admiral, captain, or lieutenant, or a single physician, surgeon, or assistant, fit to go to sea on duty, that has had the smallest experience of the horrors to be expected from a general scurvy, when there are no vegetable supplies for relief in the ships.

As the Monthly Magazine is read by every literary person in this country, your pages will chance to convey information to naval historians, who may deem these animadversions on the health of seamen not unworthy of a place in their records. And they will instruct them where to consult the original documents. I should be sorry to leave any expedient untried, where the vital interests of our naval service are so much at stake.—My professional labours in the fleet were cheered by the approving smile of every officer and seaman, without a single exception; while among my medical brethren I live

* The King and royal family visited the fleet as soon as it was deemed safe, which was fourteen days after its arrival.

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live with the respect and affection that were due to a patriarch, for the breath of discord never interrupted our communications. This reflection has often sweetened my professional difficulties amidst the instability of worldly friendships; and the injustice with which I have been assailed in certain departments of public office has here found its balm.

Newcastle-on-Tyne; May 13, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL letters having appeared in your miscellany, respecting the favourite song, "Auld Robin Gray," I beg the insertion of the following communication, which will probably satisfactorily clear up the doubts respecting the composer of the music of that ballad.

I have now before me the printed title-page to some airs, published several years ago, from which, and from the dedication and preface, I hand you some extracts.

"Six Sacred Airs, intended as a domestic Sunday Evening Recreation," &c. "composed by the Rev. William Leeves; together with a corrected copy, in its original simplicity of the well-known ballad, 'Auld Robin Gray,' &c. London: printed for T. Birchall, New Bond-street."

(From the Dedication.)

"TO THOMAS HAMMERSLEY, ESQ.

"Anxious as you have ever been for the rule of right, as well as for the fair fame of your friends, you have more than once solicited that I would publicly claim an offspring, which for more than forty years has been of uncertain origin. Nothing could have induced me to undertake this at my period of life; but the offer of your kind testimony to the genuineness of this my early production,* which an acquaintance with it in manuscript, long before it surreptitiously found its way to the public eye, enables you so convincingly to bear. As to the story, you may remember that I received it from the Hon. Mrs. Byron, and understood it to have been written by Lady Ann Lindsay," &c.

Signed, "WM. LEEVES."

Dated—"*Wrington, June* 12, 1812."

(From the Preface.)

"That this little attempt was never intended as an imposture on the musical world, the open acknowledgment of it, at the time it first appeared, will sufficiently prove," &c.

I am in possession of additional evidence, lately received, proving Mr. Leeves to be the composer of this air, which it is not deemed necessary to state, as the above will probably be sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining what appears to have been very little known. A. C. R.

May 21, 1822.

* Meaning the music of "Auld Robin Gray."

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXII.

Retrospective Review, No. 9.

HIGHLY as we appreciate the excellence of the former numbers of the Retrospective Review, we are compelled to acknowledge this to be superior to them all.

The *first* article is CAVENDISH'S *Life of Wolsey*, one of the most celebrated and interesting specimens of English biography. The pen of Cavendish is a lively and an elegant one; and all that came under his own observation he has described with fidelity and accuracy. In the course of his narrative, he has interwoven some events, as he heard them described by the Cardinal himself, and dwells with manifest delight upon the "pomp and circumstance" of this magnificent prelate. The work was evidently not unknown to Shakspeare; and the reader will be frequently reminded of some of the finest passages of his "Henry the Eighth," in the perusal of the article before us.

The *Poetical Works of* SIR JOHN DAVIES, the lawyer, the bard, the historian, and the statesman, form the subject of the *second* paper. The principal piece, entitled "Nosce teipsum," is said to be one of the earliest philosophical poems in our language. Though presenting few discoveries in philosophy, and labouring under the disadvantage of a somewhat monotonous and unpleasing stanza, it contains many passages of beautiful poetical illustration. His poem "on Dancing" possesses great merit; and the graceful liveliness of its tone and metre, contrasted with the philosophical sobriety of his greater work, affords a striking instance of the versatility of his talents. The "Hymns to Astræa," (*id est*, Queen Elizabeth,) are among the best acrostics* we have ever seen.

* Mr. D'Israeli could not surely have seen these when he spoke so slightingly of acrostics, in his "Curiosities of Literature," vol. iii. p. 216. Ed. 8vo.

The

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The *third* article is a review of the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*, a severe satire upon the indolence, ignorance, stupidity, and knavery, of the Romish priesthood. It was written about the period of the Reformation, by ULRICH VON HUTTEN, a Franconian gentleman and a scholar,—of whose life and writings, a brief but interesting account is here given. As the wit of the original (consisting in part of its barbarous Latinity,) would necessarily be lost in transferring it into another language, the reviewer has judiciously translated specimens in the text of his article, appending the original Latin in the form of annotation.

The *fourth* article treats most amusingly of the *Courts of Love*, an institution unfortunately not known within these realms. The partiality of our laws,—all enacted by the male population,—has unjustly excluded the fairer part of the creation from all share in public magistracy; and we sincerely hope that the perusal of the present article may induce our lady readers to refuse all obedience to those laws, in the making of which they had no voice. Of this, at all events, we are very sure, that, from the spirit of wit and gallantry so unusual in such "decent gentlemen in black" as we suppose the reviewer to be, which pervades this article, our fair readers will use their influence to promote the circulation of a work so favourable to the imprescriptible rights of women.

The next is a subject of graver character, and one to which we are glad to see the attention of the public at length attracted. We allude to the *History of Witchcraft*. Of all the degrading superstitions which have at different periods possessed the human mind, none had a greater or more baneful influence than this. Its contagion was universal. No rank, age, sex, or character, presented a defence against the supposed power of its practices; and, on the other hand, the most remorseless cruelties, and the vilest judicial iniquities, excited no indignation when their object was supposed to be a witch. It will not of course be expected that we should here enter into any disquisition upon the subject; but such of our readers as are desirous of further information, will be gratified by the perusal of the present article, or some very able papers in the *London Magazine*.

The subject of the *sixth* article is *the Lives of Sir Dudley and Dr. North*, a pair of family portraits, by the same hand, and painted in the same style, as that of Lord Keeper* Guildford, reviewed in a former number of this work. It will hardly be expected, that the lives of an industrious Turkey merchant, and of a quiet, unambitious scholar, should afford very striking materials for history; but the anecdotes and observations contained in them throw considerable light upon the manners and character of the times. The work under review derives great interest from "the amiable picture which is here presented to us of the youngest of four brothers being firmly and tenderly attached to each, and all, through life; and, after their death, spending the last years of his retirement from the world in recording their virtues, and describing their actions."

Article *seventh* is a notice of the *Poems of Robert Herrick*, a poet whose very name was almost unknown till the publication of Dr. Drake's "Literary Hours." Some charming specimens are here produced, which, as usual, excite in us a desire to become better acquainted with the author. The following *bijou* is so "short and sweet," that we cannot resist the temptation of transplanting it to a more congenial soil.

To Blossoms.

Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past,
But you may stay yet here awhile,
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last.

What, were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good night?
'Tis pity Nature brought you forth,
Merely to show your worth,
And so to lose you quite.

But you are lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have
Their end, tho' ne'er so brave;
After they have shewn their pride,
Like you a while, they glide
Into the grave.

And

* The first book of Scot's "Discoverie of Witchcraft" contains an able exposure of these horrible and illegal practices; and see Montesquieu, Esprit des Loix, liv. xij. chap. 5.

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And now, "though last, not least in our dear love," comes the *Enchiridion, or Manual of Francis Quarles;* a most valuable manual of maxims, ethical, religious, practicable, and contemplative. The name of this author, as a poet, has—perhaps not unjustly—been "damned to everlasting fame" by a conjunction with those of Withers and Blome in "the Dunciad." His prose, however, is admirable: he is excelled by none of his contemporaries in the vigour and nervousness of his language. His style is generally brief, pithy, and concentrated; yet, when he allows himself to expatiate, there is occasionally a copiousness and sweetness of diction that "is indeed eloquence." We refrain from entering into particulars, as we have seen an equally cheap and elegant reprint, in a style uniform with Warwick's *"Spare Minutes," and we shall therefore have an opportunity of judging for ourselves.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The ACTUAL STATE *of the* GREEK ISLANDS; *by* MARKAKY ZALLONI, *a native of* TINOS, *physician to* PRINCE ALEXANDER SUZZO.

AMONG the numerous descriptions extant of the Egean sea, at present called the Archipelago, I do not think there is one which perfectly answers the end that every writer of such descriptions should propose to himself. In general, I perceive that travellers who have published accounts of Greece are more willing to inform us what this country has been, than what it is at present. They appear to have been indefatigable in their researches after the remains of monuments, but to have passed over in silence the manners and institutions of the Greece of our days. In reading their works, it appears that these countries are now deserted in such a degree, as not to be worth the attention of the traveller, but only on account of the rare vestiges of that grandeur so long since vanished. The labours of the learned, with a view to supply us with correct notions, particularly with respect to antiquity, are beyond contradiction worthy of the highest eulogiums, and in this view are highly useful. But ought the modern Greeks to be neglected, in order to confine all their observations to the ancients? They seem to think that the vestiges of the best days of Greece are only to be found in mutilated statues and monuments, buried marbles, in medals, tombs, &c.; but why not look for them in the Greeks themselves? Their character and manners certainly afford a picture of those of their predecessors, though it must be allowed to be imperfect and confused.

Meditating in the environs of Athens upon a mutilated statue, or the portico of an old temple of Neptune or Apollo, covered with moss, we are transported with admiration for the statuary or the architect who created this *chef d'œuvre.* At least we may be certain that the modern Greeks have been formed of the same clay as their ancestors, and would be capable of the most heroic actions, if their energies had not been exhausted in their incessant struggle against all the evils attendant upon the yoke of despotism under which they had fallen.

Modern Greece merits more attention than is generally imagined; its inhabitants have not degenerated so far as not to retain any traces among them of the descendants of heroes: but, to paint them faithfully, the writer should be one among them; he should mingle with their customs and manners; he should act, converse, and live with them freely, and without restraint. It is from this consideration that, being myself a Greek, I have presumed to describe the Greek nation. Having chosen a subject with which I am best acquainted, I shall relate with the most careful accuracy all that I know of TINOS, my native country.

At first view, my work may appear uninteresting, and some astonishment may be excited at my describing so small an island with so much detail, as it does not contain more than 25,000 inhabitants, or, in other words, where the population does not exceed that of one of the smallest cities in Europe; but this surprize will disappear, when it is found that each island of the Archipelago, and even each town in Greece, offers innumerable features worthy of detail. It will now be my task to describe the genius and character of the inhabitants of Tinos, and upon this subject I shall principally dwell.

My object is to exhibit to the world the portrait of a modern Greek, with all his merits and defects; to the one I shall do justice with pleasure, and impartially

* See Monthly Mag. vol. liii. p. 255.

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partially censure the other. My intention is not to flatter my country; and therefore I shall be guided by the strictest impartiality.

I am not ignorant that several accounts of the island of Tinos have been published, and I am ready to acknowledge the merit due to the learned authors. My principal objection is, that they have been too much occupied with things, and too little with men; but even in the former they have been very imperfectly instructed. In the eyes of these travellers, the inhabitants of the Greek isles appear to be nothing above the insignificant guardians of the ruins and rubbish time has not yet annihilated. In general those travellers never speak of these people but as it were in conformity with a received custom, just to mention that there are inhabitants. I must add, that such travellers receive very indifferent information; they are generally deceived; they do not put their questions pointedly, and they examine with too little caution.

A person, for instance, arrives at Tinos, and after some questions superficially put to three or four inhabitants, which are perhaps as loosely answered, he seems as well satisfied as if he had resided there for years. Upon this ground of information he publishes his travels in a pleasing style; but, pursuing antiquities on all sides with a species of frenzy, every thing else is neglected. Information thus obtained must evidently be far from accurate.

The inhabitants of the isle of Tinos, like all those of the rest of Greece, are very reserved when enquiries are made by strangers which may tend to their prejudice. With respect to ancient monuments, they observe the most rigorous silence; in this they are not guilty of dissimulation, but are discreet and prudent. Nevertheless, it has frequently happened that an inhabitant has been persecuted, and even ruined, because the knowledge of his having some old mutilated statue in his possession has transpired to the Turks.

It is then, under a pretext that this inhabitant has found treasures, that the Turks, who are not ignorant of the ridiculous infatuation with which these objects are sought after by the Europeans, never neglect to seize upon what they choose to say has been found, and condemn it to confiscation. Thus, if an islander happens to discover a subterranean passage, or a well, or should probably dig up any inscriptions, remains of tombs, &c. he will, if possible, conceal it even from his own family. Otherwise the least indiscretion would draw down the most terrible vengeance on his head. In the meanwhile, because the traveller does not find what he seeks for, he imagines that it does not exist; especially as he has heard nothing said upon the subject.

Tinos, as to its extent, is one of the most considerable islands in the Archipelago, and was the last of the Grecian isles in the possession of the Venetians; in 1714, when it came under the Turkish dominion, the Grand Seignor gave it as a fief to Veli Effendi Zade. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants are as much *autonomes*, or governed by their own laws, as they were under the Romans. A tribunal is chosen among themselves, from whence every two years two primates, or *proestotes*, are selected, who are charged with the administration of their affairs, having under them subaltern officers, called *Epitropes*. Though these primates should be re-elected every two years, it sometimes happens they are continued by the people, and sometimes they maintain their places, notwithstanding the opposition of popular feeling; but this is when they are protected by some grandee at Constantinople.

The annual tribute paid by these primates to the Turkish government is from 2,500*l.* to 3,000*l.* Some time before this tribute is delivered, the *Proestotes* order the *Protogheris* or chiefs of the villages to get the money ready. These chiefs then assemble the inhabitants in their districts; and at this kind of councils different sums are imposed upon each individual, according to their ability. It is a kind of poll-tax; besides which, so much is levied for a hive of bees, a horse, a goat, a house, a dove-house, or any sort of real property; but no person is liable to this kind of capitation under the age of fifteen.

Any inhabitant being unable or unwilling to pay this tax is liable to have a summons to attend at St. Nicolo; and, if this is disobeyed, the *proestotes* can go in person, or send others, to place a seal upon the entrance of the dwelling of the offending party. This seal is very simple: it is a slip of paper fastened on with wax, and the impression

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sion is frequently made with the piece of money called *para*, worth above a farthing. It is very seldom, indeed, that payment does not immediately follow this procedure. For, though the primates have no armed force to second the execution of their orders, they are generally respected and obeyed. Sometimes, when it is necessary to use more than ordinary rigour, the inhabitants become irritated, and proceed to open revolt. To escape their resentment the primates flee or conceal themselves till the popular fury has subsided. I have several times witnessed scenes of this kind; when the insurrection is announced by the sound of the bell, repeated from village to village; so that the alarm is soon spread over the whole island, and every one holds himself in readiness to rise. To punish these insurgents the Turkish government is at length compelled to employ a *vaivode*, a kind of farmer-general, who, by advancing the moiety of the tribute, acquires the right of levying it, or rather of unmercifully rack-renting the wretched inhabitants. He generally resides at Kambos, a village in the centre of the island. He is accompanied on these occasions by a number of Turks, to assist him in inspecting the harvest of the peasants; one of these persons has sometimes the office of inspector over two or three villages. Woe to the islander who may dare to withhold the least portion of his produce, or who should take any means to prevent his cattle from being collected upon his ground; he would be condemned to penalties and punishment as rigid as if he had disposed of the property of others. It is then the islander feels that he has a hard master, whose avarice renders him relentless, and who will lose no opportunity that presents itself to profit by it. It is unnecessary to remark how terrible the Turkish government is in its wrath, especially when it sends this thirsty bloodsucker, or harpy, to execute its vengeance. The primates, when they resume their functions, generally behave with extreme caution; but they have always their deputy at Constantinople, who sometimes advances a part of the tribute, and afterwards settles their accounts with the administration of the island.

Tinos has never been subject to any custom-house duties. When an inhabitant wishes to leave the place, he receives a ticket, which is a certificate of his country; and with this kind of passport he may go to any part of Turkey, without the ordinary exemption from capitation, called *karatch*, and to which all the rest of the Grand Seignor's subjects are liable: this costs 13*s.* 4*d.* to persons who wear the long Asiatic habits, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to those who dress like Europeans.

The isle of Tinos, like most of those of the Archipelago, presents an uniform aspect towards the sea. At a distance we can only distinguish a mass of naked barren rocks; but upon a nearer approach we perceive upon these heights a great number of villages, which cannot but excite our admiration of the industry of the inhabitants, who by their exertions have fertilized the rude soil of their mountains, the declivities of which are raised and parted off by dwarf walls, formed of stones, and communicating to the whole the air of a quincunx.

Tinos is about sixty miles is circumference, and contains two large towns and about sixty-six villages. It is naturally divided into what is called the *Apanomeri* or upper part, or the *Katomeri* or lower; the latter is the most fertile, both from the nature of the soil and the abundance of water supplied by the rivers Lazaro or Perastra, and Griza or Aghapi, so called from the villages through which they pass. These two rivers, inundating the country, form the marshes of Levadhea, which, being cultivated, produce grain, flax, melons, gourds, pumpkins, &c. Each proprietor digs a ditch round his ground here, to retain the humidity in summer, and to prevent the inroads of cattle; others have small huts, in which it is necessary to remain to watch their property, often pillaged by the inhabitants of the upper part of the island, and the banditti of the isle of Andros, who make frequent incursions.

San Nicolo, situate on the western side of the isle, belongs neither to the Katomeri nor the Apanomeri, being precisely upon the line of demarkation, as well as *il Borgo*, or the town. San Nicolo is not only the principal place for commerce, but also the residence of the Greek archbishop, the proestoti, the epitrope, the consuls, and merchants. The Latin church here is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Greek church, the Metropolitan, is very

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very handsome, and richly ornamented; its lofty steeple is constructed of white polished marble, and contains four bells. The houses here are tolerably well built; but the streets, like all the rest in the Levant, are without regularity. The public place, or quay, opposite to the port, is called the Balanza; this is surrounded by the storehouses of the merchants, and here their goods are landed. Strictly speaking, San Nicolo is rather a road than a port. St. John's, about half a mile distant, is the port, capable of containing a number of vessels, completely sheltered from the land-winds. Leaving San Nicolo by the north, at a part called Camares, there is a small brook, that runs into the road; and near this is a convent of Franciscans. Proceeding by the sea-side this way, we arrive at the Lazaretto in a quarter of an hour. On the south side, at a small distance from San Nicolo, is the site of the ancient city, which still bears the name of Polis. Here are many inscriptions and other antiquities; and the ruins of an ancient temple, dedicated to Neptune. About an hour and a half's walk from San Nicolo brings us to *Il Borgo*, formerly a strong place, but more so by nature than by art: at present the fortifications are in ruins, though the rock upon which they stood is about 840 ells above the level of the sea; the steepest part of this is called *Petussos*, or the precipice.

About ten minutes' walk from the road at the foot of the Borgo, and on the declivity of the mountain, is the *Exomborgos*, or the suburb, at present the only part inhabited. Under the Venetians, this was the residence of the rich and the nobles; but, when at war with the Turks, the former always took refuge in the fortress. Most of the fine houses built by the Venetians in this suburb are now in ruins. Among the descendants of those families that formerly governed this island, are M. Betti, a grandson of the celebrated advocate mentioned by Tournefort; Fouskanarki, Francesco Gasparaki, &c. Here is also the residence of the vicar of the Latin church; three-fourths of the inhabitants are Catholics, and the rest of the Greek church; this place contains three handsome churches. The *Exomborgos* being quite destitute of water, the inhabitants are compelled to fetch it from a considerable distance. Here is neither garden nor any kind of verdure to be seen. From the Exomborgos to Xinara is about half an hour's walk, the whole nearly a steep descent; but, in leaving the latter place, the *Katomeri* commences in a village of that name, situated on the declivity of the mountain of the Borgo. Xinara is divided into upper and lower. In the latter of these the Latin bishop resides; here is also the college and two churches: all the inhabitants are Catholics.

Descending from Xinara, we come to *Loutra*, distant nearly a quarter of a league: this village abounds in fruits, the soil being well watered, and very fertile. The baths, indicated by the name of this place, are no longer to be found here. The inhabitants, who are all Catholics, have a large handsome church.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING recently arrived in this city from a tour in the south and west of Ireland, and having collected information on the spot respecting the distress and want which are found to exist in many districts, I now beg to send you facts and observations on the subject, and request you will publish them in the Monthly Magazine, convinced that no other periodical work could give them so much publicity.

The scenes of misery which, from public reports, the traveller is prepared to encounter, by no means are apparent on a superficial view of the country. My excursion from Dublin was through the counties of Kildare, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary. In all that line the harvest of last year appears to have been well got in, and most abundant. The country was perfectly tranquillized, and never had a more flourishing appearance than at present. In short, the enquirer must be conducted out of his route, and led over mountains and through bogs, to come in contact with those insulated spots where famine and disease have made their appearance. Some instances of actual want I did witness in a part of the county of Kerry, and am led to infer that such were more numerous and distressing in the counties of Clare, Galway, Sligo, and Mayo, through which I have not travelled.

Two causes were assigned to me, as principally contributing to produce the present

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present calamity: the insurrection of the peasants and the failure of the harvest; but neither of these seems sufficient to account for it. The crops of all kinds were so abundant last year, that, in some counties, the farmer has been known to give away his potatoes to any labourer that would be at the trouble of digging them up, concluding, that, in thus preparing his ground for wheat, he gained the only compensation he could expect for planting them. Indeed, the current prices published weekly, prove this abundance. With regard to the insurgents, as withdrawing so many hands from country work, and interrupting the business of the field,—these are not, nor ever were, among the class of suffering poor; they belonged to the peasantry in better circumstances, nor did they enlist or force the mere cotters to join them,—they had too high an opinion of themselves and their cause. The pretext for all their outrages was to redress the hardships and to relieve the poverty of a class of people still lower than themselves.

Although the habitual indolence and improvidence of the Irish peasant may justly be ascribed to his political condition, yet this unfortunate habit is the proximate cause of his sufferings, whenever his routine of field-work happens to be interrupted for any time by a continuance of bad weather; for, if he could command all the corn and potatoes in the country, he would neglect to provide for the possible occurrence of an adverse season. As supine and careless as the American Indian, he adheres strictly to the abused precept, "Take no thought for the morrow, let to-morrow provide for itself." In the distressed districts which border on the Atlantic Ocean, and where much more rain falls than in the other parts of the island, the small farmers neglected to put their potatoes in the ground until the rainy season overtook them, and the seed itself was bad. Hence the partial failure of the potatoe crop. But, if these poor people did not take all the advantages which they might have done early in the season, from the plenty and cheapness of grain and potatoes, their landlords, or their landlords' agents, should not have neglected them. It would have cost these gentlemen little to have furnished them with good seed; and, when the scarcity made its sudden and frightful appearance, one would imagine it would not have been difficult promptly to have brought provisions from the neighbouring plentiful districts. But, strange to say, whilst they were exporting large cargoes of grain, flour, and oatmeal, from the ports of Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, to Liverpool and Glasgow, they sent off these same articles from the last mentioned places to supply the importunate demands of the West of Ireland! However, by their retarding relief, it has excited universal sympathy for the sufferers, and produced the most generous efforts of unexampled charity.

The Irish support adversity better than prosperity, they never murmur at their fate, nor attempt to shorten their misery by suicide; but, whether they die on their wisp of straw or exalted on a gibbet, they meet death with the same resignation and careless indifference. That this race naturally possesses great energies, both physical and mental, is universally allowed; quick to learn, and willing and able to work, it is not their fault if these advantages are lost. Like manure heaped up, they become a nuisance instead of being the source of plenty and prosperity.

Having thus given a sketch of the actual state of things in Ireland, I am now led to attempt to account for it. The principal and still increasing cause, which, like Aaron's serpent, swallows up all minor causes, is a superabundant rural population. In the last parliamentary census for 1820, the province of Munster alone was returned as containing more than two millions of inhabitants. Here then is a country, the most fertile portion of the island undoubtedly, but without capital, without manufactures, and without enterprise or industry, and without employment of any kind for the natives, except what may occasionally be given by the partial demands of agriculture. And this idle country is more populous than all Scotland, which supports a not too numerous population in great prosperity, by morals, industry, manufactures, and commerce!*

There is no remedy or check for this increasing evil, nothing can prevent the peasantry from marrying at an early age, and getting swarms of children,

* The rapid and surprising progress of population in Ireland, from the census made by Sir William Petty to the last of 1820, is given with great accuracy in tables of

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dren, without the least prospect, or indeed thought, of being able to support them. There are other grievances very heavy in themselves, and still more so as combining with the grand evil, namely, tithes, rack-rents, and absentees. It is enough merely to mention these, for to go into a discussion on so fertile a theme would far exceed the limits of a letter; but, supposing these were redressed or mitigated, the relief would not, nor could not, be general, as there would still be more mouths to be fed than the produce of the soil would supply food for.

About fifty years ago the rural population of Ireland, compared with its present state, might be said to be happy. The natives were not half so numerous as at present, and taxes, rent, and tithes, were not half so great, whilst the prices of agricultural produce were much better. All this may be proved from that excellent work, Arthur Young's Tours in Ireland, from 1774 to 1782. The last war, though so calamitous to all the world, was of advantage to Ireland, because it afforded a constant demand for its only staple (the linen manufacture excepted, which does not belong to this discussion) of the material of war, men and provisions: that prop being removed, these have become drugs, and the country has sunk without resource, because the rack-rents, tythes, and taxes, the offspring of an artificial demand, remain, whilst the means of paying them no longer exist.

Mr. Plunket has held forth in the House of Commons very unpalatable doctrine for the Irish landlords, that they should meet the exigency of the times by a suitable reduction of their rents. He considers, also, that any commutation of tythes would not relieve the occupying tenant, unless they were paid by the landlord, and thus merged into the general rental; but that excellent and eloquent man has not yet given an opinion relative to the employment of the people. The exalted efforts of charity may relieve and suspend the present pressing calamity, but what will prevent its recurrence? by frequent appeals, sympathy will expire, and the most ardent charity cool. And is it not better that a community should cease to exist, than owe its existence to eleemosynary aid? The linen manufacture maintains, in a state of comparative comfort, two millions of the people of Ulster. Employment must be found for the remaining five millions, or the greater part of them must eventually perish. VIATOR.*

Bath; May 29, 1822.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to enquire whether any of your readers in or about the Bank of England, or Stock Exchange, possess the means of stating, either accurately or nearly so, what number of persons constitute the body of fundholders or public annuitants; and what proportion of them, in number and amount, are Jews, or professed Christians?

The question is asked, because it is strongly suspected that the persons who lent their money to former administrations, to enable them to carry on certain wanton and unprincipled wars, were for the most part Jews, aliens to our national interests, and unattached to our soil; and that the greater part of those who now receive the interest of the said debts, the collection of which bears so grievously on the people, are likewise Jews, or persons who have no British feelings, and who could unceremoniously transfer their persons, and their property, to any other country in the world.

Is there no admitted contamination of a debt, which diminishes the moral obligation to repay it? What if A should lend B a hundred guineas, for the avowed purpose of hiring C to assassinate D,—would any court of justice consider A as entitled to recover of B? They would be considered as a brace of scoundrels, and no just tribunal would countenance their immoral relations, or their bargains for immoral and wicked purposes. If B even persuaded A that D ought to be assassinated, A is not exonerated; for he ought not to have lent himself to the unlawful purpose of assassination!

Far be it from me to suggest or surmise any act unworthy of the most rigid justice; but the morality of this question is of so mixed and equivocal a character,

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of the introduction to the third volume of "Parochial Surveys of Ireland," by W. Shaw Mason, keeper of the records in Dublin Castle. The tables are authentic, being made from actual returns deposited in the Record Office.

* The editor will be glad of copies of the tables referred to by his correspondent.

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a character, that I merely state my doubts, in the form of an enquiry, that they may be discussed by better casuists among your readers.

At the same time, the point would be discussed with less passion and suspicion in any other country than this; for every man capable of wielding a pen is interested as a receiver, or payer, that is, as one of the real or implied connexions of A, or B.

Other questions might be started, in regard to the legitimate authority of B to implicate those whom he did not represent in his obligations, to effect his unhallowed purposes; and therefore how far A has any claims, except on the person and identical property of B;—but I forbear to probe deeply, though it is manifest that there will be much deep probing before these points are fully settled, and that evasions of any relevant questions will ultimately serve no purpose.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Birmingham; June 4.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ANCIENT GAMES *and* DIVERSIONS *of the* BRITISH PEOPLE; *with* THOUGHTS *on their* REVIVAL.

A HISTORY of popular customs is a history of the progress of the human mind. The diversions of a people, their proverbial sayings, ceremonies, and anniversaries, indicate all the changes they undergo in manners, religion, and government. In England we may trace nearly all her revolutions in some usages of the common people: many of these are entirely forgotten, others are hastening to oblivion, and, in a short time, it will be probably difficult to collect that we were formerly orthodox worshippers of Thor, Odin, or the Pope; and that we have successively borne the yoke of Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquerors. In one respect this vicissitude is not a subject to be lamented. Custom is the tyrant of fools, and occasionally gives no small trouble to philosophers. A belief in witchcraft, fortune-telling, lucky and unlucky days, astrology, ghost stories, second-sight, fairies, and omens, was a source of much misery, and occasionally of some cruelty, among our ancestors. Happily, then, that all faith in these is extinct, or, at most, confined to the nursery; grown people being exempted from fear at the sight of an old woman, and have learnt to trace domestic and public calamities to other causes than the click of an insect in the wainscot, or the portentous appearance of the heavenly bodies.

So far, it must be allowed, we have made a real improvement; but in considering the decline of popular usages, we ought to distinguish betwixt those originating in ignorance, and those founded in nature. Many of our ancient games and holidays were rural celebrations, commemorative of the return of the seasons; and, as such, were not only natural and innocent in themselves, but conducive to health and good fellowship. Of this description were the country wakes, the harvest-supper, the feast of sheep-shearing, Midsummer-eve rejoicings, the celebration of the New Year, May-day, parochial perambulations, and other anniversaries. All these may be traced to the earliest times; indeed they are coeval with society, and the ancient honours paid to Ceres, Bacchus, and Saturn, were analogous observances, under a different appellation.

The *harvest-supper*, or *mell-supper* in the North, is a venerable and joyous banquet, in which master and servant, after gathering in the fruits of the earth, sit down at the same table to a plentiful regale, and spend the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, without distinction. Both Jews and Gentiles observed an annual festival of similar import; with the former it was termed the *Saturnalia*, the latter the *Feast of the Tabernacles*. Thus the Scripture—"Thou shalt observe the Feast of the Tabernacles seven days, after thou hast gathered in thy corn and thy wine. And thou shalt rejoice in thy feast, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, and thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant; and the Levite, the stranger, and the fatherless, and the widow, that are within thy gates." *Deut.* 16.—All this is very good, and worthy to be remembered, because it shows how mistaken those religionists are who would banish popular recreations, or preserve to themselves these enjoyments which they only ought to share in common with those who provide the entertainment. In Staffordshire, on the occasion, there is a sport called "crying the *mare;*" when the reapers tie together the tops of the last blades of corn, which is *mare*, and, standing at some distance, throw their sickles at it, and he who cuts the knot has the prize, with

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with acclamations and good cheer. In Yorkshire they have a *harvest-dame;* in Bedfordshire a *Jack and a Gill;* in Durham they dress up a figure called a *Kern Baby;* and perhaps in no part of the country was the harvest reaped without being commemorated by some mark of rejoicing or gratitude.

———The harvest-treasures all
Now gather'd in, beyond the rage of storms,
Sure to the swain; the circling fence shut up;
And instant winter's utmost rage defy'd:
While loose to festive joy the country round
Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth,
Mock to the wind their cares.

THOMSON.

Country wakes are another rural festival, generally observed formerly in the northern and southern parts of the country; consisting of feasting, dancing on the green, wrestling, cudgeling, and other pastimes. Spelman calls them *Bacchanal feasts*, the Saxon word *wak* signifying drinking. They were originally intended to commemorate the dedication of the parochial church, when the people went to pray with lighted torches, and returned to feast the remainder of the night. The only relics of this *jollification* are parish dinners; and in Yorkshire and Lancashire, too, I believe, it is usual in autumn, when the working-people begin to *light up*, as it is termed, to have a *wake-supper*.

May games are of great antiquity, and formerly were of general observance, especially in the metropolis. Stow tells us, in his "Survey of London," that on *May-day*, in the morning, the citizens used to walk "into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers;" and he quotes from Hall an account of Henry VIII. *riding a Maying*, from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's-hill, with Queen Katherine, accompanied with many lords and ladies. He further says, that "every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes, joining together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles, with diverse warlike shows, with good archers, morrice-dancers, and other devices, for pastime, all the day long; and towards evening they had stage-plays and bone-fires in the streets." The May-pole in some villages stood the whole year without molestation. Our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May-day; the *Column of the May* was the great standard of justice in the *Ey-Commons*, or Fields of May, where the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished their governors. *May-pole* seems a pleonasm; in French it is simply the *Mai*, which corresponds to the homely verse quoted by Mr. Brande, and which he says he has frequently heard in the streets at Newcastle:—

Rise up, maidens! fie, for shame,
I've been four long miles from hame,
I've been gathering my garlands gay:
Rise up, fair maids, and take your May.

The only remains of May-games in the south is Jack-in-the-green, a very trumpery representation of the old sports.

On *Midsummer-eve* fires were lighted, round which the old and the young amused themselves with running, dancing, wrestling, and other rustic amusements. The fires were designed to scare away birds of prey, dragons, and other unwelcome visitors, supposed to infest the air about this season. *Parochial perambulations*, or riding the parish boundaries, are still observed in many country-places, and the nature of which may be easily understood. *Sheep-shearing*, next to the harvest-home, was a noted time for mirth and good cheer. Indeed, it must be allowed, that "*belly cheer*" formed the chief element in the enjoyments of our ancestors. The common salutation of a "good day," according to Mr. Bourne's interpretation, signified no more than "*a day of plentiful eating and drinking*," which satisfactorily expounds their notions of earthly felicity.

The advent of the *New Year* is still marked by the observance of some old customs; the old year being considered well ended by hearty potations, and the new by sending presents, termed *New-year gifts*, to friends and acquaintances. The Scotch, being proverbially a frugal people, instead of presents, bestow kisses on all they meet. Young women formerly went about with the famous *wassail-bowl*, that is a bowl of spiced ale, on New Year's eve, with some verses, that were sung by them in going from door to door. *Wassail* is derived from the Anglo Saxon, *Wæs, hal*, that is, "be in good health." They accepted presents, of which Selden, in his "Table Talk,"

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Talk," speaks rather maliciously. "They present you (says he,) with a cup, and you must drink of a slabby stuff; but the meaning is, you must give them money ten times more than it is worth." *Mumming*, or masking, was also much practised; and Stow has preserved an account of a remarkable mummery in the mapor of Kennington, "made by the citizens for the disport of the young Prince Richard, sonne to the Black Prince." It is too long for insertion.

These are a few of the most remarkable holidays growing out of national causes, and of which the antiquity is so remote that it is almost impossible to trace their origin. The great festivals of Christmas and Easter being connected with religion, an account of them is purposely omitted. One custom more it may be proper to notice, as it will show that charity, as well as feasting, occasionally made up a part of the entertainment of our ancestors. When any honest man had fallen into poverty, he was set up again by the contributions of his friends at a feast called *Bid-ale*, from the Saxon word *Bidden*, to pray or supplicate. It was most used in the west of England, and in some counties called a *Help-ale*. At christenings, in the north, it is still customary among poor people to make collections from the guests, to defray the expense of the entertainment.

A good treatise on popular sports and games is a desideratum. Mr. Bourne's "*Antiquitates Vulgares*" is a very defective work, and the recent addenda to each chapter, by Mr. Brand, have by no means supplied its deficiencies. The subject requires to be treated with some discernment, by a mind capable of distinguishing betwixt customs originating in ignorance, and those which might be made subservient to the most beneficial purposes. The working people, depressed by labour, require intervals of relaxation; their daily toil, even in the opinion of Mr. Malthus, is too intense and long continued, and doubtless the modern attractions of the gin-shop and pot-house would be advantageously exchanged for the more healthy diversions of former ages. "Worse practices within doors, it is to be feared," as old Stow observed, have succeeded the more "open pastimes" of the olden time. A revival, therefore, of some of the ancient sports might be a real improvement, and to the writer of this, at least, it does not appear

———That dancing is a Jezabel,
And barley break the ready way to hell;
The Morrice idols, Whitsun-ales, can be
But prophane relics of a jubilee:
These, in a zeal t'express how much they do
The organs hate, have silenc'd bagpipes too;
And harmless May-poles are all rail'd upon
As if they were the tow'rs of Babylon.
RANDOLPH'S POEMS, 1646.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANNERS *of the* MODERN PERSIANS *and* TURKS *described, and a* COMPARISON *of the* PERSIANS *with the* TURKS; *in a* LETTER *from a* MODERN TRAVELLER.

ON seeing the Turks for the first time, the European is struck, but he is not astonished; his imagination is prepared for contrasts. But it is not thus, when, having quitted the Turkish frontier, he enters the Persian territory. At the first village he finds every thing so changed as to excite his strongest surprize. He can scarcely conceive that there exist as much difference and opposition between two nations having the same religion, the same despotic system of government, and which are in the same state of demi-civilization, as there can be between the inhabitants of Vienna and those of Constantinople. It would be difficult to point out the real cause of this; I shall therefore leave it to those who are abler than myself to resolve this interesting question; and shall only draw, with as much exactness as I can, a parallel between these two nations.

The Turk is ferocious and constantly animated with a religious hatred against every thing which is not Mussulman. The foreigner, of whatever nation he may be, is, throughout the whole extent of Turkey, regarded with contempt and disdain. Inhospitable and proud, the Turk treats the tributary subjects of the empire with arrogance, and even with brutality. He is base and cringing towards those above him, supple if you do not fear him, and insolent if he sees that you stand in awe of him, or are without protection. The Persian, on the contrary, is polite to an excess, obliging towards strangers; he in general loves to exercise the duties of hospitality; caressing and insinuating, he is servile to his equals as to his superiors, and always shows a mild and affable disposition.

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disposition. The difference exists even in the shades of character. The Turk is honest when his interest or confidence gets the better of his fanaticism, and allows his natural good-will to exert itself; you may then rely upon him: he makes no vain protestations like his neighbour, but devotes himself entirely to those whom he obliges. The Persian, on the contrary, has only the exterior of kindness; expect nothing more from him. Whether you excite his distrust or not, whether he loves or hates you, whether he expects or does not expect any thing from you, he will seek to deceive you: he will never keep his promises, and you will always be his dupe. In a word, the Turk renders a service instantly, and without saying anything: the Persian speaks much, declares with emphasis what he will do, and scarcely ever does what he professes to intend.

The Turk, obstinate in his ignorance, shuts his eyes against the light. More credulous than can be conceived, he is at the same time suspicious and distrustful by instinct. This people, transported originally from the banks of the Oxus and Iaxartes into the territory inhabited by the Greeks, have been for so great a number of years in continual contact with the Europeans, that one would be led to suppose they had acquired milder manners, as well as a taste for the arts and sciences; but all the suggestions of example, aided by all the strength of power, would not, I believe, be able to change the manners and laws of the haughty Ottomans.

The Persian is distinguished from the Turk by more liberal ideas, by a spirit of curiosity, and a love of novelty. Although sometimes under the dominion of the Usbeks, and sometimes under that of the Turcomans or the Afghans, he has nevertheless preserved his enthusiasm for the sciences and arts. Had there been a more regular intercourse between this people and the Europeans, I doubt not that knowledge would have reached a high degree of perfection in Persia. The Persian loves to be informed, and to interrogate foreigners concerning the manners and customs of their respective countries, the sciences cultivated, and the arts practised in them. He discovers in them that superiority of intelligence, which causes him to esteem them, although they are of a religion different from his own. The Turk, on the other hand, is pleased with his own ignorance, and thinks it quite beneath him to receive instruction from other nations, all of which he despises. He believes that the Koran contains all that ought to be learned.

The Turk is fanatical. The Persian is superstitious without having religion, and more tolerant, though more strongly attached to the trifling forms of worship. The Christians in Persia enjoy almost as much liberty as the Mussulmans of the lower classes. If they are insulted or struck, they may not only complain, but may also defend themselves. In Turkey, and especially in Romelia, a Greek would be punished with death who should dare to lift his hand against a Mahometan. The same penalty would be paid by the bold ci-devant zealot who should attempt to preach to a Mussulman, and convert him to the Christian faith. The Turks, it is true, respect the religious opinions of foreigners, and no people were ever less tormented with eagerness, or even desire, to propagate the faith of their ancestors. The Persians pass their lives in dissertations on the Koran, and take pleasure in arguing with the Christians. They are not offended at hearing an irreverent proposition against Mahomet or Ali; they look upon you with compassion, and pity your destiny in not having been born in the true belief. Here the national spirit prevails over the spirit of religion.

The Turk does not permit an infidel to enter his mosques, except with a supreme order, and bare-footed. The foreigner, accompanied by an officer of the government, has free access, in Persia, to the mosques, and may enter them in his boots. Nay, in the course of our travels, lodgings were appointed us, in several villages, in these edifices consecrated to public worship. But, on the other hand, the Persian is superstitious in the highest degree. He never eats with a Christian, touches no food prepared by the hands of an infidel, and is fearful of defiling himself by drinking from the same cup or smoking with the same pipe. Taking a ride one day in Ispahan, and being extremely thirsty, I begged a Persian, who was passing on foot, to give me a little water from a neighbouring fountain: he filled me an earthen cup, which

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which he broke immediately afterwards, because my impure lips had touched it.

The Turk would have drank out of the cup after me without ever rinsing it. At his table he drinks, without reluctance, what a European may have left in his glass. Nevertheless, he speaks of a Christian with contempt. He will even scruple to extol his own religion to him, lest he should profane it. The Turkish flag bears the arms of the empire on a ground of green, which is the colour consecrated by their religious traditions. They have a term to express this naval ensign, but they take especial care not to use the same word when speaking of European colours. For their own they make use of the word *baïrac* (flag), and for those of foreign nations of *patchaoura* (dish-clout.)

The Persian barbers never shave an infidel. The Turkish ones serve a European with pleasure.

If an Armenian happens to be overtaken by a shower, he is obliged to return home. Should he have the misfortune to touch a disciple of Ali, he would be ill-used, through the whimsical idea of the Persians, who believe that the dampness of the garments is contagious, and renders them impure. Still this same Persian, so furious to an Armenian who touches him, does not reproach him for his religion. He distinguishes every people, whether tributary or not, by their national denomination; while the Ottoman confounds them all under the emphatic appellation of *Giaour*, which is continually in his mouth.

The Persian, though naturally active, accustoms himself to idleness. There are to be seen in the antichambers of the great a vast number of lackeys, who prefer serving for a little food and clothes to applying themselves to agriculture or working at a trade. The Turk, whose disposition is indolent, finds the greatest pleasure in lying extended upon a sofa. I imagine that the number and size of his habiliments contribute to make him take so much delight in softness and repose.

It is the stupid ferocity of the Turk which renders him courageous. He goes to the combat with resolution, and defends himself to the last extremity in a besieged place, under the idea that he is fighting for his religion, and shall obtain the martyr's crown. The Persian believes in predestination like the Turk, and is as good a soldier, but his lighter arms do not protect him so well. The Turk fights through fanaticism, the Persian through interest. The latter exposes himself to danger only when he is well paid, and is not brave until after a victory. These two nations rarely present any examples of that elevated courage, those generous and noble sentiments, which strike upon every mind and electrify a whole multitude. They are never inspired by the love of country. Honour is a word unknown amongst them. The opinion, received even from infancy by the people of Europe, that a heartless man is debased, degraded, and no longer worthy to see the light, never once entered the minds of the Turks and Persians.

There is, however, a sort of traditional courage among the Janissaries which the Persians cannot have, because their military organization is entirely different. The institution of the Janissaries, in the end, accelerated the ruin of the empire which it had raised; and to it, as much as to the clergy, is to be attributed that repugnance towards the arts and learning of Europe which precipitated the unfortunate Sultan Selim from the throne. The Janissaries always see their ruin in the adoption of European customs. This obstacle does not exist amongst the Persians: thus they have adopted the *nizamdjedid* with as much zeal as the Turks have shown in resisting the introduction of our tactics. But the Persians have not, to defend themselves against the Russians, a corps possessing the bravery and devotion of an army of janissaries.

In Persia, the first vizier is generally a *mirza*, and is not expected to command the armies. In Turkey, he is most frequently a man who has risen from nothing, and is obliged to put himself at the head of the troops whenever war is declared.

The military virtue of the Persians does not prevent them from being indifferent and cruel. The Turk has a sensibility coming from the heart, and often takes pleasure in succouring his fellow-creature; his beneficence extends even to animals. The Persian's sensibility is confined to his head: his heart is extremely callous; and he rarely stretches out a helping hand to the unfortunate, or even deigns to bestow a look upon him.

The Persian is as confident in politics

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ties as the Turk is suspicious. If a European, excited by the desire of information, or by mere curiosity, traverses any remote province of the Ottoman empire, the Turk sees in him nothing but a spy sent to reconnoitre his country, and to serve as a guide to an army coming to drive him from it. He watches every action, follows each motion of the traveller, who, finding fresh obstacles at every step, will abandon his project if he be not sustained by the most persevering resolution, and the most unshaken courage. This distrust scarcely ever troubles the minds of the Persians. A stranger may go through the countries which they inhabit, and examine them with attention, without exciting the least suspicion by his curiosity. The government even carries its confidence so far, that, notwithstanding the war it is carrying on against the Russians, the communications are not interrupted. The caravans go from the interior of Persia into Georgia; the Russian vessels touch on the coasts of Guilan and Mazanderan; the Russians have secret correspondences with Armenians, and even with Persians, and yet the government testifies no disquietude. To what is this tranquillity to be attributed? To the constitution of the government, or to its supineness? Weakness cannot be exempt from suspicions, it has too many enemies to fear.

The present war between the Russians and the Persians affords an opportunity of remarking the phlegmatic character of the latter people. Every thing most dear to them, their wives, their religion, their property, is threatened. They resist with all the strength they possess, but without fanaticism, without that inveterate hatred which inflames the courage of the Turks when they have to fight against the Christians.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING inserted in your last number, p. 403, some particulars relative to the gooseberry caterpillar, I forward a few additional remarks, which may be interesting to those who wish for information respecting this destructive insect. Its scientific name is the *Tenthredo cupræa* of Linnæus. Towards the latter end of March, if the weather is favourable, it makes its first appearance, and may be observed early in the morning, if the sun shines, hovering over, and occasionally resting upon, the gooseberry-trees. The eggs are laid upon the veins of the underside of the leaves, beautifully arranged like a necklace of small white beads. On or about the tenth day they are hatched: at first they are so minute as to be scarcely visible; but, increasing rapidly in size, their voracity is such as soon to destroy the foliage of the tree. They remain in the larva or caterpillar state from ten to fourteen days, and then, dropping to the earth, change into a small brown chrysalis, in which state they remain from fourteen to seventeen days, and then come forth in their fly, or perfect state, which in two or three days lay eggs; thus producing a second brood, which is followed by a third or fourth, according to circumstances of season, &c.

The best mode of destroying them is by a careful observation of the time when they are hatched, which may be easily ascertained by the perforation made in the leaves by the young larva. Children should then be employed in picking off every leaf, by which a whole nest is at once destroyed before their ravages have much extended. Protected under the leaves, no fluid can reach them, and smoking with tobacco is by no means efficacious, independent of the difficulties and expence of doing it to any considerable degree. By adopting the above simple method, I have secured my crop of gooseberries, when others have severely suffered. One other hint I would suggest, namely, in the winter, taking up each tree, clearing its roots of soil, and transplanting it in entirely fresh ground, then pouring boiling water in quantities in and about the bed from whence each tree was taken. This will probably scald and destroy the numberless chrysales buried three or four inches beneath the soil: I conceive nothing but boiling water will produce the desired effect, as the chysalis is defended by a very strong case, and moreover so enveloped in little nodules of soil, (on which account it is almost impossible to discover them,) that it requires a very powerful application to destroy vitality.

—— *Rectory, June 3.* S. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS *on* LORD BOLINGBROKE.

IN that most celebrated of political tracts, "The Idea of a Patriot King,"

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King," Lord B. declares, and his illustrious pupil was equally ready to admit, "the institution of monarchy to be founded in the common rights and interests of mankind. So plain a matter (says the noble writer,) could never have been rendered intricate and voluminous, had it not been for lawless ambition and extravagant vanity, abetted by adulation and superstition. In this case, therefore, as in all those of great concernment, the shortest and the surest method of arriving at real knowledge is to re-mount to first principles; for, it is about them, that almost all the juggling and legerdemain employed by men, whose trade it is to deceive, are set to work. Now he who does so, will discover soon, that the notions concerning the divine institution and right of kings, as well as the absolute power belonging to their office, have no foundation in fact or reason, but have risen from an old alliance between ecclesiastical and civil policy. Priests have been taught by experience, that the best method to preserve their own rank, dignity, wealth, and power, all raised upon a supposed divine right, is to communicate the same pretension to kings. And in the state, as well as the church, these pretensions to a divine right have been generally carried highest by those who have had the least pretension to the divine favour."—pp. 73-76.

"God has instituted neither monarchy, nor aristocracy, nor democracy, nor mixed government; yet, by the general laws of his kingdom, He exacts our obedience to the laws of those communities to which each of us is attached by birth, or to which we may be attached by a subsequent and lawful engagement. From such plain reasoning the just authority of kings, and the due obedience of subjects, may be deduced with the utmost certainty: and surely it is far better for kings themselves to have their authority thus founded on principles incontestible, and on fair deductions from them, than on the chimæras of madmen, or, what has been more common, the sophisms of knaves."—p. 81-2.

"Reverence for government obliges to reverence governors who, for the sake of it, are raised above the level of other men. But reverence for governors, independently of government, any further than reverence would be due to their virtues if they were private men, is preposterous and repugnant to common sense. As well might we say that a ship is built, and loaded, and manned, for the sake of any particular pilot, instead of acknowledging that the pilot is made for the sake of the ship, her lading, and her crew, who are always the owners in the political vessel, as to say that kingdoms were instituted for kings, not kings for kingdoms. All this is as true of hereditary as of elective monarchy; though the scribblers for tyranny, under the name of monarchy, would have us believe that there is something more august and more sacred in the one than the other. They are sacred alike; and this attribute is to be ascribed or not ascribed to them, as they answer or do not answer the ends of their institution."—p. 83.

"Nothing can be more absurd in pure speculation than an hereditary right in any mortal to govern other men; and yet, in practice, nothing can be more absurd than to have a king to chuse at every vacancy of a throne. For in elective monarchies these elections, whether well or ill made, are often attended with such national calamities that even the best reigns cannot make amends for them; whereas, in hereditary monarchy, whether a good or a bad prince succeeds, these calamities are avoided. We may lament the imperfections of our human state, which is such that in cases of the utmost importance to the order and good government of society, we are reduced by the very constitution of our nature to have no part to take that our reason can approve absolutely. But, though we lament it, we must submit to it. We must tell ourselves, once for all, that perfect schemes are not adapted to our imperfect state. As I think, therefore, a limited monarchy the best of governments, so I think an hereditary monarchy the best of monarchies. I say a limited monarchy, for an unlimited monarchy, wherein arbitrary will stands instead of all rule of government, must be allowed so great an absurdity that it seems fitter for savages than for civilized people."—p. 85.

"I will say, with confidence, that no principles but these, and such as these, can be advanced which deserve to be treated seriously; though Mr. Locke condescended to examine those of Filmer, more out of regard to the prejudices of the times, than the importance of the work. The good of the people

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people is the ultimate and true end of government. Governors are therefore appointed for this end; and, the civil constitution which appoints them, and invests them with their power, is determined to do so by that law of nature and reason which has determined the ends of government, and which admits this form of government as the proper means of arriving at it. Now, the greatest good of a people is their liberty. Without liberty, no happiness can be enjoyed by society. The obligation, therefore, to defend and maintain the freedom of such constitutions, will appear most sacred to a patriot king. The constitution will be considered by him as one law consisting of two tables, containing the rule of his government and the measure of his subjects' obedience; or as one system composed of different parts, and powers, but all duly proportioned to one another, and conspiring by their harmony to the perfection of the whole. He will make one, and but one, distinction between his rights and those of his people: he will look upon his to be a trust, and theirs a property. He will discern that he can have a right to no more than is entrusted to him by the constitution. In fine, the constitution will be reverenced by him as the law of God and of man, the force of which binds the king as much as the meanest subject."—pp. 110-114.

Thus he will think, and on these principles he will act, whether he come to the throne by immediate or remote election. For in hereditary monarchies, where men are not elected, families are; and, therefore, some authors would have it believed, that, when a family has been once admitted, and an hereditary right to the crown once recognized in it, that right cannot be forfeited, nor that throne become vacant, as long as any heir of the family remains. How much more agreeable to truth and to common sense would these authors have written, if they had maintained that every prince, who comes to a crown in the course of succession, were he the last of five hundred, comes to it under the same conditions under which the first took it, whether expressed or implied. The first and the last hold by the same tenure. A patriot king will never countenance such impertinent fallacies, or deign to lean on broken reeds." p. 115. The question is at issue. Are these first truths of government, or "the cant of hypocrisy and enthusiasm?"

On that unconstitutional and still increasing influence of the crown so forcibly deprecated by Lord B. it is an alarming characteristic, that the means of counter-action diminish in an exact ratio to its enlargement: and we know that the forms of a free constitution may remain, as did those of Athens and Rome, long after its actual and irrecoverable subversion.

King George II. inherited all the political principles and predilections of his father; and, under his reign, the same system of parliamentary influence and electoral ambition prevailed; modified, indeed, as circumstances would admit, by the sagacity of Walpole and the integrity of Pelham. So mildly and beneficially was this influence exerted by the latter, that reform in the state was no longer thought of. "The Whigs, (says Lord B. with admirable penetration,) were so intent on the means of establishing their dominion under the government, and with the favour of a family who were foreigners, that they did not advert in time to the necessary consequences of the measures they adopted. Nor did they consider that the power they raised, and by which they hoped to govern the country, would govern them with the very rod of iron they forged, and would be the power of a prince or minister, not long that of a party."

During the height of the Walpole ascendency the Tories, weary of a long and unjust proscription, began to attach themselves to the Prince of Wales, then in opposition to the court; and, under their new denomination of "the Country Party," they seemed to surpass their allies the Whig patriots themselves, in their zeal for liberty, and in the vehemence of their declamation against standing armies, septennial parliaments, public debts, excise laws, continental wars, subsidy treaties, and the whole detested system of Hanoverian politics. Their efforts also were unwearied to enforce the remedial measures of triennial parliaments, place and pension bills.

But, on the general reconciliation of the Whigs under Mr. Pelham, and the consequent decline of opposition, the social and political circle of Leicester-house became much contracted. In this state of things the Prince of Wales was, by a fatal stroke, of which the whole

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whole world was destined to feel the effects, carried off in the meridian of life; the princess-dowager and her son, Prince George, then in his 13th year, being left entirely in the hands of the Tories; and, among those who composed her secluded court, it was soon perceived that she placed her chief, or rather her sole, confidence in the Earl of Bute; the Earls Harcourt and Waldegrave, successively governors of the prince, and noblemen of distinguished merit and accomplishments, being by their own confession mere cyphers.

In Oct. 1760, died King George II. leaving the nation in a state of great internal and external prosperity. The Whigs in power, united by a recent coalition, had, by a wonderful series of successes, risen to unexampled popularity. Parliamentary opposition was no more. As a political party, the Tories were scarcely remembered, and the political proscription, therefore, of that once obnoxious party had quietly and silently expired. Not a shadow of rational inducement existed to hazard the smallest innovation in the general system of government, when the greatest was resolved upon. George III. had been early taught to believe, that the Whigs had kept the crown in a state of thraldom, which he ought to shake off; and it was, as we are told, the often repeated admonition of the mother-princess, "George be king." Of the new plan there cannot be a better illustration in a short compass than is exhibited in the following extract of a letter from that most obsequious of political parasites, Bubb Doddington, early in this reign created Lord Melcombe, to his patron the Earl of Bute, two months scarcely subsequent to the accession of the new monarch.

"The more I think of the conversation of last Saturday about single resignations, or even combined aggression, the more I am confirmed in my opinion, that nothing should be done that can justly be imputed to precipitation, nothing be delayed that can be imputed to fear of them. This I say in case of aggression, which I think and hope will never happen. However, as I think they will drop off ere long, you will be pleased to think, only with yourself and your royal master, of proper persons to fill up the first rank with you, in case of death or desertion. Remember, my noble and generous friend, that to recover monarchy from the inveterate usurpation of oligarchy, is a point too arduous and important to be achieved without much difficulty and some degree of danger; though none but what attentive moderation and unalterable firmness will certainly surmount." It is superfluous to observe, that, in a very short time, all the Whigs who disdained to act in subordination to the Tories, and in conformity to the high monarchical principles now revived, were discarded without ceremony by the operation of that identical influence, which having been for their own advantage fostered and organized by themselves, was now at once transferred to their antagonists; and, though no monarch was less capable than Geo. III. of any fixed design of subverting the constitution, or of deliberately acting wrong, "except when, (as Lord Waldegrave observes,) he mistook wrong for right," it is equally true that no reign was ever more strongly marked, or its appalling results more evidently determined, by the principles, the passions, and the prejudices of the sovereign. No one succeeded to the ascendancy which Lord Bute had early acquired and long maintained over the king's mind, and those only who concurred in the opinions of the monarch were the real favourites to the conclusion of his reign."

*** Vide Nichols's Recollections, Lord Melcome's Diary, E. Waldegrave's Memoirs, Bp. Watson's Life, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of your last numbers have contained several particulars concerning the University of Cambridge: the letter of Cantabrigiensis, in your last, certainly, in some measure, refuted the charges brought forward by the North American reviewers: but many accusations may yet be preferred against it, and truly substantiated. It would be ridiculous to deny that this justly celebrated university is the principal nursery of mathematical science in the world; for the successful pursuit of the higher branches it must, however, yield the palm to France and Scotland. The works of Laplace, of Legendre, and of Lacroix, are comparatively little known there: such a blind and superstitious reverence is entertained for the name of Newton, that, generally speaking, the lucid arrangements

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rangements and the splendid analytical discoveries of continental philosophers are rejected; and, should there be found a student willing to substitute clumsy lucubrations for the elegant theories of Poisson, or Lacroix, the attempt is discouraged, and the unfortunate youth encounters the ridicule of the college tutor.* There are, however, some few exceptions to be made, the chief of which is Trinity College, the members of which are justly famed for their liberality and their deep and extensive learning. These observations are made, by-the-bye, as they are connected with this university, and are interesting. The first abuse which shall be mentioned is the system of (as it is technically called,) *degrading*. Any student, if he think proper, may protract the period of his undergraduateship a year or more. This liberty, in cases of sickness and misfortune, is very proper, and only fair; but what can be said when the tutors of a college are notorious for recommending an unjust use of this advantage. The benefit which a year's additional study must confer upon a man, after having for three years regularly applied himself, is incalculable: it is contrary to every idea of justice to imagine, that there is any thing like fair competition when he contends with men of three years' standing, whilst he has perhaps been applying himself with the utmost diligence for four years. In many instances a person of this description has obtained the highest honour. What can be the feelings of the man who is next in the tripos? through life, he must consider himself unjustly deprived of what ought to have been his right, and to have been deeply injured. It cannot be said that the system which permits these abuses is an impartial one: it is not calculated to lay claim to that confidence with which it endeavours to inspire the public, nor must its directors and members manifest that angry disposition when the validity of their pretensions is called into question. The space of time allowed is fully sufficient; in that period the mind may become amply stored with sound and useful learning; therefore, except under circumstances which have been already alluded to, there is not the slightest excuse for any tutor who can deliberately advise his pupil to act thus meanly and ungenerously. There ought to be some positive law to prevent this evil; in the awards of literary prizes and honours, the most trivial appearance of partiality is to be avoided, or the purposes of scientific emulation must be defeated. It must, undoubtedly, produce the worst consequences; the endeavours of the candidates, whilst preparing themselves, will be relaxed; they will feel discouraged when they ought to be animated, in an eminent degree, by the hope of success, and by the certain prospect that their failure can only be attributed to themselves. An honourable exception has already been made in one instance: in the present case the members of Trinity must again be held up to praise and admiration. Another cause, productive of the most serious mischief, will now be mentioned. In every college there are two or three lecturers, who daily examine the students in the different subjects of science and philosophy; every one may, therefore, perceive his actual progress; and of course his future conduct is accordingly regulated. But, in addition to these, there are private tutors, who, at a most enormous expence, cram their pupils for the lectures and the examinations. That this matter may be more distinctly understood, it is to be known, that the private tutor spends one hour per day with his pupil, for which he charges 15 or 20*l.* per term; a term may be averaged at nine or ten weeks, and even less, when the saint days and the vacations, during which no lectures are given, are taken into consideration. The charge for reading with a private tutor during the long vacation (three months being given to the pupil by the tutor, in the method just mentioned,) is estimated at 70*l.* Thus, it is perceived, that the necessary expences of college education (in themselves not trifling,) are increased to a serious amount. By far the greater number of the undergraduates of St. John's and Trinity are sizers, men of inferior fortunes, and who, of course, are unable to enjoy the advantages enjoyed by their more fortunate fellow-students. They are unable to avail themselves of that conciseness and elegance which a tutor can communicate, and which is so highly useful in theoretical parts of mathematics. Whilst they are pining in obscurity,

* This has repeatedly happened in the lecture-room of St. John's, particularly in the lectures on algebra and fluxions.

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rity, and surrounded with difficulties, the lordly sons of pride and indolence, who are frequently destitute of real talents, and who only pass their academical career (if their dissipation and waste of time deserve the name,) undistinguished by aught, save the most impenetrable dulness and stupidity, possess the most valuable opportunities to acquire information. However it may be disputed in politics, it is unquestionably true, that the principles by which literary societies are governed ought to be purely republican: there ought to be no difference of rank; the casual superiority which wealth bestows upon its possessors ought not here to be acknowledged. Should it happen that a disposition to lord it over those in humbler circumstances is perceptible, it ought to be checked and discouraged. Every member, during the time of his probation, has an undoubted right to obtain the same assistance with his neighbour: no distinction should be suffered to take place, except the distinction of merits and character. Many there are who are men of the most undoubted genius, and whose circumstances make it necessary for them to adopt the most rigid economy; these are the men who are most in want of the emoluments which are to be derived from successful application and unwearied perseverance. The mental fatigue which cannot but be endured by all who seriously apply themselves to scientific subjects, ought to meet with some consideration; and, what must be the feelings of that man, who has wasted his youthful vigour, and ruined his constitution, in preparing for an unsuccessful struggle against one who is a *degraded* man, and who, from his circumstances, has been able to avail himself of every extraneous assistance? He has to launch into the world in no very proper state to combat with difficulty: his friends are disappointed; and, in a young and ardent mind, this circumstance alone is sufficient to unman him, and to abstract from his character every thing noble and decisive. Many, however, must be disappointed, yet it is desirable that there should be nothing beyond the disappointment to add poignancy to that deep sense of pain which must be felt, to be justly appreciated. It is also to be wished that a successful candidate should not be considered with the feelings allied to jealousy and envy; in fact, a noble and generous mind would disdain to accept an honorary character where it is open to the slightest imputation. Nothing can be more natural, or perhaps justifiable, than for any man to make use of every advantage which may be acquired without violating his moral duty; and there exists not the remotest idea of throwing blame upon those who are thus eminently successful. But some provision should be made by the university at large: it should do away with the necessity of private tutors, except in cases of extraordinary dulness; and perhaps persons of this unfortunate cast have no business in an university. Again, the system of instruction is too wide and indefinite; the grand and final examination, as is well known, is an examination throughout the range of pure mathematics and the branches of natural philosophy.

There have, of late years, been published about thirty volumes on the different parts of the mathematics, by members of the university of Cambridge; out of many, or perhaps out of the whole of which, are proposed, problems and theorems. It is true that the substance of these books must, in many respects, be alike; yet the application of their principles is as boundless as the universe. The university of Cambridge is in possession of a course of mathematics which has now been written some time; if it be a course intended for students in the university, it ought undoubtedly to be the text-book of the examination. Many, perhaps, think that the treatises just referred to are too scanty, why then is not an entirely new course given from the university press. If any one will take the trouble to examine the different selections of problems, he will find there are many proposed, for the principles of which it would be in vain to look in the works of Vince or Wood. Let it be imagined, that the student applies himself with the most unremitting diligence: he is in danger of reading what may be of no service to him in the final examination. If it were proposed to him what to read, and if the scrutiny were confined to that course, and to that course only: if he enjoyed every advantage possessed by his fellow-students, and if the time allowed to every man were invariably the same, then it might be truly said, that there is nothing unfair or impartial. In these three grand particulars, the discipline of the university is notoriously deficient;

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deficient; it cannot, therefore, claim a right to unqualified admiration. I have already said, that the analytical system is, in many instances, discouraged, and that there is no proportionate advancement of the mathematical sciences. The late professor Milner did nothing; when he was a young man, in the ardour of youthful application, he made a few discoveries respecting the limits of the roots of equations; but, after his election to the professorship of mathematics, he seemed entirely to neglect them. With the present professor the case is different; he has admirably endeavoured to introduce the new calculus which, in the hands of Lagrange and Laplace, produced such astonishing effects in physical science. The right to make the foregoing observations cannot be denied: the universities derive their existence and their support from the public; not their pecuniary support, but that support connected with their very existence, viz. the younger members of the public. They undoubtedly ought to be regulated, or at least to be examined, by public opinion; and, it surely is not unreasonable to be curious concerning those institutions where the efficient members of the commonwealth are educated, and where such claims are incessantly held out to public confidence and admiration.

A JOHNONIAN.

London.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on* BRAZIL, *by* BARON LANGSDORF, RUSSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL *in that* COUNTRY.

HAVING been called upon by friends and strangers, I here give them, as an answer to their repeated enquiries, the following observations on Brazil, which they have to consider as the result of a seven years' residence in the province of Rio Janeiro.

I have written these observations principally with reference to those who wish to settle in Brazil. But I have no intention to persuade my German countrymen to emigrate thither, but simply to call their attention to a country, which, being almost as yet unknown, is quite as extensive as Europe; a country, upon which, for the last twelve years, the eyes of the rest of the civilized world have been directed.

I shall attempt to display to those who might otherwise be desirous of leaving their own land, the advantages, as well as the disadvantages, which they would have to encounter in emigrating to that country.

Without entering into political topics, I will only endeavour to shew to those colonists, who wish to settle there, that it is the interest of every wise government to protect its subjects; but, in a less populous state, to look to the increase of the population and the industry arising from it; for which reason, the Portuguese government ought to favour the emigration to the country.

The new political events in Portugal can have no injurious effect on the emigrants; for, as strangers, they must be treated with friendship and lenity under every form of government. Whoever knows the connexion between Portugal and Brazil, must be aware that the small kingdom of Portugal will, without foreign aid, scarcely be able to maintain itself; whilst the large and wealthy kingdom of Brazil may very well subsist by its own resources.

The Portuguese nation, proud and ambitious in her greatness and glory, from the discovery of the East Indies down to our times, felt herself oppressed and offended under a foreign mercantile yoke, shook it off without bloodshed, and without example, in the midst of these political revolutions, and a new form of government, displayed with great firmness her attachment to her king and his family.

These well-known events in Portugal, and the consequence arising from them for Brazil, can have no other influence on the new colonists, but the better protection of their property under a more stable form of government, and their enterprizes being more promoted. Whilst we have noticed for some years past, in the Spanish possessions of South America, discord, civil war, bloodshed, and a complete dissolution between the mother-country and her colonies, I am of opinion that the natural ties between Portugal and Brazil will only be more rivetted together. Nay, I am firmly convinced, that, at all events, the kingdom of Brazil, founded by John VI. will sooner or later arrive to the highest summit of power and prosperity.

I will now proceed to describe the situation, climate, produce, and fertility of Brazil; then call the attention

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of those who may wish to settle there, to the advantages and disadvantages that await their enterprise; and finally develop the causes why this part of the world is preferable to any other.

The province of Rio Janeiro contains lands both within and without the tropic, that is, in the moderate zone. The climate in this province is therefore cooler than in the other provinces situated near the equator; and, at the same time, warmer than the more southern states of Brazil. To this may be added, that the province of Rio Janeiro (with the exception of the district of Joyatacasas or Campos,) is mountainous, for which reason it may be properly divided into high and mountainous, and low flat parts. In the latter the heat is quite as great as in the tropical countries; thence may be seen in the Campos, and in the immediate vicinity of the capital, and in some other lower parts near the coast, plantations of colonial produce, such as sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, rice, tobacco, &c. They have also begun to transplant the various precious produce of other hot countries; and in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro may already be seen all the spice trees of India, the cinnamon-tree, the clove, the pepper-plant, ginger, cardamon, and many excellent fruit-trees from the East and the South-sea, such as the tea-shrub and the bread fruit-tree, all of which thrive uncommonly well.

On the hills, which are nearly 3000 feet high, and covered to the tops with aged and impenetrable forests, and in the fruitful and delightful valleys watered by clear rivulets, the temperature is very moderate; the produce is very different from that in the plains.

Here in the thick forests game is easily found, and a great variety of precious woods, and valuable barks and roots, which may be used in the construction of houses, casks, canoes, furniture, &c. Some of them are medicinal, such as Indian bark, guaiacum, ipecacuanha; others are used for dying, or for food, such as the palm-tree, and for making charcoal. Nor is there in these forests a want of agreeable wild fruit; and, if the tree is too high to be climbed, it is cut off, merely for the fruit! In these high districts, where the timber has been cut down, all vegetables and fruit-trees from the south of Europe thrive, such as the peach, fig, quince, and apple-tree, the vine, the strawberry, and many others; in a word, the natural situation, the climate, and the productions of the country, together with those exotics that either have been, or may yet be introduced, make the province of Rio Janeiro the richest and most independent in the world.

Here they feel neither the cold of an European winter, nor the continued and oppressive heat of an actually tropical climate; they want neither stove nor hearth to warm their houses. With a clean shirt, a light pair of trowsers, a jacket, and a pair of shoes, a man is dressed both warmly and decently enough; the lower orders even dispense with shoes and stockings.

Snow and ice are not even known by name. A house or cottage built with boards, and covered with straw, is sufficient protection against the inclemencies of the weather. The traveller in that country puts up at night with a shed or barn open on all sides, called in Brazil a *rancho*, which, being covered with straw or tiles, affords him the necessary shelter against the noxious morning dews.

An eternal summer seems to reign all around. The lengths of the days and nights do not materially alter, which, with little exception, are each of twelve hours' duration. In summer, when the days are about two hours longer, there are frequent showers, with thunder; the winter, which in its temperature resembles our European summer, is generally dry. There is no shedding-trees in the forests; but, on the other hand, the trees are perpetually covered with foliage, and clothed with beautiful blossoms, which seem to change their colours every month.

All that language can adduce would convey but an inadequate idea of the beauty and luxuriance of this scenery. The poetic imagination would here find ample scope for the indulgence of its favourite pursuits; and even the coolest and most insensible mind would here be gratified with objects, which would at once arouse him from his indifference.

There is scarcely a day in the year not calculated for sowing. The harvest follows without farther care or toil. Whoever has planted or sown is sure to reap.

All kinds of vegetables and roots, such as cabbage, turnips, radishes, salad, cucumbers, beans, asparagus, onions, peas, parsley, melons, cresses, potatoes,

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potatoes,* maize,† mandioca, or bread-root,‡ bananas,‖ may be sown on every day of the year; and, after a proper period, also, reaped on every day.

Some other European vegetables, such as cauliflowers, artichokes, carrots, beet-root, &c. seem not to thrive so well.

The fertility bears the same proportion to the rapid growth. I will only mention one instance of it. A clergyman, named Correia, one of the first agriculturists, living between the mountains of Estrella, reaped from one bushel of rice five hundred. The usual harvest of maize is 120-130. But it is no rare occurrence, in some good years, and on particularly good soil, to reap 200 and more from one.

The coffee-trees here yield from, at least, two to three pounds a-year; frequently, they produce as much as five and six pounds, and some trees have been known to yield as much as ten and twelve pounds,—a circumstance unequalled in any other part of the world.

In the royal nursery in Lagoa de Frieres, one league and a half from Rio de Janeiro, trees may be seen (*mimosa lebbeck*), the seed of which has been brought from the isle of France, and which, three years after their planting, measure above thirty feet in height, and above ten inches in diameter.

The usual way of making an inclosure is this. Branches, or stems of various trees, are, during rainy weather, stuck fresh cut into the ground. These, for the most part, take root, (perhaps not ten in a hundred may fail,) and form in a very short time the requisite hedge.

Chili and Peru, although in the same latitude, cannot be compared to Brazil; for, should even the fertility of the ground be the same there, they have not that abundant variety of natural produce, nor does their scenery offer the same beauties to the eye. With less forest, those countries bear quite an European appearance. They certainly possess rich copper and silver mines, yet the gold and diamond mines in Brazil are richer. Besides this the whole nation, beyond the Cordilleras, is in a state of revolution; and, therefore, unable to offer to a stranger a secure settlement, much less any peculiar advantages.

Let us now shortly compare Brazil with other countries of America; for instance, the United States of North America, the West Indian Islands, the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and other possessions, to see whether they offer any advantages like these. In the United States, the poorer classes of emigrants are now sent many hundred miles into the interior; they are obliged to earn their travelling expences, slave-like, by hard labour, generally for two years and a half, after which they receive their freedom, together with clothing and ten dollars, with which they are left to try their fortune, and to buy lands.

The climate of North America is generally rude and less fertile than Brazil, very unhealthy, and exposed to infectious and dangerous fevers. This is also the case in the West Indies, the Havannah, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Surinam, Guadaloupe, Martinique, &c. where many thousand industrious Europeans have met with a premature death.

Another objection to the settlement in these countries is the dreadful storms and hurricanes of which we can form no conception in Europe, and which often ruin the most industrious proprietor or farmer in a very short time. In one night, in one hour, and frequently in a few minutes, his whole hope, and the labour of many years, are destroyed; his fruit-trees are torn out by the roots, all the plantations ruined, and his dwellings reduced to a heap of rubbish.

The case is quite the reverse in Brazil. Here they know of no infectious diseases, nor has the land ever been exposed to the violence of the weather. For this reason the property, in such a country, is more secure and of grater value.

* The potatoes grow better in the higher provinces of Minas Geraes and St. Paul, than in the warm and low districts of Rio Janeiro.

† The maize cultivated in the country only ripens twice a-year; but, by introducing the quickly ripening kinds from the south of France and Italy, I am of opinion that it might be reaped oftener.

‡ This is a very nourishing and wholesome food, which requires a peculiar preparation; but there is also a sweet mandioca-root, which only requires to be boiled in water, after which it resembles the chesnut in taste.

‖ The banana, or plantain, is a sweet, pleasant, and very nutritious fruit, which, when boiled, or broiled, tastes almost like pancake with sugar, and is also very pleasant in its raw state.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in the wrapper of your miscellany for this month, that, to the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture, an appendix is added, containing the principles and practice of constructing ships, as invented and introduced by Sir Robert Seppings, surveyor of his Majesty's navy, I beg, as a clue to the origin of such inventions, to state the following hints.

These inventions may be considered under the different heads,—

1. Filling in and caulking between the timbers.
2. Omitting the inside planking, and placing diagonal riders.
3. Horizontal timbers.
4. Cross planking.
5. Strength and keelson pieces.
6. Round sterns.

The first mode was suggested by Captain Malcolm Cowan, about eighteen years ago, who, in a letter to a friend, says,—"I formerly proposed to the Admiralty to fill in between the timbers, and make all solid, and caulk inside and outside before the plank was put on."

The second mode was also proposed by Captain Cowan at the same time, as he adds,—"And then not to plank the inside, but to lay riders fore and aft diagonal: the diagonal riders, and the vertical timbers, and fore and aft planks, forming a series of triangles. Now, the triangular frame is well known to be the strongest that can be made; but it was not approved of, though it is now adopted."—See St. Barbe and Stuart's Patent Method of Ship Building, published about 1804.

3rd. Horizontal timbers were first suggested in 1793-4, and published in the Papers on Naval Architecture, by the patriotic bookseller, the late Mr. Sewell, of Cornhill. In 1803 Mr. Boswell obtained a patent for a new mode of ship-building, and did build a ship, by triangular arrangement of the material, and horizontal clamp timbers, since introduced into the public dock-yards by the significant name of shelf-pieces.

4th. Diagonally placing the deck-planks, to be secured by coaks, was published by Egerton in 1805, as appears in the late Mr. Maconochie's Prospectus, the principle of which, and in some instances the very words, are inserted in a paper "On the new Principle of Constructing his Majesty's Ships of War; by Robert Sepping, esq. read before the Royal Society, March 10, 1814.

Coaking was first introduced in building ships-of-war, with other improvements, by Sir Samuel Bentham, who laid the foundation for ameliorating the public dock-yards; but the idea of cross-planking originated with that universal philosopher Dr. Franklin in 1775.

5th. The bolting of timber over the joints of the floor, and first foot-hook heads, was recommended, if not applied, by Mr. Gillett, near thirty years ago; and fixing pieces of timber on each side the keelson in midships, to prevent sagging, was actually done previous to that period in a peger built ship.

For all of which inventions, an ingenious shipwright, who introduced the principle of the battering-ram for lifting ships to shift the keel, was, from a foreman, made an assistant, then master shipwright, and afterwards translated to the Navy Board, and became one of the surveyors at a salary of 1000*l.* per annum, with a title and award of 5000*l.* public money, as a small, or, as it was termed, a paltry reward for his inventions and discoveries.

All these honours and emoluments the fortunate carpenter might have enjoyed in quiet, with the 1000*l.* he received for laying blocks, as suggested by Mr. Snodgrass, had not another invention started up in a letter to the first lord of the Admiralty, describing "the advantages of this new plan of round sterns, and a detailed account of the imperfections of the square sterns," which is in principle the same, if not the very words suggested in 1802, and actually published in the Precursor, January 1813, of which the following is an extract from p. 16:—

"A complete ship of war should be enabled to fight guns in every direction, for which purpose, the square, exposed, and overhanging stern, should be done away; and, in future, formed into a circular battery; for, although ships of war, as at present, are extremely formidable from a broadside battery, they are very vulnerable, indeed almost defenceless at the extremities, and effective force should be considered the most essential quality in a floating fortress."

May 8th, 1822. FACT.

To

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE incalculable number of English visitants to Paris having rendered the curiosities contained in the Royal Library of that metropolis very familiar to my countrymen, I have been led to imagine that some notice of singularly curious manuscripts in the Grand Library at Lyons might not be unacceptable to your readers; and, as a residence of a lengthened period, combined with a love of ancient lore, and an intimacy with Mr. Delandine, first librarian of this city, have contributed to forward my views on ancient literature, I remit you the accompanying notices, which, if inserted in your Miscellany, shall be followed up by others of a similar nature. It would be needless to remark, that the great distance of Lyons from our shores, and even from Paris, renders the visits of the English very unfrequent; and of those who arrive but few are led to inspect the bibliothecal stores of this ancient city.

Lyons; June 1822. ERUGO.

NO. I.

Service of the Syriac Church, in the Language of that Country.

This curious and remarkable manuscript is in folio, written upon vellum, in double columns; the rubrics and titles being stained of a purple, and the work also adorned with drawings of the same colour, together with others green and yellow, and bearing the representation of an Asiatic cross. At each quire, consisting of twenty pages, is found a kind of catch-word, surrounded by Arabesque, and the character throughout is Syriac, or the ancient Chaldean, named *Séringueli*. It was written in the year 1449, of Alexander the Great, according to Greek calculation, which makes it in the year 1137 of our era. The author was Father Micaël, native of Maharach, and a brother of the monastery of St. Mary Magdalen, at Deiro-Oucams, which signifies the *Black Mountain*. He composed it at the period when John was Patriarch of Antioch, Gabriel Patriarch of Alexandria, and Agnatius Bishop of Maharach.

The volume was discovered under the vaulting of a Syriac place of worship at Aleppo, where it had long served as the original guide for the rites of the Syriac church in Asia; and from it were transcribed other manuscripts, disseminated for the use of the followers of that faith.

On the 22d of December, 1684, the Patriarch Peter, and Dionysius Roscala, Archbishop of the East, presented this curious relic to the Chevalier D'Arvieux, then French consul at Aleppo, who, upon his return to France, stopped at Lyons, where he was so gratified by the reception there experienced, that he gave this literary monument to the Grand Library of the city, as a testimony of his particular affection for the Lyonese.

The Chevalier D'Arvieux, replete with zeal and with knowledge, had studied the oriental languages, in order to acquire a perfect insight as to the history of all the inhabitants of the East. The great services he had rendered to the Christians in Asia, and 380 French slaves whom he ransomed at Tunis, prompted Pope Innocent XI. to bestow upon him a singular proof of his esteem; wherefore he named him Bishop of Babylon, although no more than a simple Knight of Malta; and, in case he did not think fit to accept this dignity, the Holy Father accorded him permission to confer it upon whomsoever he should think fit. D'Arvieux was consul at Aleppo in 1679, and his Memoirs were published in 1736 by Labat, the work consisting of six vols. 12mo.

NO. II.

The Coran, written in the Turkish Language, in 16mo.

This book, of remote antiquity, and so venerated by the major part of the inhabitants of Asia, is in Turkish-Arabian, every page having an embellished border, and containing eleven kinds of text.

The Turkish dialect, formed from the Arabian, has five letters less; the character was fixed by the Vizir Meleeh, who about the year 933 wrote out the Coran in such a beautiful and correct style of penmanship, that his letters were regarded as types.

Sale, Garnier, Roland, Chardin, Prideaux, D'Herbelot, Tournefort, Marucci, Du-Ryer, and Turpin, have particularly descanted at large upon this Bible of the Mussulmans. It is written in verses, the chain of which is frequently broken, so that at the first inspection it seems to present nothing but a series of laws, or detached moral precepts. Beside a very trivial maxim is found a most sublime image; and near

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near a sterile dogma is a glowing description of human virtues.

The word Coran signifies *the Book of Books*, as the term Misna of the Jews. According to its believers, it was sent from heaven during the night of the 23d or 24th of the month of Ramadan; but the work was not given to the world, and vested with public authority, until the thirtieth year of the Hegira, under the Caliph Omar, second successor of Mahomet. The first transcripts were in the Copthic; but it is not ascertained whether the manuscript now under review is written in those specific characters.

The work consists of 114 chapters, of which the Mahomedan doctors have counted the words and the letters, in order that neither ignorance nor malignity should add or retrench a syllable. The number of words is 77,639: the prose consists of an harmonious and flowing rhyme; the metaphors are luxuriant, but the conciseness of expression frequently renders the sense obscure and mysterious.

Mahomet wrote his work in the Koreisitic dialect, which was the purest of the East. Some coadjutors have been given to this eastern prophet during his composition of the Coran, namely, Hertebé the Arabian, Salman the Persian, Bensalem the Jew, and Sergius the monk, with whom Mahomet was closely allied when he conducted his caravans into Syria. The Caliph Al-Mamun published an edict, which subjected all Mussulmen to believe the Coran eternal; which ordinance produced many dissenters and martyrs, as it uniformly happens when force is resorted to in cases of theological discussions. The devotees for the Alcoran never touch or open it without previous ablution; and in order to give timely notice, to prevent any inadvertency, they take the precaution of writing these words on the first page:—*Do not touch this book with polluted hands;* they are even scrupulous as to carrying it under their girdles, and upon the leaves of this work their oath is administered.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN RULES *to* RENDER YOUNG TRADESMEN RESPECTABLE, PROSPEROUS, AND WEALTHY.

1. CHOOSE a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rent or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, provided good use be made of it.

2. Take your shop-door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows before eight o'clock; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4. Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a footway from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business; and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first returns of ready-money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions due emphasis by claiming discount.

7. Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by appearances.

8. Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed that you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article not usually kept, or sell some current article cheap, that you may draw customers, and enlarge your intercourse.

10. Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11. Buy for ready-money as often as you have any to spare; and, when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13. Beware of the odds and ends of stock, of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14. In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper,—for nothing is got by it.

15. Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table; and seldom at the theatres or at places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fire-side

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fire-side, and shun a public-house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18. Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above their fourth.

20. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheeks,—repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and sixteen pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to servant and master.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24. Let these be your Rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

June 4, 1822. COMMON SENSE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FURTHER DETAILS *relative to the* FAIR QUAKER.

THE accounts published in your Magazine relative to the fair quaker, protected by the late king, differing in some respects from that which I have received from my relatives, who were her father's neighbours, I here give you their account.

St. James's market, now pulled down, and absorbed in the improved state of the space between Pall Mall and Piccadilly, at the end next the Haymarket, consisted before its dilapidation of two parts,—a daily flesh market, and an open oblong space, on the east side of the other, called the country market, for poultry and other country produce. Mr. Wheeler's house was the eastern corner-house, on the south side of this open part, and abutted upon Market-lane, a narrow lane, which ran out of Pall Mall at the back of the Opera-house, the lower end of which, as far as where Wheeler's house stood, is now covered over, and made into an arcade. I well remember the shop; which, after the decease of the old folks, was kept by their son until the recent destruction. It was a linen-draper's, and, as the principal part of the business lay with the country market people, the proprietors were accustomed to keep a cask of good ale,—a glass of which was always offered to their customers.

At that time the ravages of the small-pox, unchecked by inoculation, left but few women who were not marked by its destructive powers; and the possessors of a fair unsullied face were followed by crowds of admirers. Such was the case of the Misses Gunning, who paraded the Mall in St. James's Park, guarded by a troop of admirers with drawn swords, to prevent the populace from encroaching on that then hallowed spot, sacred to gentility. The train of Miss W. as she passed to and from the meeting in Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, was as numerous.

Being before the American war, the spirit of democracy had not introduced its levelling principles, and the royal family, the nobility, and even the gentry, were beheld with a kind of awe, which rendered the presence of troops or constables unnecessary for their protection. The royal family proceeded to the theatres in chairs, preceded only by a few footmen, and followed by about a dozen yeomen. When they went to the Opera, they entered at the back-door in Market-lane, which was near the country-market; and therefore, to avoid the length of that narrow passage, they passed up St. Albans'-street, skirted half the south of the market, and had then only a few paces to go down the lane. On these occasions the linens were taken out of the eastern window, and Miss W. sat in a chair to see the procession. The fame of her beauty attracted the notice of the Prince, and there were not wanting those who were ready to fan the flame, and promote the connexion.

One M—— and his wife then lived in Pall Mall; their house was the resort of the gay world, and the master and mistress were equally ready to assist the designs of the gamester or libertine, and to conceal the galantries of a fashionable female. To this man, familiarly known about the court by the

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the name of Jack M——, the taking away of the fair Quaker was committed.

Having received his orders, he proceeded to a watchmaker's-shop, on the east side of the country-market, which commanded a good view of Wheeler's house, in order to reconnoitre. Repeating his visits, under pretence of repairing or regulating his watch, he discovered that a female, named H——, frequently went to Wheeler's, and was well acquainted with the daughter; and the skilful intriguer was not long before he found that this woman was precisely fitted for his purpose.

Mrs. H—— had formerly been a servant at Wheeler's, since which she had been in service at one Betts, a glass-cutter in Cockspur-street, a large house facing Pall Mall, afterwards occupied by Collet, who married his widow, and, before the recent destruction, divided into two or three tenements, one a toolmaker's, another a watchmaker's. She had then been lately discharged from Betts'. Instead of going into another service, being a handsome woman, one of the apprentices, named H——, married her, and she was almost immediately afterwards laid hold of by Jack M——, and readily engaged in the procuring of the fair Quaker for the young Prince, which her previous familiarity rendered easy. As the parents allowed their daughter to go out with Mrs. H——, interviews were thus obtained between the parties; and, on the elopement, it was found that her clothes and trinkets had been clandestinely removed. Old Mrs. Wheeler never recovered from the shock, and it was said she descended to the grave with a broken heart.

A handsome reward was no doubt given to Jack M——; and, on the arrival of the Queen, a relative was, through his interest, appointed her English teacher, and another has since proceeded gradually to the bench of bishops. Mrs. H—— was said to have received 500*l.* for her share in the business. Whatever might be the sum, her husband was by means of it enabled to go into partnership with a fellow-apprentice, one S——, who had then just returned from the East Indies, whither he had been sent to one of the nabobs, along with some lustres, to unpack and put them up, and had thus accumulated a small sum. The one was a parish apprentice, the other the son of a poor clergyman. They opened, in opposition to their former master, a shop the corner of Cockspur-street and Hedge-lane, afterwards called Whitcomb-street, which has also suffered dilapidation; but the shop has re-appeared in splendor.

Such is the history of this elopement, which I received from my mother and other relations, who had peculiar means of knowing the facts; as also from a fellow-apprentice of H——'s, one Stock, who afterwards kept the Lion and Lamb at Lewisham, and whose wife (who afterwards married a Mr. Peter White, of that village,) had also been a fellow-servant of H——'s wife, while at Betts'.

It was generally reported that the fair Quaker was kept at Lambeth, or some other village on the south of the Thames; a notion which probably arose from its being most customary for the Prince to ride out over Westminster-bridge: but I have heard it said that she resided at Knightsbridge, at a farm which supplied the royal family with asses' milk. The house, being retired from the road, and less than a mile from the palaces, was well adapted for the purpose of private visits.

It is scarcely worth while to notice, that those who say the King saw her, as he passed to and from the Parliament-house, can have no knowledge of that part of London, and the situation of her father's shop.

Was not Mrs. H——'s maiden name Lightfoot? This might probably be ascertained by the register of St. Martin's in the Fields. As the Wheelers would naturally use that name in relating the story, as being that by which they could best designate her, has not some confusion arisen between the two females concerned in the elopement?

T. G. H.

*** We shall be glad of the anecdotes of Osborne. We give ready insertion to the above, but still rely on the communication from Warminster, which described her as Wheeler's niece, and the wife of Axford.

MODERN

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MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

THE NEAPOLITAN PATRIOTS.

THE kingdom of Naples must undoubtedly have excited, by its continual political changes, some curiosity among other nations. Nevertheless, it has been hitherto almost as little known to them, as if separated from the rest of Europe by extensive seas or deserts. But would it not prove useful to the unhappy Neapolitan people to be brought into greater notice? We think it may. Naples has never for many ages been free, nor yet absolutely enslaved. Though in past times the Neapolitans, whenever too cruelly aggrieved in their persons, and in their property, have mutinied, the ignorance of the times only allowed them to seek by force a temporary alleviation from oppression, and a change of governors. Sometimes they went even so far as to seek the re-establishment of certain franchises, which, according to the ideas of those times, were considered as privileges rather than as imprescriptible rights. These franchises, in themselves of small importance, were quickly again violated, for want of any political liberty which might have guaranteed their possession. The people endured for a while, then rose anew, and committed the same political errors. Under the vice-regal government, the Neapolitans were unacquainted with any other cry of liberty but this,—*Perish the bad government;* and conscientiously believed that they remained faithful to the prince, while they drove away his corrupt ministers. This is shown by a curious document in the Neapolitan archives, entitled, "*Thirty-six revolutions of the most faithful city of Naples.*" Now that the change of times has revealed to every one the only true remedy against bad government, even the Neapolitans have learned to exclaim, "*Live the Constitution.*" Rebels! (answer the Holy Alliance,) know ye not that this new species of revolution is so much the more criminal, as its effects are of longer duration? It is already more than thirty years that the Neapolitans have aspired to, without being able to obtain, a free government. And it seems that their rapid transitions from dejection to fury, and from lethargic submission to the most unexpected and generous indignation, leave Europe still in doubt whether they do or do not as yet deserve the blessings of freedom. This people, however, is ripe for liberty, but it cannot by its single effort make all Italy independant; and only from the want of this independance, after having destroyed domestic despotism, it has sunk under a double and far severer yoke than before. The same destiny threatens every other Italian state which does not unite these two inseparable objects.

The patriots, who for thirty years have laboured to establish liberty in Naples, are little known. These men, not inferior to any set of patriots in the wish to make their country by their endeavours free, happy, and respected, have experienced the fate of all who are unsuccessful. Sometimes they have remained unnoticed; sometimes they have been spoken of merely to be reviled; and sometimes, finding themselves alike unfortunate and calumniated, they have become diffident of their own powers, and have sunk into discouragement and despair. All things yield to fortune; not only the opinion of others, but even the opinion we entertain of ourselves. Yet these men had infinite difficulties to overcome, and experienced nothing but ill-fortune. We shall give a brief account of the life of those who, as public men, or as men of letters, are least known, and most deserving of notice.

MATTEO GALDI.

MATTEO GALDI was president for the first month of the parliament of the two Sicilies, during the last revolution. He was born at Coperchia, a village of the province of Salerno, the 8th of October, 1766, of respectable but not wealthy parents. Having completed his first studies, he adopted the profession of an advocate, which, in consequence of the immense farrago of laws, of Roman, Norman, Angevine, and vice-regal origin, with which the kingdom was overwhelmed, has always at Naples been of more importance than it deserved, until the period when the French system of legislation was introduced there in 1809. Galdi by his uncommon learning and severe probity gave lustre to a career, which at Naples has too often perverted the heart and contracted the understanding. But the young Galdi had

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had too much good sense and purity of character not to become a partizan of liberty, as soon as the example of the French revolution, awoke in Europe at first *toutes les esperances de la vertu.* All the efforts of the patriots in Naples were then confined to the secret discussion of their political opinions; and in putting up their prayers to Heaven for the confirmation of liberty in France, and its extension in some way or other over Italy. But even this was sufficient under a despotic government, too long uncontroled, to expose the most virtuous of men to imprisonment and death. When persecution began the young Galdi, being little known, succeeded in escaping from it, and took refuge in France in 1794. Necessity obliged him to embrace a military life, then become the universal profession of the French. But he did not at all distinguish himself in this career, which so little accorded with his leading inclination, viz. the study of philosophy, and the worship of the muses. Two years after he returned to Italy, holding a commission on the staff in the French army. He then quitted the military profession, and was elected professor of Public Law in Brera. Hardly had he obtained this distinction, when he was appointed by the Cisalpine Republic envoy to Holland, in the year 1799. He was retained on this political mission for nine years in Amsterdam, where he deserved well of the nation by his *Quadro Politico*, or political picture of its history. Being high in the estimation of the Cisalpine Republic, and then of the King of Italy, he was invested with the order of the iron crown.

In the year 1809, soon after Murat obtained the crown of Naples, Galdi was recalled to his own country, was promoted to the highest places in the administration, and decorated with the order of the two Sicilies. At first he was appointed Intendant of the province of Molisi, and in the following year was transferred in the same capacity to Calabria-citra.* The government of Galdi was mild and equitable. He never lent himself in any degree to the many violences which, for reasons of state or from wantonness of power, disgraced the reign of the two French princes. But, though preferred and caressed by the absolute government, his soul abhorred it in secret. Like a few other noble public characters among his countrymen, he could not forget that he began his career as a republican; nor be consoled when he reflected, that so many promising hopes of universal freedom had only ended in a detestable tyranny. Hence he longed to retire from the troublesome and often invidious duty of an Intendant to the sweeter occupations of literature. When a general direction of public instruction was instituted in Naples, Galdi was chosen to preside over it, and continued three years in that situation. He improved both the method and substance of public instruction as far as was possible under a first minister who interfered, with every thing, and who in all his attempts considered show more than real utility.*

The restoration of 1815 took place, and the system of public instruction, in which lectures on public law, as well as on many other subjects of general interest, had ever been wanting, was then altered for the worse, and became even more confined and illiberal. One half of the professors' chairs was dedicated to ecclesiastical erudition, and the other half was shared between law and physics, as if the state required only a generation of physicians, lawyers, and priests. By such exclusive studies indocile youth was to be taught unlimited obedience, or at least to be kept far from the forbidden knowledge of public affairs. Galdi then found he must give up his office to a courtier, more calculated to preside over the teaching of such arts. Sometimes he was still consulted, as a matter of compliment.

The revolution of 1820 followed. Galdi, in that time of universal suspicion, received a double proof of the trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens; having been chosen, by nearly an unanimity of suffrages, deputy to the Parliament for the province of Naples, where he resided, and supplementary deputy for the province of Salerno, in which he was born.† He was the first to speak in the preparatory Junta of Representatives, and

* The office of Intendant consists in the supreme administration of a province, and answers entirely to that of Prefect in France.

* Count Zurlo.

† See the Constitution of the Cortez.

was

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was elected by them president of the Junta itself, and afterwards of the Parliament. But harrassed by the continual vicissitudes of our times, and already sinking under ill-health, Galdi behaved more like a philosopher than a statesman. He wanted, especially, that vigour of mind which was requisite for not being lulled into security by the fallacious compliances, with which the old absolute government seemed to acquiesce in the new liberty of Naples. The very first words of the President breathed nothing but peace and moderation. "The nation of the two Sicilies (said he,) will convince every other nation of the earth that she knows how to be free. By virtue and justice she will dissipate those malignant clouds which seem to obscure the propitious star of liberty now rising on our horizon." Justice and moderation were fully practised; but of this favourable prediction nothing proved to be prophetic but the lofty expressions it was conveyed in.

At the first opening of the Parliament, held the 1st of October, 1820, at Naples, in the magnificent church of Spirito-Santo, amidst an immense concourse of people, the President Galdi received the oath then solemnly renewed by King Ferdinand, to the constitution of the state. Oh! how august was that ceremony; but, alas! it was nothing but a ceremony! The King was seated on the throne: the President Galdi stood on his right side, holding in his hand the Gospel; two secretaries of the Parliament tendered to the King the written form of the constitutional oath. The King then rose, and, placing his right hand on the Gospel, repeated that oath, which was applauded by all the spectators, with loud cries of "Long live the King and Constitution." An oath heard by a whole nation, and by all Europe; and which neither the Austrian bayonets, nor military courts, can easily efface from the memory of the Neapolitans. The President Galdi then addressed the King in a complimentary discourse, as required by the Constitution. This speech was deservedly taxed with pedantic redundancy. It was derived too much *ab ovo*. It began with "the eternal laws by which Providence ordered and regulates the system of the universe;" went on with "seas and lakes dried up, and new continents arising from the bosom of the waves:" then followed "mountains lowered, and generations swept away and renewed, over the face of the globe;" and many other cosmological truisms, a little out of place. Nor were forgotten "the sensibility of man, his sociability, the family, the city, and the state." He then added, "that from the end of the last century, affairs in Europe had come to such a point, that it became necessary to recompose the compacts of society." And finally, "that the constitution of the Cortez is the fruit of long experience, and of whatever had been best taught by politicians for seventy years." The Holy Alliance, however, was, and will ever be, of a different opinion: so much learning was given to the winds, or rather only served to make princely impatience sooner weary of parliamentary speeches and acts. But what was indeed shocking was the declaration of the President Galdi, "that it was impossible to add or take away a single cornerstone of the Constitution, without spoiling or even destroying the whole." The Constitution of the Cortez had been granted to the nation, excepting such modifications as its representatives should resolve upon and decree, in order to adapt it to the kingdom of the two Sicilies. Such had been the apparent motive of these reforms; but that fair pretence covered a determined design of increasing as much as possible the power of the crown, by means of a timid or servile Parliament. Now at these words of the President Galdi, every sanguine hope

——————————to
Cheat the deluded people with a show
Of liberty,*

began to fail, and was soon completely counteracted by the patriotism of the Parliament. Foreigners ought to judge with indulgence of this speech of the President Galdi; which, besides being the first of the kind at Naples, proceeded from a man already enfeebled in mind, and too learned to speak on that dazzling ceremony with the sobriety of a statesman. He could not even keep himself to general terms, as he was bound to do. The King having recommended "that nothing should be altered in the public administration, or in the system of judicature, and that no religion but the Roman Catholic should be tolerated in the kingdom;" the President Galdi hurried

* Venice Preserved.

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to reply, "that the representatives of the people were firmly convinced, that many reforms required by experience, if performed with mature deliberation, would prove very useful to the state; and that the princes and people of the two Sicilies had ever professed religious moderation so far as not to disturb the peace of any one." Thus hinting the intention of the parliamentary majority to attempt that religious toleration at Naples, without which it is very questionable whether a Catholic state can become, or long continue, free.

The parliamentary career of Galdi was not distinguished either by sagacity in discerning the very perilous situation of the two Sicilies, become free, or by boldness of counsel in attempting to extricate them, if not with perfect success, at least with greater honour. His conduct, like that of the majority of the Parliament, consisted in pertinaciously sticking to the constitutional right, let what would be the daily increasing difficulties of the state, or in transgressing it only from a feeling of indulgence for power. Galdi little believed the war of aggression against Naples, alleging the very affirmation of the ministry, "that firmness and moderation on the part of the Parliament would overcome every diplomatic difficulty." He trusted also that the force of liberal opinions in Europe should add some weight to justice, if justice alone should not prove sufficient. Yet this man, now so credulous, had grown old amidst the artifices and outrages of politics. One principal cause, however, of the ruin impending over the free government of Naples did not escape him; namely, the criminal jealousy entertained by Carrascosa against William Pepe, which was the secret spring of his whole conduct, both as a minister and as a general. Galdi was often heard to exclaim, in the secret committees of the Parliament, "the very powers of this man, for which we most trust him, will turn against our country."

Galdi had been long employed both at home and abroad under the French government; hence he had contracted that *esprit de corps*, which is so natural to men united in the same interests, and so conspicuous in that compact body of public functionaries, first started up in the French republic, and then increased to a swarming number by Bonaparte, in support of his power. Galdi looked upon all the sinecure offices left by the French as necessary, and upon all the men who filled them as patriots, because they had been the companions of his political career. This blind predilection for the agents of power was called by the people at Naples, "the malady of functionaries." Galdi obstinately opposed any retrenchment in the public offices, although imperiously demanded both by the embarrassment of the finances, and still more by the nature of a free government; and, on every occasion, he judged with an impolitic mildness the faults of the ministry. When the executive government failed in the attempt to overthrow the constitution by the message of the 7th December, 1820, by which a vague and "conditional" promise was substituted for the acknowledged law of the state. The king was left to depart the kingdom, and the representatives of the people were forbidden any longer to deliberate; the ministers fell, and it was proposed to impeach them in parliament. Two of them, most guilty according to law, Count Zurlo of the home department, and the Duke of Campochiaro for foreign affairs, were called to the bar to answer for that treasonable *coup de main*. Galdi, though the secret enemy of Count Zurlo, then defended him. From the tribune, addressing his discourse to the young men in the galleries, who, from their virtuous want of corrupting experience, could hardly suppress their indignation at seeing those illustrious criminals acquitted, he said to them, "Let him who feels his conscience free from any fault accuse the fallen ministers with severity." This new proof of the amiable philosophic character of Galdi, shews, at the same time, that he little understood or remembered how necessary it is, for establishing liberty where power has long been unrestrained, to set a high example of legal severity upon the powerful. That desperate attempt at a counter-revolution, having remained unpunished, brought the parliament into contempt with the court. The friends of the public cause were discouraged, the domestic enemies became more daring, and succeeded at last, by secret negligences or open acts, in overturning the constitution, though it was by delivering up the state to a foreign enemy. Galdi did not oppose the king's departure. The majority of the parliament, most of the public men,

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men, and of the best patriots, were deceived like himself. The people alone, who, by the very narrowness of their notions, are often better judges in particular cases than many statesmen, the people were not deceived as to the effects of the king's departure. Although the message of the 7th of December imported both the abolition of the existing constitution, and the intended departure of the king, the first popular cries in the vestibule of the parliament were, "Let not the king depart!" as if they foresaw that so great a blunder in political conduct would prove far more irremediable than any attempt against the constitution. However, the English and French fleets anchored in the bay of Naples; four or five thousand soldiers of the guard, ready to fall upon the people, and, above all, the firm determination of the king himself, leave it still doubtful whether it would have been possible, or useful, to prevent his departure.

When finally, after many fallacious expectations entertained by the good Neapolitans from justice, the right of nations, and similar principles, childish, whenever unsupported by power, the congress at Laybach (self-constituted judges in this cause,) sentenced that the free government should be immediately put down at Naples, willingly or by force; and that, even if the nation consented to her own infamy, fifty thousand foreign troops should enter the kingdom to secure the duration of absolute power. Then, indeed, all awoke from their long credulity, some designed to betray their country, and many became panic-struck.

But Galdi, though he had now scarcely any farther hope in the safety of the state, was not intimidated. Yet his courage still was, as it had ever been, that of a philosopher, rather than of a statesman. He attempted not to seek in the boldness of parliamentary counsels any safety to the nation from its impending ruin, but he seemed to resign himself to fortune. Already sinking under the fatal effects of a dropsy, he did not find in his breast a daringness equal to so great a public danger, but he felt the confidence of philosophy, which he had ever practised. Seeing the king in the hands of the enemy, a powerful Austrian army advancing towards the frontier, the perplexities of the Regent, and the little trust that many, who were to manage the defence of the nation, deserved, Galdi exclaimed to his friends: "I shall not long still be the sport of tyranny." And he now better foretold his own death, than he had before the safety of his country.

After the engagement of Rieti, and the disbandment of the 1st corps commanded by William Pepe in the Abbruzzi, all the old abettors of despotism, and the false friends to liberty, hastened to ruin every thing in a few days, to render vain the many means of defence which yet remained to the nation, and to strive for the re-establishment of that absolute power, from which some expected a reward, and others a pardon. Treasonable expectations, however, were now, in many cases, disappointed, as they have often been in all times. But Galdi remained honourably firm to his duty as a representative and as a citizen. Every artifice was practised to have the parliament dissolved, that it might not retire into Calabria or into Sicily, as had been already resolved upon. In the continual secret committees, one of the deputies, possessed of the most influence, treated the public cause as desperate, advised every one to retire; and, when out of doors, endeavoured, aside, to alarm one after the other, by the most insidious exaggerations. Much less would have been sufficient, under such circumstances, to have dispersed most of those men, of upright intentions indeed, but little experienced in, or accustomed to, political storms. From the 10th of March, 1821, they diminished day by day, till at length the corps of Carrascosa being also disbanded, only twenty-four deputies remained assembled in parliament at Naples, with a noble constancy, but useless to their country. Galdi was among them. At the very moment when many, recollecting the legal massacres which closely followed the Neapolitan republic twenty-three years ago, would have ardently wished to have their names, if possible, obliterated from every political act, Galdi, being confined to his house by infirmities, sent repeated messages to the parliament, during the last day of its political existence, to have his name mentioned in the verbal process, as present at the intended solemn protest. This protest, which, in our day, is perhaps the most instructive monument of a high political injustice, and of unavailing virtue, was

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was made before God and men, the morning of the 14th of March, 1821, while the enemy was defiling in the streets of Naples. The name of Galdi was written with those of the twenty-four deputies, who signed it. If this dangerous honour had been denied him, he declared he would be carried dying into the parliament. Galdi survived but a short time the misfortune of his country: patriotic grief, even more than his bodily infirmities, deprived him of life some months ago.

He was a man of mild manners, an excellent husband and father, and a good citizen. He spent the hours of his domestic life in the education of his two daughters, whom the study of literature did not rob of the dearer graces of their sex. Galdi was a man of great learning, of a good understanding, but possessed of an indifferent taste in speaking and writing. He was a member of all the academies at Naples, and of some other literary societies in Upper Italy and Holland. He composed many works, which the limits of this article will only allow us to enumerate. 1. On the necessity of establishing a Republic in Italy, a juvenile work, but full of originality; published at Milan, 1796, and translated into French. 2. Reflections on the Helvetic Constitution. 3. Changes of the Italian Stage. 4. Economical Relations among Free States, translated into French. 5. The Political Picture of Holland. 6. On the Commerce of Holland: this work, perhaps his best, was inserted in the Acts of *Incorraggimento* at Milan, and translated into French. 7. Thoughts on Public Instruction. Three Essays upon economical subjects, and one on a new geographical division of the two Sicilies. He composed also several poetical tracts in different styles, inserted in the literary journals of Italy, but little esteemed. Some other Essays by Galdi, on economical and legislative subjects, are not yet published. Such was this distinguished Neapolitan.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SHEPHERD.

THE Shepherd was born in an ivy cot
Where the woods and the winds are playing,
And the sheep, with the white little lambs they have got,
O'er the meadows for pasture are straying.

His mother she died, and his father was put
In the grave by her side on the morrow;
The Shepherd grew up, and he built him a hut,
But his spirits were season'd with sorrow.

He guarded his flock in the dimpled hill,
And his dog was his only attendant,
Till he saw the fair damsel who lived at the mill,
And then he became her dependant.

She left him, and went to the city far,—
He sought, but he never could find her;
Like the mystical track of a fugitive star,
No traces she left behind her.

He loved and he pined as a drooping stem,
That has felt the electric fluid;
He tended his flock, but he wander'd like them,
And led but the life of a Druid.

Years told him decay was fast creeping on,
And he sank on a green-grass pillow;
He pray'd for his love till his breath was gone,—
His shade were the hazel and willow.

The peasantry wrapp'd him in shroud and in sheet,
In his coffin they tenderly laid him;
They strew'd on his bosom their posies so sweet,
And funeral tributes were paid him.

There are tears for the brave in battle slain,
For the tars who in sea-fights perish;
But we lean over love-graves in sympathy's chain,
And grieve for the virtues we cherish.

Islington. J. R. PRIOR.

BEAUTY'S VALUE.

BEAUTY is but a vain and fleeting good,
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly,
A flower that dies when almost in the bud,
A brittle glass that breaketh presently;
A fleeting good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour;
As goods when lost are wond'rous seldom found,
As faded gloss no rubbing can excite,
As flowers when dead are trampled on the ground,
As broken glass no cement can unite;
So beauty, blemish'd once, is ever lost,
In spite of physic, painting, pains, and cost.

SONNET.

[The following lines, written by a hermit on hearing the bells of South Petherton, Somerset, in the evening of Shrove Tuesday, 1822, have some reference to those of Dr. Booker, in the Monthly Magazine, for December 1821, on the "Bells of Meriden."]

Dulce est patale solum.

WHAT tuneful sounds are those I hear,
On this fine eve, how soft and clear!
Unlike the desert's doleful queen,
Unlike the screech-owl's boding scream;
But floating thro' the peaceful zone:
They are the bells of Petherton.

Like spell-bound wight in hermit's cell,
I list'ning heard no tolling knell;
But while the sleeping winds were still,
In Quantock's woods, on high Ham-hill,
The clock struck six, and thereupon
Rang the sweet bells of Petherton.

Ye, who for pleasure idly roam,
And wish to find a hut, a home,

When

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When shuts serene this Shrove-tide day,
Thither repair, and, welcom'd, stay
To hear in vale, where hermit dwells,
The melody of Petherton bells.
Hermit's-hut, South Petherton.

OLD NICK'S PROMENADE.

[The late celebrated but unfortunate Professor Porson being once solicited in company to give some jocular proof of his abilities, complied by producing the following lines.]

FROM his brimstone bed, at break of day,
A-walking the Devil is gone,
To visit his snug little farm of the earth,
And see how his stock goes on.
And over the hill and over the dale
He walked, and over the plain;
And backwards and forwards he switch'd his long tail,
As a gentleman switches his cane.

And pray how was the Devil drest,
Oh! he was in his Sunday best.
His coat was red and his breeches were blue,
With a hole behind where his tail came through.
He saw a lawyer killing a viper,
On a dunghill beside his own stable,
And the Devil smil'd, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel.
An apothecary, on a white horse,
Rode by on his avocations:
"Oh! (says the devil,) there is my old friend,
Death in the Revelations."
He saw a cottage with a double coach-house,
A cottage of gentility!
And the Devil was pleas'd, for his darling vice
Is the pride that apes humility.
He stepp'd into a rich bookseller's shop,
Says he, "We are both of one college,
For I myself sat, like a cormorant, once,
Hard by on the tree of knowledge."
As he pass'd thro' Coldbath-fields he saw
A solitary cell!
And the Devil was charm'd, for it gave him a hint
For improving the prisons of hell.
He saw a turnkey in a trice
Fetter a troublesome jade;
"Ah! nimble (quoth he,) do the fingers move
Whenever they are us'd to their trade."
He saw the same turnkey unfetter the same,
But with little expedition,
And the Devil thought of the long debates
On the slave-trade abolition.
Down the river did glide, with wind and with tide,
A pig with vast celerity!
And the Devil grinn'd, for he saw all the while
How it cut its own throat, and he thought, with a smile,
Of England's commercial prosperity.
He saw a certain minister
(A minister to his mind,)
Go up into a certain house,
With a majority behind;
The Devil quoted Genesis,
Like a very learned clerk,
How "Noah and his creeping things
Went up into the ark."
General Gascoigne's* burning face
He saw with consternation,
And back to hell his way did take;
For the Devil thought, by a slight mistake,
'Twas the general conflagration.

ON ONE WHO DIED THE DAY AFTER HIS WIFE.

SHE first departed; he for one day try'd
To live without her; lik'd it not; and dy'd.

* This gentleman had been very facetious whilst soliciting some proof of the Professor's poetical talents.

STEPHENSIANA.

No. IX.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. *of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of Anecdotes of his contemporaries, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the Annual Obituary, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.*

CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN.

THIS gentleman is descended from a family of Massachusett's governors, and the following anecdote is recorded of his infancy. His father and mother were taking a journey in a phæton, himself, an infant, being in his mother's lap; they stopped to bait the horses at the door of an inn, when the hostler imprudently took off the bridles, and the horses, feeling their heads at liberty, set off full gallop. The danger to all was imminent; but Mrs. W. with a happy presence of mind, threw the child into a thick hedge which they passed close, by which

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which he escaped injury: but the phaeton was broken to pieces, the father mortally wounded, and the mother much injured. Mr. W. has since become an ornament of the House of Commons, and has proved himself an able economist and public writer.

DANCING SNAKES OF INDIA.

In every country there exists a class of men who found their means of existence upon the credulity and curiosity of others, but in no part of the world is this class so numerous as in India. Scarcely has a stranger disembarked on that shore, when a crowd of jugglers, dancers, leapers, and others, surround him, and solicit the honour of contributing to his amusement, for the trifling consideration of a fanon, or about six-pence.

Amongst this crowd of people, who live by their wits, those who astonish, and at the same time terrify, the European the most, are the men who make the snakes dance; and this astonishment and terror is more increased, upon learning that the snake which serves for this spectacle is the second on the list of those which are the most venomous: the bite of it is followed by certain death, after an interval of generally not more than fifteen or seventeen minutes. On the Coromandel coast this sort of snake is very abundant, and there, as well as throughout India, is called a *cobra capello*, or hooded snake: its ordinary length is from three to four feet, and the prevailing colour of these reptiles is yellow, spotted with black; its form resembles that of other oriental snakes, with the exception of a pouch, which runs from the back of the head two or three inches down the back. This pocket is but little visible when the reptile creeps, or is in a state of tranquillity; but, as soon as it is moved by anger or by pleasure, this becomes inflated, and stretches on each side the head of the animal: it then presents a flat surface, on which a pair of black spectacles are stretched upon a dirty yellow ground. The head of the creature appears to issue horizontally from the upper part of this pouch. The quality which distinguishes this snake from all the other species, is its excessive fondness for music; and this passion, if such a term may be used, is stronger in it than even in the white snake: this is so incontestable, that when the place of his retreat is known, he is invariably caught by these means. The Indians, who gain a livelihood by exhibiting, are also those who take them; and, as the method which they employ for doing it is not generally known, the following scene, which took place at the house of the governor of Pondicherry, may be considered as interesting. During dinner a servant came to inform the family, that a large cobra capello had been seen entering the cellar: orders were given that a snake-catcher should be sent for, and every one repaired to the cellar when he arrived. After having examined the place, to be certain where the reptile was concealed, the Malabar squatted down upon his heels, and began to play upon an instrument, which in shape resembled a flageolet, but had something of the sharp sound of a bagpipe. Scarcely had a minute elapsed when a cobra capello, about three feet in length, crept from under a mat, and placed himself at a short distance from the man, raising and giving a sort of vibratory motion to the upper part of his body, and extending his pouch,—an evident sign of the pleasure which the animal felt.

When all present had sufficiently witnessed this proceeding, a sign was made to the Malabar, who, seizing the animal by the end of the tail, took him up with rapidity, and placed him in an empty basket. Before admitting him into the troop of dancers,—for one of them, he, as well as most of the cobra capellos that are taken, was destined to become,—it was necessary to deprive him of the means of being mischievous. To do this, he was placed at liberty upon the ground, he was then provoked by being struck with a piece of red cloth, fastened at the end of a stick, until at last he sprang furiously upon the cloth, which was then shaken with so much violence that his teeth were at length pulled out. He was then taken again by the tail, and placed in the basket.

The baskets in which the snakes are kept, and of which the Indians generally carry six, are flat and round; and fastened like scales at each end of a piece of bamboo, which rests upon the shoulders of the bearer. When the person who keeps the reptiles exhibits them in public, he commences by ranging the baskets before him in a semicircle, and makes the snakes come out in succession. At the sound of the instrument the animal becomes erect, resting

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resting with about one-third of his body upon the ground; his pouch is extended, and he keeps up a balancing motion, the original impulse to which was given by the knee of the person who plays the instrument. Before concluding the exhibition, it is customary to make the snake caress this instrument, which is done by keeping up the sound, and advancing the pipe towards the animal, who on his side rests his head upon a calabash, through which this pipe is passed. After this ceremony, the snakes are put into their baskets, and carried away. A hard-boiled egg is the nourishment which they daily receive.

LATIN AND GREEK.

These languages are now become obsolete, and perhaps useless; yet, while they constitute part of the education of gentlemen, it is infamous not to know them. At the same time, by a whimsical feeling of mankind, it is thought pedantic and ungentlemanly to use them in any well-bred society. Seven or eight years is therefore employed in the education of our youth to save appearances. Time will correct this error.

SHERIDAN.

This was at once the most eloquent, most ingenious, and most idle man of his time. I employed him to present the petition of the Grand Jury against Aris, and could not get him out of bed till half past four on the afternoon when it stood for discussion, and he then sat for half an hour with wet towels tied round his head, to relieve himself from a head-ache, occasioned by the previous night's debauch.

EMPLOYMENT.

The employment of the lower classes is to satisfy their hunger, and of the upper classes to discover medicines and consult doctors for the purpose of creating hunger. Many a rich man would give half his estate to feel as voraciously hungry as some of his meanest labourers.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The longest personal favourite whom the new King has ever kept is Du Pacquet, his dresser and chief valet. He is a Frenchman of the old school, and enjoys the unbounded confidence of his royal master. He is his caterer of small news, and of the chit-chat out of doors, and within the purlieus of the palace. At the same time it is just to add, that he has never been charged with abusing a station, which in courts has often been the means of promoting dangerous intrigues.

The next domestic favourite is Wilmet, the chief cook, also a Frenchman, but familiarly called *Jack Hammond* (why, I know not); but, in a luxurious court, a chief cook is a man who must be as often consulted as a minister of state.

Another royal favourite, and perhaps more harmless, is Nap the poodle dog, who was taken with Napoleon's carriage, and was for many years the intelligent travelling companion of that great man. Nap now travels with his old master's more fortunate rival, to whom he is not less faithful, and whom he amuses by his numerous tricks and uncommon sagacity. It might have been hoped that the liberal treatment of the dog would have been extended to his illustrious master, who, by well-authenticated accounts, is not only chained to a rock, but, like Prometheus, is constantly tortured by a vulture.

THE WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

These islands are ceasing to be desirable British colonies, except for purposes of ministerial patronage. Canada may supply them with lumber, but it cannot consume an equal amount of their produce. This, too, will in time be superseded by East-India produce under an open trade; for, if we send our manufactures, and destroy the Hindoo manufactures, we must take their sugars and other West-India produce. The West-India islands seem likely, therefore, either to become independant, or to be incorporated with some of the continental American states, which can barter with them.

THE BOURBONS.

When I was at Paris, I went with Mr. Serjeant B. (now a judge,) to see the Bourbon family return from chapel, and he was the only person who cheered them. We were walking away, and I was rallying the worthy Serjeant at the circumstance, when a couple of Frenchmen passed us quickly, and loaded us and our nation with the foulest epithets.

FRENCH MANNERS.

The French are an elegant people, but are guilty of little indelicacies: they pick their teeth with a fork.—No fruit shops in Paris, but fruit cellars—Pine-apples far inferior to ours; even the grapes of Fontainbleau are inferior to those of our hot-houses!

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houses! Grange's and Owen's, in Piccadilly and Bond Street, have a finer display than any I have met with at Paris.—At breakfast they affect this hobby-horse:—It is common to have a cup of coffee, without either milk or sugar, before they get up. Coffee always after dinner.—Religion almost confined to the *ancienne noblesse*.—Every woman of rank or fashion in France has her right to receive company. The party naturally divides into two: the old ones play cards; the young ones dance and romp under the inspection of each married woman.

BELLS.

The Venetians pretend that they introduced bells at Constantinople, in the ninth century; but the oldest mention we can find in the Byzantine writers, is of the year 1040.

Quere.—When was the surrender of Jerusalem? for it appears that the conquerors imposed it as an article on the Christians, "that they should not ring, but only *toll* their bells."—See *Mod. Univ. Hist.* i. 429.

DUELLING.

There is scarcely any subject on which more discordant opinions are entertained than on that of duelling; and, whilst one party condemn it as a flagrant violation of all the laws both of God and man, others are contented to represent it as a necessary evil. Without, however, discussing at present the expediency of the practice, it appears that if an appeal must, in any case, be made to arms, the great object should be to place the champions on an equal footing, and prevent, as far as possible, the better cause from yielding to the more skilful combatant. In one single solitary instance has this been attained. On the borders of Austria and Turkey, where a private pique, or private quarrel of a single individual, might occasion the massacre of a family or village, the desolation of a province, and perhaps even the more extended horrors of a national war, whensoever any serious dispute arises between two subjects of the different empires, recourse is had to terminate it to what is called "the custom of the frontier." A spacious plain or field is selected, whither, on an appointed day, judges of the respective nations repair, accompanied by all those whom curiosity or interest may assemble. The combatants are not restricted in the choice or number of their arms, or in their method of fighting, but each is at liberty to employ whatsoever he conceives is most advantageous to himself, and avail himself of every artifice to ensure his own safety, and destroy the life of his antagonist. One of the last times that this method of deciding a quarrel on the frontiers was resorted to, the circumstances were sufficiently curious, and the recital of them may serve to illustrate what is mentioned above.

The phlegmatic German, armed with the most desperate weapon in the world—a rifled pistol mounted on a carbine stock, placed himself in the middle of the field; and, conscious that he would infallibly destroy his enemy, if he could once get him within shot, began coolly to smoke his pipe. The Turk, on the contrary, with a pistol on one side and a pistol on the other, and two more in his holsters, and two more in his breast, and a carbine at his back, and a sabre by his side, and a dagger in his belt, advanced like a moving magazine, and, galloping round his adversary, kept incessantly firing at him. The German, conscious that little or no danger was to be apprehended from such a marksman with such weapons, deliberately continued to smoke his pipe. The Turk, at length perceiving a sort of little explosion, as if his antagonist's pistol had missed fire, advanced like lightning to cut him down, and almost immediately was shot dead. The wily German had put some gunpowder into his pipe, the light of which his enemy mistook, as the other had foreseen would be the case, for a flash in the pan; and, no longer fearing the superior skill and superior arms of his adversary, fell a victim to them both when seconded by artifice.

THE AMAZONS.

The attention of the learned has been for a long time fixed upon the existence of the Amazons; and the following result, deduced from the profound researches and extended investigations to which the subject has given rise, appears interesting and probable, and accords with the general tenor of history. An army of Sauromates having traversed Cancasus and Colchis, penetrated into the lesser Asia, and established themselves on the banks of the river Thermodon; content with finding a plain which recalled to their minds the recollection of their country, and feeling, as the Greeks under Xenophon subsequently felt

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felt, apprehensive of not being able to pass the large rivers, such as the Halys, the Parthenius, and the Sangarius, these Nomades lived in the plain of Themiscyra, upon the produce of their flocks, and the booty which they acquired by pillaging their neighbours. In Scythia the women accompanied their husbands to war and to the chase, and were skilful in horsemanship and the use of the bow; here they guarded the shore. Some Greek sailors having met, fought with, and been conquered by, them, reported these coasts to be entirely inhabited by women, who put every man that came amongst them to death; and from hence arose the fables so prevalent in Greece. But that these pretended heroines at first took arms to avenge the death of their husbands, then to defend themselves, and at last to subjugate their neighbours; that they had attempted an expedition against Athens; and that their queen Thalestris had gone herself, or sent ambassadors, to the camp of Alexander,—is what, in defiance of the authority of many poets, philosophers, and historians of antiquity, we are no longer permitted to believe. We may remember the expression of Lysimachus, when Onerycritus read to him the history of Thalestris, with which he had embellished his work upon the exploits of Alexander—"Oh! where was I at that time?" said Lysimachus to him, smiling.

It is worthy of remark, that the names of Menalippa, Hyppolita, &c. given to these Sauromatides, these Amazons, are all Greek names; although it is manifest that these women must have borne barbarian names and derived from the language which they spoke.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Uebersicht aller bekannten Sprachen und ihrer Dialekte.—Survey of all known Languages and Dialects; by FREDERICK ADELUNG, *Russian Counsellor of State, &c.* Printed at St. Petersburg in 1820.

THE present work constitutes but a very small part of the grand and extensive plan of the learned author; it is, in fact, a mere index or prospectus, though a most valuable one, to the intended BIBLIOTHECA GLOTTICA; and, that the reader may have some conception of the proposed work, and its great importance to the learned world, we shall here insert the analysis of the author's general introduction to his *Bibliotheca Glottica.*

I. HISTORY OF THE GENERAL SCIENCE OF LANGUAGES.
II. EARLY ATTEMPTS AT A BIBLIOTHECA GLOTTICA.
III. OF LANGUAGE IN GENERAL:
1. The faculty of speech in man; considered
a. Physiologically.
b. Psychologically; with an Appendix, on the language of brutes.
2. The origin of language:
a. Divine; by direct communication.
b. Human:
α. Arbitrary.
β. Accidental.
3. On the original or primitive language.
4. Question—Which is the oldest of the known languages?
5. The language of signs.
6. On the diversity of languages, and their physical, historical, and moral causes.
7. History of the attempts at an universal language.
IV. GENERAL GRAMMAR.
V. OF WRITING:
1. The origin of writing:
a. Pictures.
b. Hieroglyphics:
α. Egyptian.
β. Mexican.
γ. Various others.
c. Alphabetic writing.
d. Arrow or Babylonish characters.
2. Account of all the known alphabets.
3. History of the attempts at an universal character.
4. Short-hand writing:
a. Stenography.
b. Tachygraphy.
c. Pasigraphy.
d. Abbreviations or contractions:
α. Notæ Tironianæ.
β. Monograms.
5. Secret writing:
a. Cryptography; steganography.
b. Cyphers.
α. The art of decyphering.
β. History of cyphers.
γ. On the nature of cyphers.
c. Telegraphy.
VI. AFFINITY or connexion OF LANGUAGES.
VII. WORKS ON THE COMPARATIVE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGES, or comparative philology:
1. Polyglotts:
a. Dictionaries.
b. Grammars.
c. Bibles.

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c. Bibles.
d. The Lord's Prayer, collections of.
e. Separate essays:
α. Bachmeister's specimen.
β. The parable of the Prodigal Son.
γ. The words of the great comparative vocabulary of Catharine II.

2. Comparisons of various languages with each other.
3. Maps of languages.

VIII. DEAD LANGUAGES:
1. Ancient.
2. Modern:
a. Literature.
b. Remains of languages.

Such is the gigantic plan, which the learned author hopes to carry into execution; and, as the basis of it is to be *facts*, he begins by an attempt to ascertain the names of all the languages of the globe, and to collect specimens of every dialect. This labour (as he justly observes in his preface, page iv.) was by far the most difficult part of his undertaking. But, that he has been eminently successful in this particular, will be evident from the following result of his labours:—

That my work will be free from errors, I cannot expect; but I venture to affirm, that it gives a more complete view of the subject than has hitherto appeared, and, perhaps, than it has been possible to exhibit. For this advantage it is indebted to the abundant sources of information, which the modern travels, particularly of the English, the Bible Societies, and the more extended range of philological science, have opened during the last ten years; and it will hardly appear credible to those who have not ascertained the fact by comparison, that my *survey* exhibits

987 names of Asiatic languages,
587 European,
276 African; and
1214 American;

making, consequently, in the whole 3064 languages and dialects; while the indefatigable and successful diligence of the authors of "the Mithridates" could collect together only about 2000. — *Preface*, pages vii. viii.

The work consists of two parts; in the first, the author gives a list of all the languages, arranged according to their respective stocks or families, and the geographical situation of the nations that speak them; and in the second part, the names of the languages are arranged alphabetically under each quarter of the globe.

1. ASIA.

Monosyllabic—
I. Chinese.
II. Tibetian, Thöbböt, Tangutian.
III. Boman, Boma, Barma, Burman, Byamma, Myamma, Avan.
IV. Peguan.
V. Anamitic.
VI. Siamese, Siuanlo.

Polysyllabic; arranged under the following geographical divisions:

A. *Southern Asia*; comprehending
I. The Malay; from the eastern coast of Africa and Madagascar, to Easter Island in the South Sea.
II. Farther India, stock of.

B. *Western Asia*; comprehending
I. The Semitic stock.
II. Armenian, Haikan.
III. Georgian, Grusinian, Iberian.
IV. Caucasian.

C. *Middle Asia*; comprehending
I. The Turcico-Tatar stock.
II. Mongolian.
III. Mandschu.
IV. Corean.

D. *Northern Asia*. Siberia; comprehending
I. Various mixed nations on the frontiers of Asia and Europe.
II. Samoyedes.
III. Nations of various unknown stocks in north-eastern Asia.

E. *Islands of Eastern Asia*; comprehending
I. Sachalin, or Tschoka.
II. Japan.
III. Insu, Jedso, Tschika.
IV. Lieu-Kieu islands, Lgutschu islands, Lew-Chew.
V. Formosa.

2. EUROPE.

I. Cantabrian, or Basque.
II. Celtic stock.
III. Celtico-Germanic, or Cimbrian stock.
IV. German (Germanischer) stock; comprehending
A. The German (Deutscher) main stock.
B. Scandinavian main stock.
C. English.
V. Thracico-Pelasgic Greek and Latin stock; comprehending
A. The Thracico-Illyrian main stock, in Asia Minor and in Europe.
B. Pelasgic main stock.
C. Hellenic-Greek main stock.
D. Latin stock.
VI. Slavonic (Slavischer) stock.
VII. Germanico-Slavonic, or Lettish stock.
VIII. Romano-Slavonic, or Wallachian.
IX. Tshudish stock.
X. Mixed languages on the south-eastern border of Europe, comprehending the Hungarian and Albanian, with their dialects.

3. AFRICA.

I. Northern Africa, as far as the southern frontiers of Sahara:
A. Barbary.
B. Guanchen.

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B. Guanchen.

II. Middle Africa:

A. North-eastern nations, *comprehending the Copts, Nubians, and Abyssinians.*

B. Countries between Sahara and Gulbi.

C. Middle Africa, Proper, *comprehending the Yalofs, Mandingoes, Congoes.*

D. The greater part of the imperfectly-known territories in the interior of Africa, from Abyssinia, &c.

E. The Caffres; from Quiloa to the Hottentots.

III. The southern extremity of Africa *including the Hottentots, &c.*

4. AMERICA.

I. South America.

II. Middle America.

III. North America:

A. The northern parts of New Mexico, with California and the west coast of America, to Prince William's Sound.

B. Territories on the west side of the Mississippi, and between that river and the Missouri and Arkansas.

C. Territories on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Ohio and the eastern Great Lakes.

D. Northern territories on the eastern coast and Hudson's Bay; above and below the Great Lakes towards the great western chain of mountains.

E. The territories on the northern coast from Greenland and Labrador to Behring's straits, and from the peninsula of Alaksa to Prince William's Sound.

Under the North American divisions, which are above designated by the letters B and C (territories east and west of the Mississippi), the author enumerates many names which are familiar to us; but he also mentions a great number of which we have seldom or never heard. As this region of the continent is the most interesting to an American reader, we have thought it might be useful to give the whole list in detail; in order that any omissions or errors (if any such exist) may be supplied and corrected from that country. This extract will at the same time give the reader an idea of the extraordinary minuteness of the whole work.

B. Territories on the WEST side of the Mississippi, &c.

a. Indian stocks at the sources of the Missouri:

1. The Blood Indians.
2. Paegans, Picaneaux.
3. Black-foot Indians.
4. Fall Indians.
5. Minetares.
6. Snake Indians.
7. Crow Indians.
8. Achwahhaway.
9. Mandans.

b. Naudowessies, Narcotah:

a. On the banks of the waters of the St. Croix:

1. Nehogatawonas.
2. Matabantowas. Mawtawbauntowahs. *Carver.*
3. Schahswintowaher. Shahsweentowahs. *Id.*

β. Naudowessies of the Plains:

1. Wapintowas.
2. Tintons.
3. Ascahcutons.
4. Mahas.
5. Shians.
6. Shianis.
7. Tschunguscetons.
8. Waddapachestens.
9. Assiniboils, Assinipoils, Assiniboins, Assinipoetuk, (As-sin-e-po-e-tue,) Sioux, Stone-Sioux, Stone Indians.

aa. Manetopa.

bb. Oseegah.

cc. Mantopanato.

10. Wahpatone.
11. Mindawarcaton.
12. Yanktongs.

aa. Minowa—Kantongs.

bb. Washpetong.

cc. Sussitongs.

dd. Titong, Tetons.

αα. Okandandas.

ββ. Minnakinneazzo.

γγ. Sahone.

c. On the east side of the Mississippi.

1. Sakies, Saukis.
2. Ottogamies.
3. Menomenes, Folle Avoine.

d. Osages and Panis. [Pawnees.]

a. Osages:

1. Winnebagoes, Puants.
2. Ayonas.
3. Otataches.
4. Missouris.
5. Otos, Ottoes, Octolactos.
6. Maha, Mahaws, Maia, Yucatan.
7. Ponzar.
8. Kanzes.

β. Panis, Papias:

1. Ricaras.
2. Panis-Mahaws, Panimachas.
3. Pania-pique
4. Tawakenoes.
5. Tancards.

e. In the territories of the Red River:

a. Caddos, Caddoques, Cadodaquioux.

1. Nentego, Nentico, Nantico, Nanticokes, Nandakoes, *(Water-people.)*
2. Nabadaches.
3. Inies, Tachies.
4. Yattasees.

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4. Yattasees.
5. Adaize, Adayes.
6. Nacogdoches.
7. Keychies, Keyes.
8. Natchitoches.
9. Tunicas.

β. Bedies.
γ. Aliche, Eyeish.
δ. Accocesaws.
ε. Mayes.
ζ. Cances.
η. Carancóuas.
ϑ. Attacapas.
ι. Appalousa.
κ. Chactoos.
λ. Washash.

C. Territories on the EAST side of the Mississippi, to the Ohio, and the Great Lakes:

a. Nations and dialects next eastward of the mouths of the Mississippi and in Florida.

1. On the island Malhado:
α. Caoques.
β. Han.

2. On the Continent:
α. Chorinco.
β. Doguenes.
γ. Mendica.
δ. Quevenes.
ε. Mariames.
ζ. Gualsiones.
η. Yguaces.
ϑ. Atayos.
ι. Acubadaos.
κ. Quitoles.
λ. Avavares.
μ. Muliacones.
ν. Cutalchiches.
ξ. Susolas.
ο. Comos.
π. Camoles.

3. Nations which have emigrated from the *East* side of Mississippi to the *West* side:
α. Pacanas.
β. Pascagolas, (Pachca-ogoulas.)
γ. Boluxas.
δ. Appalachi, Wapanachki.
ε. Natchez, Natùxéz.
ζ. Tunicas. } almost extinct.
η. Pochatans. }

4. At St. Augustine, on the east side: Timuaca.

b. Tschikasah (Chikkasaw) and kindred dialects:

1. Muskohge, Creeks, Muskogulgen-Creek.
Nations of the Muskohge-union:
α. Caouittas, Cawittas.
β. Conshacs.
γ. Oakmulgees.
δ. Alibamous, Alibamis.
ε. Taensas.
ζ. Yasows.
η. Conchattas.
ϑ. Abeikas.
ι. Stincards.
κ. Uches, Savannacas.
λ. Seminoles.

2. Tschikasah, Chikkasaw (Chicachas) Mowill, Mobilians, Mobil-language.
α. Chatchi-Oumas, Chetimachas?
β. Oufé-Ogulas.
γ. Tapoussas.
δ. Coreas.
ε. Yazoux.
ζ. Grigras.
η. Thioux.

3. Tschaktahs, Chaktaws, Chatkas, Catawbas.

4. Tschelokis, *also falsely called* Cheerake, Cheraquis, Tscherlocky, Tschirokesen.

c. Woccons.

d. Katahba.
1. Wataree.
2. Eeno.
3. Chawah, Chowan.
4. Langgaree.
5. Nachee.
6. Yamasee.
7. Coosah.

e. The Six Nations; called by themselves Ongwe-honwe, (greater than all others,) also Aquanoschioni, Aquanuschionig or Konungxi Ouiga (united nations); called by the *Dutch*, Maquaica, Maquas, Mengwe, Mingus; by the *French*, Iroquois.
1. Senekas, Tsonontouas, Machachtini (inhabitants of the hills).
2. Mohawks, Sankhicanni.
Cochnewagoes, Cochnewaga, Cahnuaga.
3. Onondagos, Onontagues.
4. Oneidas, Oniadas, Oneyouts.
W'tassone.
5. Cayugas, Goyogans. Queùgue.
6. Tuscaroras.
Here belong further,
7. Canai; called by the English Canais, Conois, Conoys, Canaways, Kanhawas, Canawese.
8. Nanticokes.
9. Ahouandate; called by the English, Wyandots, Wyondots; by the French, Guyandots, or more commonly Hurons.
10. Hochelaga.
11. Mynckussar, Mynqueser.
12. Erigas.
13. Wanat.
14. Cochnowagoes.

D. The northern territories of the east side, and to Hudson's Bay, above and below the Great Lakes, towards the great western chain of mountains.
Chippeway-Delaware, or Algonkin-Mohegan stock, in Virginia:
a. Southern branches—
1. Pampticoughs.
2. Shawanos, Sawanno, Shawnee (Shawaneu, south country.)
3. Kickapoos, Oucahipoes.
4. Miamis,

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4. Miamis, or Twightwees.
   - α Ouyatonons.
   - β. Illinois.
     - *aa.* Kaskaskias.
     - *bb.* Cahokias.
     - *cc.* Piorias.
     - *dd.* Kasquias.
     - *ee.* Mitchigamies.
     - *ff.* Piankashaws, Piankichas.
     - *gg.* Kikapoos.
     - *hh.* Poteouatamies, Pottawatameh, Pattawattomi.
     - *ii.* Outaouas.
     - *kk.* Chaûnis.

b. Northern branches:
1. Delaware, and its nearest stocks:
   - *a.* Delaware, Lenni-Lenape (original people), Lennopea.
     - *aa.* Unâmis, Wanami, Turtle.
     - *bb.* Unalachtgo, Unalachtigo, Wunalachtigo, Turkey.
     - *cc.* Minsi, Ministi, Monsi, Munseyis, Monsonies.
   - β. New Sweden, now New Jersey: Sankikani.
2. Narraganset—
   - α Pequittoog.
   - β. Nanhigganeuk.
   - γ. Massachuseuk, Massachusett.
   - δ. Cawasumseuk.
   - ε. Cowweseuk, Cowweset.
   - ζ. Quintikòok.
   - η. Qunnipieuk.
   - ϑ. Pawkunnawkut.
   - ι. Pawtuket, Nechesangett.
   - κ. Neepmuck.
3. Natik, Nadik, Nianticks.
4. Abenaquis, Abenakis, Apenaki, Openagi, corrupted from Wapanachki, *Eastlanders.*
   - α. Canibas, Kennebek.
   - β. Etchemines, Malécites.
   - γ. Gaspesians.
   - δ. Missiassik.
   - ι. Arosaguntakûk.
5. Mahikanni, Mankikani; called by the Dutch, Makikanders; by the French, Mourigans, Mahingans, Manhikans; by the English, Mohiccons, Mohuccans, Mahegans, Mohegans, Muheekanew, Schatikooks; River-Indians. The same with the *Pequots.*
   - α. Much-quash.
   - β. Mech-cha-ooh.
   - γ. Toon-pa-oh.
6. Penobscot Indians.
7. Estechemines, Etechemines.
8. Micmak.
9. Souriquois.

C. Middle main branch, to the north of the foregoing:
1. Algonkins:
   - *a.* Acadia.
     - *aa.* Abenaki.
     - *bb.* Openango.
     - *cc.* Soccoki.
   - β. Along the river St. Lawrence to Montreal:
     - *aa.* Papinachoi.
     - *bb.* Montanaro.
     - *cc.* Abenaki di Sillery.
   - γ. On lake Huron:
     - *aa.* Nocke.
     - *bb.* Altikamek.
     - *cc.* Outepone.
   - δ. Between the Mississippi, Michigan, and Lake Erie:
     - *aa.* Oumami.
     - *bb.* Makouten.
     - *cc.* Outagami.
     - *dd.* Malomimi.
     - *ee.* Peüteoüatami.
     - *ff.* Ojatinon.
     - *gg.* Saki.
   - ε. On lake Ontario:
     - *aa.* Tsonontoüan.
     - *bb.* Goyoguan.
     - *cc.* Onnotague.
     - *dd.* Onnoyoute.
   - ζ. In the neighbourhood of the Oütouas rivers:
     - *aa.* Machakandibi.
     - *bb.* Nopemen d'Achirini.
     - *cc.* Nepisirini.
     - *dd.* Temiskamink.
   - η. On the north of the Mississippi to the upper lakes and Hudson's Bay:
     - *aa.* Assimpoüal.
     - *bb.* Sonkaskiton.
     - *cc.* Onadbaton.
     - *dd.* Atinton.
2. Chippeways:
   - *a.* Chippeways on the south of the upper lakes.
   - β. Crees.
   - γ. Nepesangs.
   - δ. Algonkins, on the lake of the two mountains.
   - ε. Ottoways, Ottawas, or, as they call themselves, *Wtáwas.*
   - ζ. Iroquois-Chippeways.
   - η Muskonongs.
   - ϑ. Messisaugers, Messisagnes.
3. Knistenaux, Chnisteneaux, Christeneaux, Clisteno.
   - *a.* Nehethawa, Nehetwa.
   - β. Skoffie.
   - γ. Sketapushoish.
   - δ. Matassins.

d. North-western branches:
Chepewyan.
1. Nagailer.
2. Slua-cuss-dinais.
3. Negnia-dinais.
4. Nasrad-denes.
5. Beaver-Indians.
6. Stone Indians.
7. Satsees.
8. Hudson's Bay.

E. The northerly coasts of Greenland and Labrador to Behring's Straight, and from the peninsula of Alaksa to Prince William's Sound:
Eskimo stock, Karalit.
   - *a.* Eastern

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a. Eastern side:
   1. Greenland.
   2. Labrador, Eskimo.
   3. North coast of Hudson's Bay.
   4. Humoky dialect.

b. Western side:
   1. Inhabitants of Prince William's Sound.
   2. Tschugazzi.
   3. Konägen, in Kadjak.
   4. Norton Sound.
   5. Sedentary Tschuktschi.
   6. Jakutat.

Such is the outline of the vast work in contemplation.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* FIRST YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE FOURTH, *or in the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SEVENTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. I. *To suppress Insurrections and prevent Disturbance of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the 1st day of August*, 1822.—Feb. 11, 1822.

Two justices may cause clerk of the peace to summon an extraordinary session, who shall give notice thereof, and cause justices to be summoned.—Justices so assembled may signify, by memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, that the county is disturbed, or in danger of being so.—Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such county to be in a state of disturbance.

Proclamation shall warn the inhabitants *to remain in their houses between sun-set and sun-rise*; and shall appoint special sessions of the peace.—Places proclaimed to be considered as such from the day inhabitants shall be required to remain within their houses.—Proclamations shall be conclusive evidence in civil and criminal courts.

Lord Lieutenant may appoint a King's serjeant or counsel to preside at Special Sessions.—Such serjeant or counsel to preside as chief judge, and Court of Sessions shall have all powers and authorities as are incident to Courts of Oyer and Terminer, &c. and shall proceed without Grand Jury, &c. as herein mentioned.—Discretion given to Court to try persons by jury.

Persons found out of place of abode to be brought before magistrates, and if not out on lawful occasions, deemed idle and disorderly.

Justices, &c. may enter houses, and absent persons deemed idle and disorderly.

Persons administering or taking oaths for seditious purposes, &c. or not giving information concerning the same, deemed idle and disorderly.—Persons circulating notices to excite riots or unlawful meetings, or demanding money, arms, &c. deemed idle and disorderly.

Persons having arms deemed idle and disorderly. — Persons found in public-houses, after certain time, deemed idle and disorderly. — Persons tumultuously assembled, deemed idle and disorderly.

Persons convicted of being idle and disorderly, TO BE TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.—Persons adjudged to be transported, may be sent out of the country to any gaol in Ireland.

Persons guilty of hawking seditious papers deemed idle and disorderly, but, as such, not liable to transportation.

Special Sessions not to take cognizance of any offence, except of idle and disorderly persons, &c.

Magistrates of adjacent counties at large may execute this Act within counties of cities or of towns, &c.

If any action, suit, plaint, or information shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person or persons for what he or they shall do in pursuance and execution of this Act, the same shall be commenced within six months after the offence committed, and shall be brought or laid within the county where the act was committed; and such person so sued may plead the general issue of Not guilty, and, upon issue joined, may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or prosecutor shall become nonsuit, or forbear prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict or judgment on demurrer shall pass against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs.

When verdict for plaintiff, if judge certifies that there was probable cause for doing the act, only 6d. damages.—Where act was maliciously committed, treble costs.

Cap. II. *To empower the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain, until the 1st day of August*, 1822, *such Persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against his Majesty's Person and Government.*—Feb. 11.

Persons imprisoned in Ireland for high treason, &c. may be detained till Aug. 1, 1822, and shall not be bailed or tried without an order from the Privy Council.

Persons to whom warrants of commitments are directed shall detain the persons so committed in safe custody.

Persons charged with the custody, as also the place of detention, may be changed.

Cap. III. *For indemnifying such Persons as have seized or detained any Arms or Gunpowder in Ireland, since the 1st day of November*, 1821, *for the*

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the Preservation of the Public Peace.—March 11.

All proceedings against persons who have, for preservation of lives and property, seized arms and gunpowder without legal authority, discharged and made void.

On any proceeding against any person for such acts, he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence.

Cap. IV. *To regulate the Importation of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition into Ireland, and the making, removing, selling, and keeping of Arms, Gunpowder, and Ammunition, in Ireland, for seven Years, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament.*—March 11.

After passing of this Act, not lawful to import cannon, mortars, or ordnance, guns, pistols, &c. without licence from Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary.—Arms, &c. imported without licence, forfeited; and any vessel having such onboard, in any port, without licence, forfeited, with arms, &c. — Penalty on importer 500*l.*; on master of vessel 200*l.*

No person in Ireland shall manufacture gunpowder without licence from Lord Lieutenant, &c.—Penalty on making gunpowder without licence, 500*l.*—Manufacturer not to sell without licence of Lord Lieutenant, &c.

Penalty on persons who deal in gunpowder during prohibition, 500*l.*; and all such gunpowder may be seized.

Persons not licensed as aforesaid, not to keep more than 2 lbs. weight of gunpowder, nor any ordnance, without licence from Lord Lieutenant, &c. penalty 500*l.*—100*l.* penalty on selling more than 2 lbs. weight, unless licence produced by person buying.—Penalty for selling more than 2 lbs. of gunpowder to any one person within any period of two months.

Cannon, arms, &c. not to be removed, nor more than 2 lbs. of gunpowder, without licence.

Penalty on removal 500*l.*

Cap. V. *To repeal so much of an Act made in the 55th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for taking an Account of the Population of Ireland, as relates to certain Expenses to be incurred under the said Act.*—March 11.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. Matthew Bush, *of Battersea Fields, Surrey; for an Improvement on a Machine now in use, for Printing Silks, Linens, Woollens, &c.*

THIS is an improvement upon a printing apparatus, for which Mr. Bush obtained a patent in January 1813. In that patent, the improvement upon the ordinary press, with copper-plates, employed for printing silks, linens, calicoes, and woollens, consisted in the introduction of one or more "revolving pieces, which carry *circular* faced blocks, for printing." The present improvement consists of the substitution of *flat* faced blocks, on which the subject in relief is to be cut, for the purpose of printing two or more colours, and also for the employment of copper-plates in a different manner to that hitherto practised. The patentee states, that this invention is applicable to common copper-plate printing-presses, now in use for the printing of silks, linens, calicoes, woollens, &c. and that, by means of this improvement, shawls and handkerchiefs, with borders, can be printed in the same machines, with great rapidity, by taking successive impressions from two narrow copper-plates, which are to be attached to the moving carriage or rail of the press.

The first part of the invention consists in the manner of applying the two copper-plates. That plate which is to give the pattern of the interior part of the shawl or handkerchief, is proposed to be in breadth one-fifth of the size of the handkerchief, within the border, and as long as the handkerchief is wide, including the border; the corresponding fifth parts of which are to be engraved at its ends. This plate is intended to produce the complete internal pattern, at five successive impressions; and the second plate, which contains the border only, is intended, by sliding the carriage forward, to occupy the place of the last, and complete the impression or pattern, by giving the border. The border plate is made to turn round horizontally upon a pivot, so as to give the border in the reverse direction for the commencement of the next handkerchief; after which, the carriage is slidden back again, and five successive impressions taken from the first plate, as before described, for the internal pattern of the handkerchief.

The second part of the improvement consists in the manner of applying the flat block to print or ground another colour. This block is suspended by levers, and is brought in contact with the

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the piece of goods intended to be further printed, immediately after the main roller has delivered the piece from the copper-plate. A colouring roller is made to pass against the engraved surface of the block, when in its quiescent state; and, as the piece approaches to be printed, the levers raise the block, and at the same time a circular press acts against the back of the block, so as to bring it in contact with the piece of goods, and causes the impression to be given.—*London Journal.*

To Mr. Samuel Kenrick, *of West Bromwich, Staffordshire; for an improved method of Tinning Cast-Iron Vessels of Capacity.*—Nov. 20.

This useful invention consists in a mode of suddenly cooling, and setting tin, and other fusible metals, mixed with tin, upon the surface of cast-iron; which is effected by the application of a rapid current of cold air, to the coating of tin, whilst in the state of fusion. The vessel, or surface of cast-iron, is to be rendered smooth, and the same method resorted to of using the molten or fluid metal with sal-ammoniac. But in the operation of cooling, or setting the tin, instead of immersion in cold water, a powerful blast of cold air is to be thrown upon the surface of the vessel, by which the tin becomes instantly set upon the iron surface. Bellows, or a blowing machine, may be employed for this purpose, and the air admitted suddenly, by means of a stop-cock, into a vessel containing the article to be tinned. Mr. K. confines his claim to the employment of a rapid current of air artificially, for the purpose of suddenly cooling and setting the tin upon cast-iron vessels, to complete the operation of tinning the same. —*London Journal.*

To Colonel Goldfinch, *of Hythe; for the Formation of Horse-shoes.*—Oct. 21.

This improvement consists in making the horse-shoe in two parts, or separating it into two pieces, by cutting it through near the toe. The object of this contrivance is, that the frogs of the horse's hoof may be enabled to expand and grow in a healthy state. The separation is to be made in any indented form, and the two parts fastened together by pins. It is further proposed to attach the shoe to the horse's hoof, by driving the nails obliquely, as in the French manner of shoeing. For this purpose, the situations of the nail holes are to be from about one-third to half the width of the shoe, distant from its outer edge, and tending in a slanting direction outwards.—*London Journal.*

To Mr. Samuel Hall, *of Basford, Nottinghamshire; for improvements in the Manufacture of Starch.*—Nov. 21.

The improvement removes all colouring matter from the starch, by the employment of oxygenated muriatic acid, and diluted sulphuric acid. This may be performed by submitting the starch to the action of the oxymuriatic acid, in its gazeous state, or in any other combination which is proper for bleaching purposes; the oxymuriate of lime, however, is preferred, as being both convenient and economical, and is used in the following manner.

After the starch has been prepared by the usual processes, and has arrived at the state in which it is ready for boxing, instead of proceeding to box the starch, it is to be stirred up with as much water as will make it about the consistency of cream. To this is now added the oxygenated muriate of lime, and the whole continually agitated, whilst the acid is operating upon the starch to whiten it.

A large quantity of water is then to be added, and, after well stirring the mixture, it is left till the starch subsides to the bottom. The water must be then drawn off, and diluted sulphuric acid poured into the starch, which is to be again agitated, until the acid has acted fully upon it. A considerable quantity of water must be now employed to wash away the oxymuriatic and sulphuric acids, after which the starch is left to subside, and the water drawn off as before. The washing may be repeated with clean water, as often as may be thought necessary to remove all smell from the starch, which is then to be boxed, dried, and finished in the usual manner.—*London Journal.*

PROCEEDINGS

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Method of forcing Asparagus, practised by MR. WILLIAM ROSS, *at Wyke-House, near Brentford.*

MR. William Ross, in the month of January, had some of the strongest asparagus ever noticed at that season. He sent a sample to the general meeting of the Horticultural Society in February last, and gave the following account of his practice. The pits, in which his succession pines are kept in the summer, have at bottom a layer of leaves, about eighteen inches deep, covered with the same thickness of tan, which becomes quite cold when the pines are removed. In one of the pits he spread over the entire surface of the old tan a quantity of asparagus roots, which he covered with six inches more of tan, and applied linings of hot dung, successively renewed, round the sides, keeping up thereby a good heat. This was done in the middle of December; and, in five weeks, the crop was fit for use. As soon as the shoots made their appearance, and during the day-time, he took off the lights, introducing as much air as possible, which gave them a good natural colour, and the size was nearly as large as if they had been produced in the open ground, at the usual season.

To insure perfect success, it is expedient to have good roots to place in the bed; the usual plan of taking them from the exhausted old beds of the garden is bad. If they are past their best, and unfit to remain in the garden, they cannot be in a good state for forcing. Young roots, four years old from the seed, are much preferable: they are costly, if they are to be purchased every year; but, where there is sufficient space, a regular sowing for this particular purpose should be made annually, and thus a succession of stock secured.

Improved Method of planting Vines for Forcing. By MR. DANIEL JUDD.

In the winter of 1817, says Mr. Judd, I procured a quantity of the top-spit of soil from a common which consisted of a rich loam, rather inclining to be gritty, which property I prefer, because it gives a porousness to the compost, thereby allowing the water to pass freely through it. At the same time I collected some lime rubbish, well broken to pieces and sifted, some old tan, some leaf mould, and a quantity of the richest old dung I could select from the forcing-beds and elsewhere.

These materials having been kept separate, and frequently turned over in the summer, were mixed together in the autumn of 1818, in the following portions: one-half of loam, one-fourth of dung, and one-fourth of lime rubbish, united with the tan and leaf-mould. They were well mixed, by frequent turnings (but were not sifted) during the winter, when the weather was frosty or dry, for this operation should never be performed in wet weather.

It may be noticed, that I did not use so much dung in my compost as is sometimes done; for I have observed that an excess of it retards the growth of the vine, notwithstanding it is considered to be a plant which will bear an extraordinary quantity of manure. The addition of old tan to the compost, which is not usual, I recommend, because I know, from experience, that the vines will root in that more freely than in any other substance.

In March last, the border, in front of the vinery, was cleared to the depth of upwards of three feet, below which it was drained, and then filled up with the new compost to the level of the bottom plate of the house; this was done in fine weather, and the new mould had full two months time to settle well before the young vines were planted in it.

My vine plants were raised from single eyes in March 1818; they were treated in the usual way through the summer, and kept from the frost during winter, until March last, when they were cut down to one eye, and placed in the pine-pit in order to produce young shoots of sufficient length to draw into the house at the time of planting. After they had made shoots about two feet long, they were removed to the green-house (which was at that time kept at a temperature of about 60°, for some other purposes); here they continued growing, till they had attained to the length of three or four feet; by this treatment the whole plant was rendered more hardy, and consequently more fit for its final removal into the open border.

Early in May, having made good

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the height of the border quite to the level of the holes where the plants were to be carried into the house, so that no part of their stem should be exposed to the external air, I opened the holes, for the reception of the plants, leaving them open upwards of a week, to remove any noxious quality in that part of the compost which would first receive the roots.

My planting was executed on the 13th of May; but I consider that any period between the 10th of May and 10th of June will be equally successful, provided the work be done in seasonable weather, that is, when it is neither wet nor cold.

At the time of planting I turned into each hole a common wheel-barrow full of very old tan from the pine-house, in the middle of which tan the roots of my vine plants remained after the plants had been treated as I shall now describe. I first cut off the leaves from the lower part of the plant, about two feet and a half of its length, leaving about an inch of the footstalk of each on the plant, the end of which was then drawn very carefully through the hole, under the plate, without injuring the tender part of the shoot; the pot being removed, the ball or root of the plant was placed two feet distant from the front of the house, upon its side, so that the stem lay in a horizontal position, about six inches below the level of the surface of the border. When thus placed, the whole of the stem which was to be covered was slit or tongued, at each eye, like a carnation layer, by passing a sharp knife at three-quarters of an inch below each eye, and on the side of the eye, about one-third of the thickness into the wood, and then upwards to the centre of the joint. This being done, the stem was covered with about four inches of old tan, and the other two inches were filled up with the mould of the border. It is essential to the safety of the plant that the slitting be done the last thing, and whilst it is laid in its position, lest the stem should be broken.

The effect of the operation of slitting the stem is the production of abundance of roots from every eye; the progress is not very great until the roots begin to push out: after these shoot, it is surprising how fast the vines grow.

I gave a little fire in the house for the first month after planting, though sparingly, and air was admitted into it continually, until the plants had got sufficient hold of the border; air was then admitted in the day, but the house was shut up at night. Under this treatment, the shoots of the present season of these young plants are from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and their strength is fully proportionate to their length.

It is not my intention to grow any thing on the border, which will exhaust it, or deprive the vines of their full nourishment. To protect their roots in the winter, I shall use a covering of old tan, about six inches thick, which I prefer to dung or mulch of any description.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Vaccination has now been submitted to the test of another year's experience, and the result is an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it. Of small-pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes when it attacks a patient who has been previously vaccinated, many cases indeed have been reported to us in the course of last year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly when he dies of small-pox. To account for occasional failures, of which we readily admit the existence, something is to be attributed to those anomalies which prevail throughout nature, and which the physician observes, not in some peculiar constitutions only, but in the same constitution at different periods of life, rendering the human frame at one time susceptible of disorder from a mere change of the wind, and capable, at another, of resisting the most malignant and subtile contagion.

The number of persons who have died of small-pox this year within the bills of mortality is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before: and as in our last report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from small-pox may fairly be attributed to the wider diffusion of vaccination.

(Signed) HENRY HALFORD, president.

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VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IT is little more than ten years since the Editor of this Magazine received a letter from his friend FULTON, in New York, to apprize him of the success of his first steam-packet between that city and Albany. The substance of that letter was inserted in the Monthly Magazine for March 1811; but, before it was printed, the Editor read it to the late Earl Stanhope, whose experiments on mechanical navigation had excited much attention. That nobleman, however, like the Douay professors in the case of the telescope, set about to demonstrate *the impossibility* of the thing, and convinced himself, if not his auditor, that Fulton had misrepresented the fact. The letter however appeared, and the attention of our speculative mechanics being drawn to the subject, the American steam-boat was not only soon imitated in the rivers of Britain, but essentially improved by their skill and science. We have now, therefore, more than one hundred steam-vessels plying in various parts of the empire, not merely against the currents of our rivers,—so as to render parallel canals as ridiculous as the aqueducts of the ancients,—but performing their voyages, in the face of tides and winds, in the adjacent seas. Thus London and Edinburgh, London and Calais, Liverpool and Dublin, Holyhead and Dublin, Bristol and Liverpool, Brighton and Dieppe, are now connected by steam-vessels, which perform their voyages in measured time; but within the past month an *iron* vessel, of 280 tons burthen, has performed its first voyage from London to Paris direct. It reached Rouen in fifty-five hours, and proceeded from Rouen to Paris in a day and night, notwithstanding an accident in its tackle. We regard this as an event of great social importance to mankind, and record it with singular pleasure. It is the triumph of isolated genius over the inveterate prejudices of arrogant societies, all of whom have virulently opposed themselves to the improvements of our age; and, in no case have done more to accelerate them, than the rudest persons in the community. Thus, notwithstanding the royal associations of men of science, France alone has succeeded in establishing but two or three steam-vessels. In Austria JEROME BONAPARTE, almost unaided, has munificently expended 100,000*l.* in vainly endeavouring to complete one to navigate the Danube. Only one has been established on the Adriatic; and, if one has been started on the Baltic, it is the speculation of a Scotchman. The lakes and rivers of North America are nevertheless filled with them, and we may soon expect to hear of their connecting the northern with the southern continent; and all parts of the latter by means of the vast rivers which penetrate the interior. The public are now awaiting with anxiety the results of Mr. Griffith's patent for steam land-carriages, of the progress and experiments on which we shall duly apprize our readers.

Mr. P. W. WATSON, of Hull, has been engaged in the vicinity of London, since the spring of 1820, in collecting materials for a *Dendrologia Britannica*, (trees and shrubs that will live in the open air of Britain during the whole year,) to be illustrated by original descriptions, and coloured plates from living plants. One hundred and ten coloured octavo drawings, by eminent artists, with occasional minute dissections, are already completed, of such hardy trees and shrubs as have not (few excepted) been figured by recent reputable botanists.

The great work of the Bible, Testament, and Prayer-Book Illustrations has been delayed a month by the necessity of providing sufficient numbers of the various editions. Two editions are now ready, and the others will be completed so as to make a general delivery in the first ten days of July. Our readers are already apprized that the Bibles will be provided with 264 engravings; Testaments with 96; and Prayers with 72, at very trifling charges.

PUBLIC MEN *of our own Times* is the title of a work which will appear in July, in three volumes, of the size of Debrett's Peerage. It will include nearly three thousand biographies of living characters in all civilized nations, and in all walks of public life, and be ornamented with 150 copper-plate portraits.

Poetical Criticism, being the third edition of Letters to Lord Byron, including the Letter to Mr. Campbell, and a Letter, now first published, to I. D'Israeli,

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I. D'Israeli, esq. by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, will appear in a few days.

Mr. O'Meara, the British surgeon of Napoleon at St. Helena, to whom that great man made many interesting and important communications, announces a work called *Napoleon in Exile*. It was mentioned in our last, but without the name of the author, a feature which specially entitles it to the respect and attention of the world, and renders it a document for history. We are heartily glad the subject has fallen into such able and honest hands, though the prejudices artfully created on this subject are daily wearing away, and nothing but disgrace and repentance await those who sacrificed the peace of Europe and the welfare of Britain to their bad passions.

That deservedly popular work, *Nature Displayed*, by the Abbé Pluche, having long been out of print, and its information being superseded by modern discoveries in every branch of science, a new work, under the same title, and having the same objects, is now preparing by Mr. Barrow, author of several works of education. Like the original, it will be enriched with numerous engravings, and be in all respects a popular and interesting work for the old and young. It may be expected in October.

A new Society is about to be formed under highly auspicious circumstances, for the encouragement and promotion of the study of Entomology. Embracing upwards of one-half of the organized beings which clothe and animate the earth, comprising the most varied, and frequently the most beautiful forms of the animal creation, and rendered still more interesting by the singular, the important, and the instructive habits of many of them,—this pleasing and useful department of natural history seems fully sufficient to occupy the undivided attention of one Society, instead of losing the importance it justly merits by being sparingly diffused among an immense mass of other matter,—highly valuable, undoubtedly, in itself, but which, from that very value, and the extent of the subjects it includes, condemns of necessity the entomologist to utter exclusion, or, at most to an admission so partial and so uncertain, as to be nearly useless. The high rank in this, as in other branches of natural history, assumed by our neighbours,—who, as though Britain possessed no native talent equal to the task, are daily describing from our cabinets, their new, their rare, and their interesting contents,—arises principally from the encouragement afforded to their cultivation, and from those frequent and important opportunities for mutual information and assistance, which result from their numerous societies and unreserved intercourse.

Mr. Lowe's volume on the Statistics of England is on the eve of publication: it contains an account of the present state of our agriculture, trade, and finance, with a comparison of the prospects of England and France, in regard to productive industry and national revenue.

Mr. Gideon Mantell, F.L.S. member of the Geological Society, &c. author of "the Fossils of the South Downs," is preparing for publication a Description of the Strata and Organic Remains of Tilgate Forest, with observations on the beds of limestone and clay which alternate in the iron-sand of Sussex. This work will be embellished with numerous engravings of the extraordinary fossils discovered by the author in those remarkable strata, and will contain an account of the geological relations of the limestone of Winchelsea, Hastings, Battel, Horsham, &c. It is intended as an appendix to the "Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex," which we noticed in our last Number.

Gems principally from the Antique, with verse illustrations, by the Rev. G. Croly, A.M. drawn and etched by R. Dagley, are preparing for publication.

Speedily will be published, in one volume octavo, Political Fragments, translated from the Greek by Thomas Taylor, from Archytas, Charondas, Zaleucus, and other ancient Pythagoreans, preserved by Stobæus; and also, Ethical Fragments of Hierocles, the celebrated commentator on the Golden Pythagoric verses, preserved by the same author.

The History and Antiquities of Lewes are announced for publication, in one volume quarto, with numerous lithographic plates, by the Rev. T. Horsfield and J. W. Woollgar, M.A.S. The Natural History of the district by G. Mantell, F.L. and G.S. member of the College of Surgeons, &c.

Besides Book-societies for general and popular reading, a correspondent advises the formation of law, medical, and

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and theological book-societies, for the use of the three professions. The hint is worthy of notice, and is capable of being extended to other subjects, particularly to books on the useful arts in manufacturing districts. An intelligent country-bookseller has done justice to one branch of the subject in another part of this Number.

Sixteen Practical Sermons will shortly be published, on the most important subjects of religion, delivered on various occasions, by the late Rev. RICHARD POSTLETHWAITE, rector of Roche, Cornwall.

Mrs. CATHERINE HUTTON, author of the "Tour of Africa," &c. is employed upon a work to be entitled, Memoirs of the Queens of England, with a Sketch of the Kings.

A Treatise on the Use of Moxa as a Therapeutical Agent, by Baron LARREY; translated from the French, with notes and an introduction, containing a History of the Substance; is preparing by ROBLEY DUNGLISON, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and will shortly be published.

Bibliotheca Biblica is preparing for publication, consisting of a select descriptive catalogue of the most important British and foreign works in the department of biblical criticism and interpretation, with brief notices of their authors, and remarks on their theological and critical merits, by WM. ORME, author of "Memoirs of the Life, Writings, &c. of Dr. John Owen."

The "public scoundrels" who abused the liberty of the press in Scotland, by the publication of *the Beacon*, *the Sentinel*, and *the Correspondent*, seem not only to be duly exposed to the contempt of the world, but in some degree to have been sufficiently punished. They hoped perhaps to obtain rewards, and to escape with impunity, like the wretches concerned in the London *Satirist*, *Scourge*, and other similar works. But they are known; and, though the University of Edinburgh may, with little respect for *moral philosophy*, tolerate one of them; though certain chiefs of Scottish law may retain places, which they have proved themselves unworthy to fill; and though a certain empirical manufacturer of novels may retain a portion of public credit, yet we learn that they are for the most part *sent to Coventry* by all who retain a sense of integrity and consistency. In the late trial of Mr. Stuart for shooting Sir Alexander Boswell in a duel, it appeared by evidence that the latter had written *anonymous* libels on the former, and on other persons; had then commended his own anonymous productions, in a public letter, signed with his name; had taken covert measures to get his anonymous letters destroyed, in which he failed, by the craft or caution of the printer; and, when shown to him, had declined to acknowledge his own writing. For some good personal qualities, his fate has been much lamented; but it ought to serve as a beacon to others; and by the superstitious the duel will perhaps be regarded as a trial by ordeal, in which Heaven marked the victim. Such an exposure of political malignity never took place as that in regard to the various characters concerned in these works, which have in consequence been destroyed; though there is too much reason to apprehend that some of the writers still find means of venting their bad passions in a certain Edinburgh Magazine, and a noted London Review.

A succinct Account will shortly be published of the Lime-rocks of Plymouth, with ten lithographic plates of some of the most remarkable of the animal remains found in them, by the Rev. RICHARD HENNAH.

Prælectiones Academicæ, or Academic Lectures, are preparing for the press, on subjects connected with the history of modern Europe, viz. Christianity, Mahomedanism, the Crusades, literature and the arts, navigation, the Jesuits, the Reformation, civil wars in England, slave trade, commerce, French revolution, civil liberty, and religious toleration, by the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A.M. This work will be published in four quarterly parts, making, when completed, one handsome volume octavo, of 600 pages.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Manchester, has in the press a work on Principles of Political Economy which regulate Wages, Profits, Rent, and the Value of Money.

Mr. PONTEY's Practical Treatise on Rural Ornament, which deduces the science from well-known fixed principles, will appear in the course of the present month.

Shortly will be published, with numerous plates, a Tour through Sweden, Norway, and the coast of Norwegian Lapland to the Northern Cape, in the year 1820, by A. DE CAPELL BROOKE.

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—At the same time will appear, in imperial quarto, the Costumes of the different Provinces in Sweden, coloured.

A colossal statue of BURNS, the modern Scottish bard, is about to be erected in Edinburgh by Mr. Flaxman. We hope to be enabled to give a sketch of it.

A coloured edition of Mr. MANTELL'S Geology of Sussex is preparing as speedily as possible, and will be ready for delivery in the course of a few weeks. A very limited number will be published.

The peculiar interest excited by every thing that bears reference to, or is connected with Africa, will very shortly be augmented by the publication of a volume, translated from original official documents, formerly deposited in the Spanish archives, treating of Spanish America, and specially collected by order of that government; from whence it will be established beyond a possibility of doubt, that if America was not actually peopled from the old Continent, there must have existed a communication between its inhabitants and the Carthaginians, Phœnicians, or some other ancient nations, as the remains of a city of vast extent are still standing in Mexico, comprising monumental vestiges, hieroglyphics, and sculptured figures, in sufficient preservation to warrant such a conclusion. The work thus announced will not only be interesting considered in a literary point of view, but carry with it the stamp of authenticity, on account of its many curious pictorial embellishments, accurately copied from several of the reliques.

The total amount of the sums expended during the year 1820 for the maintenance of the poor in England and Wales was 7,329,594*l.* 7*s.*

A History of a severe Case of Neuralgia, commonly called Tic Douloureux, will speedily be published, occupying the nerves of the Right Thigh, Leg, and Foot, successfully treated; with some observations on that complaint, and on its causes, as they vary in different individuals; by G. D. YEATS, M.D. F.R.S.

An Analytical Investigation of the Scriptural Claims of the Devil, and a similar enquiry into the meaning of the terms Sheol, Hades, and Gehenna, as used by the Scripture writers, by the Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT, of Portsmouth, which have been unavoidably delayed in passing through the press, will be published in the course of the present month.

The Political Life of his Majesty George the Fourth, is preparing for publication, in one volume octavo.

Captains HODGSON and HERBERT have determined the highest of the Himalayas to be 25,589 feet, and the lowest to be 16,043 feet, above the level of the sea; and that twenty of the peaks are more elevated than Chimborazo, the highest of the Andes.

In a few days will be published, an English Grammar in verse, with Scripture examples, by the Rev. T. SEARLE.

Mr. HAMPER is preparing for the press, a second edition of his Tract on Hoar-stones.

A new edition is preparing of Blair's Grammar of Natural Philosophy, which will appear at the latter end of July.

Shortly will be published, in 12mo. the Lady's Manual, by a Physician. The object is to supply the female sex with useful information on a variety of appropriate and interesting subjects, to prevent the necessity of application to professional men.

Shortly will appear, the Claims of Sir Philip Francis refuted.

The Rev. WM. JAY has in the press, a new edition of his Short Discourses for Families.

When in our last we signalized the success of Mr. LAWRENCE, we had no suspicion that this worthy gentleman had been seduced to publish the following extraordinary paper, a few days before the election. In now giving it place as a document worthy of being preserved, and which in after-ages will mark the year 1822, and characterize the age of George the Fourth, we have judged it proper to annex, in *parallel* columns, the never-to-be-forgotten abjuration of Galileo. Every reader of the two papers will, by his own comments, relieve us from the responsibility of making such as the circumstances deserve:—

MR. LAWRENCE'S RETRACTATION.

College of Physicians, April 16.

DEAR SIR,—*The renewed publication by others, over whom I have no control, of the work which I suppressed three years ago, induces me to offer a few observations on the subject, and*

THE ABJURATION OF GALILEO.

I, Galileo Galilei, son of the late Vincent Galileo, a Florentine, at the age of seventy, appearing personally in judgment, and being on my knees in the presence of you, most eminent and most reverend Lords Cardi-

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and to present them, through you, to the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem. The motives and circumstances of the suppression in question are detailed in a letter to Mr. Harrison, through whose medium it was communicated to the Governors of the two Hospitals; and this letter, I conclude, is entered on the minutes of their proceedings.

Further experience and reflection have only tended to convince me more strongly that the publication of certain passages in these writings was highly improper; to increase my regret at having sent them forth to the world; to make me satisfied with the measure of withdrawing them from public circulation; and consequently firmly resolved, not only never to reprint them, but also never to publish any thing more on similar subjects.

Fully impressed with these sentiments, I hoped and concluded that my Lectures would in future be regarded only as professional writings, and be referred to merely by medical readers. The copies which have gone out of my possession, from the time when the sale was discontinued to the late decision of the Lord Chancellor, which has enabled all who may choose to print and publish my Lectures, have therefore been granted only as matter of favour in individual instances to professional men, particularly foreigners, or to scientific and literary characters. My expectations have been disappointed by the

nals of the Universal Christian Commonwealth, Inquisitores-General against heretical depravity, having before my eyes the Holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands, swear that I have always believed, and now believe, and, God helping, that I shall for the future always believe whatever the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church holds, preaches, and teaches. But because this Holy Office had enjoined me by precept, entirely to relinquish the false dogma which maintains that the sun is the centre of the world and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves; not to hold, defend, or teach by any means, or by writing, the aforesaid false doctrine; and after it had been notified to me, that the aforesaid doctrine is repugnant to the Holy Scripture, I have written and printed a book, in which I treat of the same doctrine already condemned, and adduce reasons, with great efficacy, in favour of it, not offering any solution of them; therefore I have been adjudged and vehemently suspected of heresy, namely, that I maintained and believed that the sun is the centre of the world, and immovable, and that the earth is not the centre, and moves.

Therefore, being willing to take out of the minds of your eminences, and of every Catholic Christian, this vehement suspicion of right conceived against me, I with sincere heart, and faith unfeigned, abjure, execrate, and detest, the above-said errors and heresies, and generally every other error and sect contrary to the above-said Holy Church; and I swear that I will never any more hereafter say or assert, by speech or writing, any thing through which the like suspicion may be had of me; but, if I shall know any one heretical, or suspected of heresy, I will denounce him to this Holy Office, or to the Inquisitor, and Ordinary of the place in which I shall be. I moreover swear and promise, that I will fulfil and observe entirely all the penitences which have been imposed upon me, or which shall be imposed by this Holy Office. But if it shall happen that I shall go contrary (which God avert) to any of my words, promises, protestations, and oaths, I subject myself to all the penalties and punishments which, by the holy Canons, and other Constitutions, general and particular, have been enacted and promulgated against such delinquents. So help me God, and his holy Gospels, on which I now lay my hands.

I, the aforesaid Galileo Galilei, have abjured, sworn, promised, and have bound myself as above, and in the fidelity of those with my own hands, and have subscribed to this present writing of my abjuration, which I have recited word by word. At Rome, in the Convent of Minerva, this 22d of June, of the year 1633.

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above, with my own hand.

piratical act of a bookseller in the Strand, named Smith. When his reprint of my Lectures was announced, I adopted the only measure which could enable me to continue the suppression of the work, namely, an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against this person, being encouraged by the decided favourable opinions of the two eminent Counsel before whom the case was laid. The course of argument adopted by these gentlemen, in the proceedings which ensued, was that which they deemed best calculated to attain my object—the permanent suppression of the book. It is not to be regarded as a renewed statement, or defence, on my part, of opinions which I had already withdrawn from the public, and the continued suppression of which, in conformity to my previous arrangement, was my only motive for incurring the trouble and expense of a Chancery suit.

As to the charge of irreligion, again hinted at in the Court of Chancery, I beg to repeat what I have already expressed in my letter before alluded to—that I am fully impressed with the importance of religion and morality to the welfare of mankind—that I am most sensible of the distinguishing excellencies of that pure religion which is unfolded in the New Testament; and most earnestly desirous to see its pure spirit universally diffused and acted on.

WM. LAWRENCE.

Sir R. C. Glynn, bart.
President of Bridewell & Bethlem, &c.

Since

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Since the preceding extracts were written and printed, we have received the following letter from the gentleman who originated the discussions relative to Mr. LAWRENCE, accompanied by a statement, to both of which we consider it our duty to give place. Our readers and the public at large feel a lively interest on the question, and, having more than once advocated the cause of Mr. L. *as apparently connected with the right of free enquiry*, it seems proper to give place to the statement of the opposite party.

"*Highbury-park, June* 21, 1822.

"SIR,—You have been imposed upon in the information that has led to your animadversions upon the recent conduct of certain governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, towards Mr. Lawrence, the surgeon. As the individual upon whom the onus of this affair has now fallen, I claim your attention to the enclosed statement, and appeal to your principles of justice to make the '*amende honorable*' as to the imputation of 'a vulgar spirit of bigotry,' &c.

"Your very obedient servant,

"B. BURGESS.

"The appointment of surgeon to these Hospitals is not '*honorary*.' A handsome emolument is affixed to the appointment."

Statement.

"The surgeon of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, in the beginning of the year 1819, published a book, of which book, more need not be said than that its aim is to refute the Hunterian Theory of Life, to revive the hateful and almost exploded doctrines of Materialism, to bring the sacred writings into disrepute, flatly denying the truth of some parts of them, and thereby to destroy all that belongs to man beyond his prerogatives as 'a human animal.'

"At the election court of April, 1819, (all the officers upon these establishments are annually elected in open court,) at the instance of two governors, both members of the House of Commons, and both of the house committee of these hospitals, the surgeon was suspended as the author of that book. Intercession was made for him, and a letter to a governor (the treasurer of Guy's Hospital,) was read, and entered upon the minutes of the proceedings, in which the author is reported to have retracted most of his infidel opinions, and had entered into a solemn pledge, and voluntary obligation, to suppress and prevent the circulation of his book."

Expressly upon these grounds, the general court of June, 1819, thought proper to re-instate the surgeon in his office.

"At the election court, holden the 2nd of April, 1822, neither of the governors who had taken the lead in this affair was present. But another governor stated, that he had reasons to believe that the surgeon had violated his pledge, (as above stated,) and moved his suspension; which motion, having been seconded by another governor thoroughly conversant with the merits of the case, was unanimously carried."

"At a general court, holden specially upon this business, upon the 26th of April, the conduct of the suspended officer, in these particulars, was in his presence fully investigated: he was charged with having parted with from four hundred to six hundred copies of this pernicious work, subsequently to the day upon which he pledged himself to the governors that he would suppress and prevent the circulation thereof; and, being put upon his defence, he confessed, that he had parted with "Four hundred and odd." Upon which occasion he was, with as much consideration and tenderness as possible, but virtually, dismissed from his office as surgeon to these hospitals.

"Upon the 8th of May, inst. a special general court was held, for the sole purpose of receiving the report of the vacancy thus produced. This court, however, thought proper, in the absence of every governor who had taken any lead in the affair, to carry a resolution, declaring that this dismissed officer was eligible as a candidate to supply that very vacancy which his misconduct had occasioned; and, '*Credat Judæus Apella*,' at a general court of governors holden the next day, this very person was elected surgeon of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem!"

You mention the number which appeared upon the ballot in Mr. Lawrence's favour; your statement is not quite accurate, but no matter. I assure you, first, that Mr. Lawrence owes his election to the "*esprit de corps*," which induced a most respectable candidate to retire, as soon as Mr. Lawrence was pronounced eligible for the post: and, secondly, that never did so few governors vote upon an election, when half the exertion was made upon the canvass.

Mr. WORSDALE, sen. of Lincoln, has ready for the press, a work, entitled, Celestial Philosophy, or Genethliacal Astronomy. This manuscript is entirely original, and contains, we are informed, the whole art of calculating nativities, with a great number of genitures; the examples are given in figures, which may be proved by the use of the celestial globe, or spherical trigonometry. It is intended to publish it in twenty-five numbers, making 600 pages, octavo.

Speedily will be published, the Morning and Evening Sacrifice; or Prayers for Private Persons and Families, divided into four parts:—I. Prayers for Private Persons, adapted to

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to the different Days of the Week, and to Sacramental Sabbaths and Days of Humiliation.—2. Family Prayers for the Sabbath-Day.—3. Prayers for Persons who are in peculiar Circumstances.—4. A copious Selection of Prayers entirely in the Language of Scripture.

The PRINCESS OLIVE of CUMBERLAND announces two volumes of her Poems, to be published by subscription at two pounds, for the purpose of relieving her from captivity, and to enable her to proceed in her suit in Doctors'-Commons for the recovery of 15,000l. left her by the late king.

The summer having set in two months before its usual time, and fine weather being always unfavourable to the sedentary pursuits of literature, the interest of the spring publications of the London publishers has seriously suffered, and the general dearth of trade has in consequence been peculiarly felt by the booksellers. The extended power and appetite for reading, the increase of book-societies, the liberal scope of modern education, and a change of season, will, however, correct evils in this trade sooner than can be exepcted in regard to other trades suffering entirely from fluctuations of property.

In our last Varieties we presented our readers with the state of the London newspaper-press; and, we have no doubt, (merit being alike,) that the press in general is in a state as creditable to public discrimination. The *Times*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the Sunday's *News*, distinguished for their independence, enjoy the same ascendancy as the *Monthly Magazine* and the *Monthly and Edinburgh Reviews*, among the journals of literature. Low, indeed, would be public intelligence, if it were not so; and, of all curses that ever can befal a country, a treacherous press is the greatest, for against rapacity and bad passions it is the only protection; but, if enlisted on their side, then the humiliation of virtue and truth is complete. Of all duties of good citizens, the first and most important is to support the independent portion of the press, and to endeavour to give it the same ascendancy over time-serving sycophancy which virtue ought always to enjoy over vice.

The Rev. Dr. RUDGE has in the press, in two octavo volumes, Sermons on the Leading Characters and most Important Events recorded in the Book of Genesis.

The Rev. GEORGE HOLDEN is printing, in an octavo volume, an Attempt to illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes.

JOSEPH SWAN, esq. is printing, in an octavo volume, a Treatise on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Nervous System.

Mr. W. I. ROBERTS is preparing the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Ormskirk, in Lancashire.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Mrs. Catherine Cappe are printing in an octavo volume.

Essays on Subjects of Inquiry in Metaphysics, Morals, and Religion, by the late Isaac Hawkins Brown, esq. will soon appear in an octavo volume.

Mr. NELSON is preparing an octavo edition of his History of Islington, which will contain much additional letter-press, and at least twenty engravings and lithographic prints.

RUSSIA.

A Monthly Journal in English and French is about to be commenced by an Englishman at Moscow, under the sanction of the governor, Prince Gallitzin. It is the first attempt to print the English language in Russia; and, therefore, merits respect and attention. Its objects are purely literary and philosophical; and it is proposed, by its means, to supply foreigners residing in Russia, and the travelled Russian nobility, with the contents of the best journals published in the south of Europe.

The following newspapers, and other periodicals, are now publishing in St. Petersburgh:—

1. In the RUSSIAN language:—The Good-will, by Ismailow; the Siberian Advertiser, by Spasskii; Domestic Intelligences, by Swinjin; Northern Archives for History, Statistics, and Travels, by Bulgarin; the Gazette of War, or the Invalid, (resumed) by Wojeikow; Gazette of St. Petersburgh, by the Academy of Sciences; St. Petersburgh Gazette of the Senate, published by the Senate; Technological Journal, by the Academy of Sciences; Journal of the Imperial Philantrophical Society; Christian Reader, by the Spiritual Academy of St. Petersburgh; Journal of the Ministry for Public Instruction; the Promoter of Civilization, by a Free Society of Friends of Russian Literature; the Son of the Country.

2. In the GERMAN language:—The St. Petersburgh Periodical, by Oldekopp; Universal Northern Annals of Chemistry; by Scherer.

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3. In the FRENCH language:—*Le Conservateur Impartial*, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In Moscow are published:

In the RUSSIAN language:—The Gazette of Moscow; Historical, Political, and Geographical Journal, or Cotemporary History of the World, (the oldest political journal in Russia, having existed these twenty-six years without interruption;) the European Advertiser, by Katschenowski; the Magazine of Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, and Agricultural Experience, by Dwigubsky.

In Kasan, in the RUSSIAN language:—The Kasan Advertiser, published by the University of Kasan.

GERMANY.

The royal Prussian general, Meme von Minutoli, lately made a scientific tour through Egypt and Syria, where he formed an excellent collection of antiquities, which he conveyed from Alexandria to Tricste, where they were shipped to be conveyed to Berlin by way of Hamburgh. During one of the late storms, the vessel was wrecked between Heligoland and Cuxhaven. A few boxes, containing mummies, have been driven on-shore on the coast of Balje. The country-people were not a little terrified on finding they contained dead bodies, and accordingly buried them. The mummies have, however, been disinterred, and consigned to the Prussian authorities.

ITALY.

A new journal has appeared at Turin, called the Spigolatore, or the Gleaner. It gives an account of all new works, scientific discoveries, the drama, &c. and promises to become the most popular work of its kind.

UNITED STATES.

The Mobile Register says, "The number of persons employed by book-printing in the United States, is estimated at 10,000. The foreign books which have been published in the United States within thirty years, exceed 20,000,000 of dollars; and, the amount of books manufactured in this country every year, is at least from one and a half to two millions.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes," an admired Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, and an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum), by J. Hopkinson. 3s.

BY the free and playful manner in which Mr. Hopkinson has treated this justly-favourite melody, he has rendered it an eligible and practicable lesson for piano-forte students. He has carried his lucubrations to the extent of nine variations, the greater number of which are fancifully constructed, and, without the too common fault of deserting the theme, present a variety and contrast which at once declare his taste and his judgment. So satisfied, on the whole, are we with this little production, that it is but acquiescing with our own sense of justice to recommend it to the notice of young performers.

"O! pity a poor sailor boy," sung at the Surrey Theatre by Master T. Ridgway; composed by E. Solis. 1s. 6d.

In speaking of this ballad, we cannot employ the language of encomium. The air is not conceived with taste or feeling; nor does either the formation or the arrangement of the passages bespeak much talent or science. We trace an aim at expression, but it is unsuccessful; and the bass, in some instances, is too ill chosen to admit the conception, that Mr. Solis is a profound musician.

"How vain is the sigh," sung by Miss Povey at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 2s.

This song (which is published in full score, as well as with a piano-forte part,) is set with considerable skill and sweetness of fancy. The melody forms an illustration of the poet's sentiment; and, while it gratifies the ear, awakens and appeals to the mind. On examining the score, we find the general combination good. The piano-forte accompaniment extracted from it is judiciously and effectively adjusted; and the whole composition is calculated to support the credit Mr. Whitaker has acquired as a vocal composer.

A favourite Waltz; arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by E. Simms. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Simms, in the six variations which he has founded upon this theme, has furnished an acceptable practice for the instrument for which they are designed. Without losing sight of diversity, he has kept tolerably close to his theme, and thus combined fidelity with invention. Some of the original passages are so felicitously turned, as

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almost to merit the praise due to unborrowed beauty; and from the proofs here given of a free and easy fancy, we should deem Mr. S., in compositions of this kind, perfectly adequate to the formation of his own themes.

DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The past month, we are sorry to have to report, has not been so favourable to the interests of the two winter theatres as we would have wished, or as a better prevailing taste would have ensured. The repetitions of *the Law of Java, the Miller and his Men, the Lord of the Manor, Macbeth, Cherry and Fair Star, the Two Gentlemen of Verona, the Rivals, Rob Roy*, and other deservedly-admired pieces, have attracted but moderate audiences to Covent-Garden. The high and acknowledged merit of principal performers at this theatre will not permit us to attribute the failure to any deficiency on the part of the managers, either in judgment or spirit; we therefore have to impute the effect to other causes. Among these are to be reckoned, the numerous minor theatres that are now open to the public, the exertions displayed at the new house in the Haymarket, the attractions of Vauxhall-Gardens under their new proprietors, the late dinner hours in circles of fashion, and lastly, and most seriously, the extreme heat of the weather, which has been peculiarly hostile to attendance in crowded theatres.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Elliston, with the employment of the great and extraordinary talents of Mr. Kean, Mr. Braham, Madame Vestris, and himself, in *Abroad and at Home, the Roman Actor, the Castle of Andalusia, Othello, Richard the Third, Love in a Village*, and *the Mountaineers*, (with which he closed on June 14,) has endeavoured to sustain the ancient splendor of the theatre under his management, and to deserve the praise and encouragement of that public which had so long honoured him with its support. But the misfortune of illness, together with the disadvantages we have just enumerated, have fallen upon his efforts with too great a weight to induce his keeping open his theatre this season to the usual period. It is, however, cheering to find that, amid all his discouragements, Mr. Elliston has hitherto been enabled to fulfil his engagement with the proprietors, and to acquit himself with honour and punctuality towards all the parties with whom the concern has brought him in contact. During the recess, the theatre is to undergo considerable alterations and embellishments, which, in combination with the exertions now making to increase and improve the company, will, it is anticipated, render it as attractive as it ever has been, in the most brilliant portion of its career; and secure to the zealous and sedulous manager that fame and emolument which he so highly merits.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE most singular and important discovery which has, since the restoration of letters, been given to the world, we owe, during the past month, to the learning, industry, and patriotism of Mr. O'CONNOR; who, having preserved, through all mutations of fortune, the ancient manuscripts, which have been the hereditary trust of his house, has now published a version of them, under the title of, *Chronicles of Eri, being the History of the Gaal Sciot Iher; or the Irish People: translated from the original Manuscripts in the Phœnician dialect of the Scythian language.* The earliest of these traditions purport to be compiled by Eolus, chief of the Gaal, between the years 1368 and 1335, before Christ, about fifty years later than Moses; and they give the traditionary history of the Scythians from the earliest point of time to his own days. To these succeed the annals of Eri, commencing with the invasion of Ireland by the Scythian colonies of Spain, 1006 years B.C. and bringing down the history of the settlement to within seven years of the Christian æra. These documents open a wide and perfectly novel field for the investigation of the earlier history of the Eastern tribes, and the author has availed himself of it in a manner worthy of its importance by a most acute and elaborate demonstration, prefixed to his translation, of the original seat, nations, and tribes of the Scythian race. From the boldness with which, as Editor, he attacks many received opinions in chronology and history, sacred and profane, Mr. O'Connor must expect a very close examination of his arguments and evidence, especially from those whose interest

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terest it is to prove him to be in the wrong. Of the antiquity and genuineness of the manuscripts, however, no doubts can possibly exist; and the translator, while he admits that they are not of so old a date as the events recorded, asserts with confidence, that they must be faithful transcripts from the most ancient records; their style, language, and contents, equally precluding the possibility of their being forged. A fac-simile is given in the second volume from the "Roll of the Laws of Eri," *(a copy of which will be given in our Supplement,)* and we understand that he has gratified the public with an inspection of the originals, which he has deposited at the publisher's. His case thus rests on firm ground, and he has no reason to apprehend the revival of a controversy like that of Chatterton or Macpherson. But, if any variety of opinion should be raised on conflicting historical questions, every reader cannot fail to be impressed with the greatest respect for the profound erudition and patient research every where visible in the valuable disquisitions which the editor has prefixed to his translations. The work is dedicated to Sir Francis Burdett, in a tone altogether original; and Sir Francis is understood to take a lively interest in the success of this work, a feeling in which he will be joined by the gentlemen of Ireland and the literati of Europe and America.

Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING, the author of the Sketch Book, has just published a new work, in two volumes, entitled, *Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists.* High as Mr. Irving's character, as an elegant and pleasing writer, has stood in public estimation, since the republication of his Sketch Book on this side of the Atlantic, we still think that his literary reputation will be encreased by the present work. Bracebridge Hall is intended to give a picture of old English feelings and manners, and we think Mr. Irving has been very successful in this attempt. No one better describes the old popular customs of England, the May-day sports and the Christmas revelries. The characters which are introduced are cleverly drawn, and display excellent feeling and very considerable humour. The Squire himself, and Christie, his Huntsman, are admirable portraits. But perhaps the most valuable portions of these volumes to the English reader, are those in which the author introduces a few sketches of American character, such as that of the Dutch Hunter surrounded by his Indian attendants. The story of Annette Delarbre is beautifully written. The few observations at the end of the second volume, on the national animosities of the two countries, are worthy of the best attention, both of Englishmen and Americans.

In *an Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, made during the Year* 1819, *by* JOHN HUGHES, A.M. of Oriel College, Oxford, will be found a spirited but hasty sketch of the principal points worthy of observation, through this interesting line of country. The author does little more than advert to the prominent objects of history and antiquity which came under his notice, and perhaps this is all which the nature of his work, intended principally to guide the traveller to the scenes most likely to reward his attention, ought to lead us to expect. Mr. Hughes is evidently an observing and well-informed man, but we could wish that his frequent recollections of the effects of blasphemy and sedition in the French revolution, had been qualified by the reflection of the despotism and bigotry in which they had their origin. The pages are interspersed with many rough, but characteristic etchings, and a series of more laboured and expensive illustrations will appear in a separate form. The Itinerary, when thus completed, will present a very agreeable and lively picture of the southern districts of France.

The riddle offered to our conjectures in the *Fortunes of Nigel* is at last solved; and, rather contrary to our expectations, it has proved to be not a chivalric romance, but an Anglo-Scotch historical novel. The scene is laid in the court of James I. whither Nigel, a young Scotch lord, repairs to claim a large advance of money, formerly made by his father to the sovereign. The difficulties which he encounters in this pursuit, the temptations to which he is exposed, with his final extrication, and restoration to fortune and favor, form the groundwork to the story. As a story, however, it is hardly worth while to look at these volumes, the richness of which consists in the exact and beautiful portraiture of the manners and characters of that period, and the exquisite way in which the author has worked into his plan the amusing humours and foibles of the worthy King James. The scenes in which this royal actor is shewn off, are the best in the work. If, on the other hand, we were to name the weakest part, we must unquestionably fix on the episode of the Lady Hermione, which is not raised one degree above the merit of a second or third-rate novel. Compared, however, with the Pirate, we do not hesitate in giving the preference to Sir Walter's latest born, whose physiognomy, if not altogether unknown to us, presents at least some strong and distinct features, possessing beauty and novelty amply sufficient to interest and amuse us. In an historical view, we think that the characters of Prince Charles, and particularly of Buckingham, are painted in too favourable colours; and that of James himself, though we are not quite sure that the author is so wrong in this, is exhibited in

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so familiar and amiable a light, as to impress our feelings with something of an affectionate regard for his memory.

Amongst the better class of Novels which have lately appeared, may be ranked *the Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground*, in three volumes, the scene of which is laid in America during her struggle for independence. This work is, on the whole, cleverly written, and contains some able delineations of American scenery and manners. It displays, perhaps, a little transatlantic partiality; but, in the main, it may be considered to present a tolerably fair view of the state of feeling in America at that period. The portrait of Washington is well drawn, and the mild yet firm benignity of his disposition is happily described. The character of Major Dunwoodie, a young soldier in the republican service, and the hero of the piece, is very creditable to the writer. The Spy, himself, is an unfortunate pedlar, who enjoys the perfect confidence of Washington, and acts under his sole direction, and who narrowly escapes being put to death by his own friends.

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON has completed his popular course of mathematics for purposes of education, by the publication of *his Key*. This volume contains the solutions worked at length to above one thousand questions in every branch of mathematical science, and is therefore a treasure above all price to the teacher and private student. For the ability with which the task is executed, we need only quote the name of the ingenious and laborious author.

Of the Errors of Ecstasie; a Dramatic Poem, with other Pieces, by GEORGE DARLEY; we can scarcely speak in too severe terms of censure, inasmuch as it discovers a total disregard to the usual established rules of poetic style and versification, and is destitute of the least possible share of reason and common sense, some portion of which must still be required in poets. It is wild and improbable to the last degree, apparently the offspring of opium or an inebriated dream, in which the poet far transcends every thing we have received from the moon-struck imaginations of Mr. Coleridge, or Dr. Laureat Southey's visions themselves. These lucubrations are composed of a woodland scene by moon-light, a mad mystic, who talks with the moon, and chops logic, theology, and metaphysics, by way of imitation, we suppose, of Shakespeare's Wall and Moonshine.

The Royal Exile, or Poetical Epistles of Mary Queen of Scots, during her Captivity in England, with other original Poems; by a YOUNG LADY: is a publication which, though not highly creditable to her poetical talents, possesses sufficiently interesting and amusing matter in the notes and illustrations, with anecdotes and notices relating to the Queen's life and character, to entitle it to some degree of notice. The work seems to contain a good deal of antiquarian research, together with descriptions of English and Scottish characters, scenery, and places, comparatively little known to the general reader. For the poetry of the Epistles themselves, containing a narrative of the Queen's life and adventures, we have very little that is flattering to say.

The Pleasures of Fancy, a Poem, in two Parts; we consider as a very pleasing and successful effort of the author's muse, in emulation of the Pleasures of Hope and Memory, to neither of which poems it is greatly inferior. It displays a degree of originality, and evident signs of power, both in sentiment and versification, far superior to most of the secondary poets we have lately read; and we are sorry that our limits will not at present permit us to do more than recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Odofriede, the Outcast, an American dramatic poem, lately published at New York, modelled upon the "Manfred," and other still wilder pieces of Lord Byron, is an attempt, displaying indisputable proofs of poetic power. It is from the pen of B. H. JUDAH, a young poet, not more than eighteen years of age; and, though strangely defective, considered as a regular and complete performance, abounding in false sentiment and exaggerated character, yet there are individual passages full of richness of fancy and poetic diction, which go far to redeem the general failure of the piece. Of a very singular and unequal character, and of too misanthropic a cast to be at all probable or pleasing, it still holds out a proof of the existence of real transatlantic genius, and an earnest of future excellence. From this, and other "specimens of American poets," lately collected and published in this country, we feel bound to entertain a higher opinion of the "Backwood Muses," than we had hitherto supposed their due. They are already advancing superior pretensions, and deservedly rising in our estimation, as far as they have attracted our notice, which of late seems to have been more liberally afforded them.

Another volume of BURCKHARDT's Travels is now published, and we understand there are materials still remaining sufficient for two volumes more. It contains his *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, in which, especially in the latter, he seems to have made many discoveries, and settled many disputed questions respecting those countries. This volume contains five different tours, principally performed between 1810 and 1812. The last, which was directed to the peninsula of Mount Sinai, took place so late as 1816, but

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but is subjoined to this book, as being closely connected with the subjects of the former part. This zealous, but unfortunate traveller derived very great and important advantages in the prosecution of his objects from the adoption of the language and dress of the eastern nations. A lithographed sketch of him in this costume, by Mr. Salt, the British consul at Cairo, ornaments this work. The editor has shown great talent in his remarks, and in the manner in which his portion of the work is performed. It is published by the Society for promoting the Discovery of the Interior Part of Africa, by whom this enterprising traveller was employed; and, not being a continuation of the former volume, may be purchased as a distinct work. It is accompanied also by two maps, and a few plans of ancient remains.

Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the Years 1817, 18, 19, *and* 20, *by* Sir ROBERT KER PORTER, is a work which, from its intrinsic merit, must be very generally read and as generally admired. It is quite impossible for us, in our short space, to attempt in the slightest manner to follow the author in his original and most interesting tour, or even to give a fuller description than is conveyed by his title of the regions into which he travelled. His extraordinary skill in the use of the pencil, and his extensive acquaintance with the study to which his researches have been principally directed, combined with his correct knowledge of ancient authors, qualified him in the highest degree for the task he has undertaken, nor have the expectations raised by these qualifications been in the least disappointed. Much as we were gratified by the former volume, we are of opinion that the present, published under the author's own eye, far exceeds it in point of interest. The engravings of modern national dresses, as well as the numerous illustrations of ancient remains, contribute to render this work as complete an account of that part of the world as can be desired.

A member of the indefatigable *Taylor Family*, of Ongar, has produced a volume, called *the Elements of Thought*. It compresses, in good modern language, and in an inviting form, the theoretical and practical doctrines contained in Watts's "Improvement of the Mind," and in the same author's work on Logic; and, as Watts in substance will live for ever, so Mr. Taylor, in giving us his substance in a neat volume, has rendered an useful service to all studious and inquisitive persons.

We are happy in introducing *Frank, a sequel to Frank, in Early Lessons*, by MARIA EDGEWORTH, once more to our youthful readers, the same excellent and amusing little character as when we left him. It is, perhaps, not saying too much for the continuation of his life, when we observe, that it is every way worthy of Miss Edgeworth's great talents and eminent powers of usefulness. It is very agreeably resumed, and carried on with much spirit and ability, equally adapted to engage the delighted attention of younger readers, and the more discriminating perusal and approbation of their parents and friends. The important question of public and private education is brought forward, and is apparently decided by the story ending with Frank's departure for a public school. Whether Frank would have remained any longer at home, if circumstances had allowed, we have not the means exactly to ascertain; but, as his father was on the point of leaving home for some time, the affair was brought to a speedy conclusion. The importance, however, of previous attention to the formation of a boy's character, during the first ten years of his life, is strongly and ably enforced; and many excellent hints are given to parents for the cultivation and direction of their children's peculiar bias and abilities. There is much information imparted, likewise, on important points of juvenile conduct, which we think must be read with advantage by all, whether school-boys or "home-bred youths." In parts of the third volume we recognize, in the characters of Shaw and Granville, the same powerful hand that drew Lord Glenthorn and his flatterer, with other resemblances which we have not here room to state.

Tales of the Manor, by Mrs. HOFLAND, fully support the character already acquired by this lady, for real powers of fancy, simplicity, and truth. There is a pleasing and undeviating moral principle that actuates every thing she writes, extremely applicable to all the varieties, and the several professions of life. Out of the simplest materials, and characters of ordinary and every-day occurrence, very interesting and pathetic narratives are introduced. From her earliest stories, the touching description of the "Son of a Genius," up to the "Tales of the Priory," and the more complete and voluminous work before us, the same qualities of natural pathos, and correct taste and feeling, are every where visible. In the "Divided Lovers," and the "Partial Mother," the peculiar beauties, as well as the defects, of her style of writing, are perhaps best shewn. The latter consist in too great a degree of minuteness and study of detail, by which she sometimes attempts to render common-place incidents and characters of more interest and importance than her subject will well admit. In some of her stories, she appears to approach nearer the genius of Mrs. Inchbald, and one or two of the earliest of Mrs. Opie's works, than any living novelist we know.

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We think there is less sentiment, and more good sense and cleverness, than in some of the works of these latter ladies, without, however, displaying the powers of a Mrs. Brunton, or Hannah More, or the knowledge of character possessed by Mrs. Opie or Miss Edgeworth.

Mr. Mathias has continued to amuse his leisure hours abroad, by courting the society of the Tuscan muses, who seem to have conferred upon their votary all the warmth and brilliancy of native song. In addition to his former collections and notices of the Italian Poets, with original *Canzoni* and *Smetti*, another volume is just come into our hands, published at Naples, "*Poesie Liriche Toscane di T. J. Mathias (Inglese.) Membro della Società Reale e di quella degli Antiquarj in Londra, Pastore Arcade, Membro Corrispondente dell' Accademia della Crusca, e Socio Corrispondente della Società Pontaniana in Napoli.*" All this is very honourable, and we are gratified to hear of it: an accomplished scholar, and a man of elegant taste and pursuits, we are not surprized that he should rank high in the estimation of all the learned and best portions of society in which he moves. We find this is also a second Neapolitan edition; and that, like its author, it has been extremely well received. Though the production of the "fair and sunny clime,"

"*Ch'. Appenin parte, e'l mar circonda e l'Alpi,*"

we are not of opinion that it quite sustains the character previously obtained by some of the best of his other pieces. What he has acquired by greater ornament, idiomatic excellence, correctness, and richness of diction, he has more than lost in the natural strength and vigour of his imagery, and want of the "*estro poetico*," so essential to give life and beauty to Italian poetry. On the whole, however, this work conveys a high idea of the powers of an author who can at once unite so much ease and vivacity with so much originality and correctness in a foreign tongue. The volume contains many high testimonies from several individuals and societies, to the author's genius and merits, nor undeservedly so; as, besides the re-publication of some "*Canzoni*," which place them beyond dispute, we have a "Drama Lirico," a translation of Milton's Lycidas, with stanzas to different ladies, written in very pure and eloquent Tuscan.

Mr. MONTGOMERY has lately presented the public with a new version of some of the Psalms, under the title of *Songs of Zion, being imitations of Psalms*. His talents are peculiarly manifested in poems of a devotional character; and, in the present instance, he has not fallen short of his usual taste and feeling. He is undoubtedly entitled to great commendation for the skill with which he has contrived to keep sufficiently near to the meaning of the original, while he has avoided introducing any dubious interpretations, and unnecessarily attempting to develope those hidden allusions which those compositions are by some supposed to contain. It is no disparagement to this effort of Mr. Montgomery's muse to admit, that, in point of grandeur, he often falls below the simple and sublime elevation of the original.

To those who find a pleasure in examining the interesting antiquities with which the metropolis abounds, we cannot do better than recommend a curious and important work, entitled, *London Illustrata; Graphic and Historic Memorials of Monasteries, Churches, Chapels, Schools, Charitable Foundations, Palaces, Halls, Courts, Processions, Places of Early Amusement, and Modern and Present Theatres in the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster*. This splendid volume, which is filled with prints, some of which are executed with great ability, contains a large body of historical and antiquarian information, and is agreeably interspersed with anecdotes of the distinguished persons whose names are connected with the buildings which are described. The portion of the work which relates to the old theatres (chiefly in Southwark,) seems to have been composed with more particular care; and, indeed, the information which it contains is curious and valuable, in a literary point of view. Many of the prints are now first engraved from original drawings, and others are copied from plates which have become of rare occurrence. The typography of the work is scarcely equal to the engravings.

A volume on the subject of public education has just made its appearance, entitled, *Plans for the Government and Liberal Instruction of Boys, in Large Numbers, drawn from Experience*. The principle is one, at the mention of which the ancient despotisms of Eton and Winchester must tremble "from turret to foundation-stone;" being no other than that of leaving, as much as possible, all power in the hands of the boys themselves. The monarchy of the master is, in fact, constitutionalized, and a representative government formed, accompanied by a formal administration of law, and a competent police establishment. Under this system, the school becomes a well-regulated and orderly society, governed in a manner adapted to rational creatures. Had such plans as these prevailed in Cowper's time, he would not have had occasion to denounce, as he did in his Tyrocinium, the wickedness and evils of great schools. To such institutions as these, the most apprehensive father may commit his boy with confidence, without any anticipation of the insults and miseries which he must endure as a fag, or under the ferule

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ferule of a domineering master. We trust that this book will be generally read; and, we should feel happy, if we could flatter ourselves that its principles would be as generally adopted. That they may, and will prevail ultimately, we hope and believe; but the rod of power is never hastily laid down; and many disciplinarians, of what we may literally call the old school, will rather prefer to subject the evil by violence, than to convince the understanding by reason. Into the details of this scheme we cannot here enter further; but we can cheerfully say, that they have our full and decided approbation.

Perhaps there is no better way of becoming acquainted at once with the manners and genius of any people, than by a perusal of their national tales. Under this impression, we would recommend *Chinese Novels, translated from the originals, to which are added, Proverbs and Moral Maxims, collected from their classical and other sources*, by JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, F.R.S. The three stories, composing the principal part of this volume, do not possess much intrinsic interest; but, if read with the view above alluded to, will be found very illustrative of the attainments of a nation with which we are commercially so much connected, and of which we are yet in many respects so ignorant. The proverbs are not very new, nor very valuable, except in the light in which we recommend this work.

The Remains of Henry Kirke White, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, *vol. III.* contains several more letters and poems, together with a few prose compositions of this ingenious and unfortunate young man. This additional volume appears to have been published rather against the judgment of the editor; and, we must say, against our own. The pieces composing it, though possessing much merit, certainly tend rather to lower, than increase, our opinion of the author's talents. To the earlier poems this observation particularly attaches. Amongst his more mature productions, however, we find some which are not unworthy of their author; and, from these, we shall subjoin one which possesses some beauty. The original Essays are principally of a religious nature. For the frontispiece, this volume contains an engraving of White's tombstone, with the beautiful inscription by Professor Smyth of Cambridge. The interest excited by the former volumes, and the extensive circulation they have enjoyed, will secure considerable attention to the present publication, which, if not so well rewarded as before, will at least not be unworthily bestowed.

I have a wish, and near my heart
That wish lies buried;
To keep it there's a foolish part,
For oh! it must not be,
It must not, must not be.

Why, my fond heart, why beat'st thou so?
The dream is fair to see,
But bid the lovely flatterer go,
It must not, must not be,
Oh no! it must not be.

'Tis well this tear in secret falls,
This weakness suits not me;
I know where sterner duty calls,
It must not, cannot be,
Oh no! it cannot be.

We seldom interfere with theological works of a controversial nature, but we gladly make an exception in favour of *Letters addressed to the Calvinistic Christians of Warwick*, by an UNITARIAN CHRISTIAN, written, as appears from its advertisements, by the REV. WM. FIELD. This treatise has certainly completely fulfilled its professed object of answering a few calumnious pages of some ignorant person of that place; but it is not to its local topics that we wish to call the attention of our readers. The author has taken the present occasion to give an outline of the history of his sect, and has supported all their distinguishing doctrines with much ability. In the list of Unitarians which he gives, containing many great names, we were at first surprised to see some included who are not generally supposed to have entertained those views, though the author seems to adduce sufficient authority for inserting them. Amongst the most eminent, we observe Whiston, Newton, Locke, Dr. Watts, Wm. Penn, and Bishop Law. The Unitarian sect is, we believe, at present increasing with great rapidity. In the author of the work in question it certainly possesses a very spirited and efficient advocate; and, if we find any thing in his pages to alloy the pleasure of perusing them, it is, perhaps, that sometimes the author is in danger of falling into that error which he blames so much in his opponents—uncharitable feeling. We invite the candid attention of our readers to his statements, and assure those who wish to become acquainted with the history and opinion of this increasing sect, that they will not be able to find a work better calculated to convey that information.

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MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.*

EVERY thing within the last few weeks, the production of which is at all connected with heat, has made its appearance prematurely. Diseases, equally with vegetation, have this summer changed months; and medical men are now summoned to attend upon bilious derangements with the same frequency as is commonly the case at the commencement of the autumnal season. The affections at present witnessed are not, however, of precisely the same kind and degree as those that are incident to a more advanced time; most of the cases which are met with wear an aspect as if of premature development,—a sort of would-be character, and are wanting in defined lines and determined strength. This circumstance seems to prove, that it is a something beside heat from which the autumnal cholera and diarrhœa derive their existence, although excessive heat has allowedly a very considerable share in their production. The treatment of course requires to be varied with the varying character of the disorder; but, the tendency having been for the most part more towards inflammation than cholera, the indications of remedy have been influenced by more than common fears on the score of enteritis. To the external application of castor oil over the whole of the abdomen, the Reporter continues partial; and, although his medical friends are for the most part sceptical, in respect to the specific utility of this drug thus administered, such scepticism, the writer thinks, is the result (as both in large and small concerns is but too often the case,) of a negligent indisposition to scrutinize and compare. This oil, thus applied, is especially useful in the complaints of children, in which the desires of the practitioner are at once to abate irritation, and prevent the secretions from being arrested by the means necessary for the removal of that irritation. The writer takes occasion to remark, that opiates and preparations of poppy, from having been too indulgently and indiscriminately had recourse to in infantile ailments, are at present perhaps too fearfully shunned. Far, very far, is it from his design or wish to advocate the practice of quieting children for the sake of causing quiet to the nurse, or of intimating the propriety of opium forming part of the nursery implements for the rearing of the young. Indeed, it may be considered that medicinal anodynes ought to be left almost entirely to the experienced tact of the professional prescriber; yet it is often much better that a degree of torpor should be induced by artificial means, than that the little subject of complicated irritation should wear itself down into a still worse torpor by violent and continued screaming.

It scarcely needs be said, that most of the disturbances incident to infancy are connected with a disordered action in the stomach and bowels; and that the radical remedies for these disorders are those which correct acidity, and excite more healthy secretions. Magnesia in small quantities can seldom be objected to, and the occasional addition of four or five drops of sal volatile will serve to assist the antacid effect of the magnesia, while it will prove a much safer means of correcting griping than any thing of a spicy or spirituous nature. For the purpose of gradually influencing the secreting organs, the writer knows nothing better than the Hydrarg. cum Creta of the London Pharmacopœia, and he would almost limit his list of infantine medicinals to the articles above mentioned; namely, castor oil, magnesia, sal volatile, syrup of poppies, and the quicksilver with chalk.

Whether to wash very young children with warm or cold water, is a question which a medical practitioner will oftentimes be called upon to answer; but it is one which, like many other medicinal questions, is insusceptible of a direct or abstract reply. If the little subject of solicitude be robust, if there be no griping or expression of intestinal ailment, and while the skin is devoid of eruption, then coldness will prove a salutary quality in the water used for washing; but, in spite of her wish to render her offspring robust, let the anxious mother desist from perseverance in her morning ablutions of cold water, and use tepid water instead, should bowel irritations prove urgent and obstinate, should marks of weakness be prominent, or should eruptions break out on the surface of the skin. In this last case the repellent effect of cold washing is particularly to be apprehended, as the skin irritation is almost invariably vicarious of internal disorder.

The "childless wit" may be inclined to ridicule the *papa* character of the present paper, but the writer nevertheless fearlessly sends the above intimations into the world from a consciousness that much mistake still obtains with respect to the most common precepts by which children's complaints ought to be regulated, and from a conviction that "mismanagement in the dawn of life often overcasts its meridian and its close with a cloud of misery, that neither skill nor fortune can disperse."

Small-pox continues dreadfully to increase, particularly among the purliens of the poor. Oh! that some plan could be devised,

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devised, consistent with the liberty of the subject, to enforce universal vaccination!

Bedford-Row; June 26. D. UWINS.*

* The Reporter has accidentally seen a paper, that he understands is sent out by a person calling himself Dr. Walker, with charges of vaccine matter, in which his (Dr. U.'s) name is introduced. He smiled of course at the unexpected honour thus done him, and only here condescends to notice the thing under the feeling that, from the bungling manner in which it is managed, some readers might be ready to infer that Dr. U. had expressed himself unfriendly to vaccination, — a mistake which it *would* be of importance to correct.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	*May 24.*						*June 21.*						
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3	0	0	to	3	15	0	2	10	0	to	2	18	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4	15	0	—	5	3	0	4	16	0	—	4	19	0	do.
———, fine ..	5	11	0	—	5	13	0	5	4	0	—	5	6	0	do.
———, Mocha	10	0	0	—	15	0	0	13	0	0	—	20	0	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0	0	8	—	0	0	10	0	0	8¼	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
———, Demerara.....	0	0	9¼	—	0	1	0	0	0	9¼	—	0	0	10	do.
Currants	5	18	0	—	0	0	0	5	18	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	5	0	—	4	4	0	2	16	0	—	3	19	0	do.
Flax, Riga	49	0	0	—	50	0	0	49	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	11	0	0	—	42	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	4	0	0	—	5	0	0	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
———, Sussex, do.	3	10	0	—	4	0	0	2	15	0	—	3	10	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	8	10	0	—	9	10	0	8	10	0	—	8	15	0	per ton.
———, Pigs	6	0	0	—	6	10	0	5	10	0	—	6	10	0	do.
Oil, Lucca	39	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli.....	60	0	0	—	0	0	0	62	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	10	0	—	0	0	0	3	5	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Rice, Patna kind	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, East India.....	0	11	0	—	0	13	0	0	11	0	—	0	13	0	do.
Silk, China, raw.....	0	18	1	—	1	1	5	1	0	1	—	1	0	10	per lb.
———, Bengal, skein	0	15	3	—	0	16	3	0	13	1	—	0	16	7	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	7	—	0	7	9	0	7	11	—	0	8	0	do.
———, Cloves	0	3	8	—	0	3	9	0	3	9	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Nutmegs	0	3	9	—	0	3	10	0	3	8	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Pepper, black..	0	0	7¼	—	0	0	7¼	0	0	7¼	—	0	0	0	do.
———, white..	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	0	1	3½	—	0	1	4	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	3	6	—	0	4	0	0	3	3	—	0	3	6	per gal.
———, Geneva Hollands	0	1	7	—	0	1	8	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Rum, Jamaica ..	0	1	10	—	0	2	1	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	do.
Sugar, brown.....	2	16	0	—	2	18	0	2	11	0	—	2	16	0	per cwt.
——, Jamaica, fine	3	11	0	—	3	14	0	3	8	0	—	3	12	0	do.
——, East India, brown	0	14	0	—	1	0	0	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	do.
——, lump, fine.....	4	4	0	—	4	12	0	4	12	0	—	4	17	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....	1	18	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
———, Russia, yellow ..	1	16	0	—	0	0	0	1	15	0	—	1	15	6	do.
Tea, Bohea.....	0	2	5	—	0	2	6½	0	2	6¼	—	0	0	0	per lb.
——, Hyson, best	0	3	4	—	0	3	8	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	22	0	0	—	33	0	0	28	0	0	—	33	0	0	per pipe
——, Port, old	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	24	0	0	—	55	0	0	do.
——, Sherry	25	0	0	—	60	0	0	25	0	0	—	65	0	0	per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Cork or Dublin, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Belfast, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Hambro', 7*s.* 6*d. a* 10*s.*—Madeira, 15*s.* 9*d. a* 20*s.* 0*d.*—Jamaica, 30*s.*—Greenland, out and home, 5 *gs.* to 8 *gs.*

Course of Exchange, June 21.—Amsterdam, 12 9.—Hamburgh, 37 10.—Paris, 25 60.—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51½.—Dublin, 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 600*l.*—Coventry, 1000*l.*—Derby, 135*l.*—Ellesmere, 61*l.*—Grand Surrey, 55*l.*—Grand Union, 21*l.*—Grand Junction, 245*l.*—Grand Western, 3*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 360*l.*—Leicester, 300*l.*—Loughbro', 3400*l.*—Oxford, 670*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 1900*l.*—Worcester, 25*l.*—East India DOCKS, 160*l.*—London, 108¾*l.*—West India, 186*l.*—Southwark BRIDGE, 21*l.* 10*s.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 260*l.*—Albion, 50*l.*—Globe, 134*l.*—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 71*l.*—City Ditto, 113*l.*

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 21st was 80¼; 3 per cent. Consols, —; 4 per cent. 97¾; 4 per cent. (1822) 98; 5 per cent. Navy, —.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11*d.*

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ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June*, 1822: *extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 106.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ABBOTT, S. Cumming-place, Pentonville, merchant. (Bovill and Co. L.
Baillie, J. Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, iron-founder. (Martindale
Bateman, A. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and Co. L.
Beaumont, T. S. and J. Leicester, baker. (Jeyes, L.
Bethell, T. Poole, painter. (Holme and Co. L.
Bell, J. Suffolk-lane, wine-merchant. (Patterson and Co.
Bishop, R. Aston road, Birmingham, brass-founder. (Holme and Co. L.
Billington, J. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L.
Blyth, J. Wellington, Shropshire, draper. (Adlington and Co. L.
Bolton, W. Banbury, and T. Bolton, Grimsbury, Northamptonshire, coal-merchants. (Meyrick and Co. L.
Boyd, S. C. Oxford, wine-merchant. (Bridger, L.
Bradbury, R. Stone, dealer. (Barber, L.
Bradshaw, J. Eccleshall, Staffordshire, butcher. (Hubbard and Co. Cheadle
Brammall, G. Sheffield, merchant. (Duncan, L.
Breedon, W. and H. Ruddington, Nottinghamshire, dealers in cattle. (Long and Co. L.
Brook, R. Walcot, Somersetshire, brewer. (Jenkins and Co. L.
Cardwell, E. Thornhill, Yorkshire, iron-founder. (Battye, L.
Celson, W. Plymouth, grocer. (Swain and Co. L.
Chasey, T. East Pennard, Somersetshire, butcher. (Burfoot, L.
Chetham, J. Stockport, money-scrivener. (Lowe and Co, L.
Cobb, H. Graveney, Kent, farmer. (Lowe and Co.
Coburn, T. Witney, woolstapler. (Bousfield and Co.
Collins, J. and R. Capell, Northampton, carriers. (Jeyes, L.
Collins, J. Vincent-place, City-road, broker. (Fenton, L.
Coppard, J. sen. Mitcham, drug-grinder. (Pocock
Courthope, F. W. Langbourn Chambers, timber-merchant. (Pearson
Cox, J. Pensford, Somersetshire, mealman. (Dix, L.
Croxon, W. B. Burton, Latimer, Northamptonshire, miller. (Nelson, L.
Dodd, J. and W. Kirkoswald, Cumberland, grocers. (Battye, L.
Ellis, T. Crooked-lane, drysalter. (Clutton and Co.
Fothergill, W. Cannon-street road, ship-owner. (Nind and Co. L.
Fowler, J. S. and A. E. Liverpool, merchants. (Taylor
Fulton, E. Earl-street, Blackfriars, coal-merchant. (Bowman.
Furlong, W. and J. Bristol, haberdashers. (Williams and Co. L.
Gibson, W. and F. Tomm, Trinity-square, corn-factors. (Parnther and Co.
Goodeve, W. D. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, brewer. (Minchen, L.
Gould, W. and F. Greasley, Maiden-lane, Wood-street, hosiers. (Arden
Goulden, J. Goulden-place, Hackney-road, carpenter. (Norton
Grafton, J. Lapworth, Warwickshire, tanner. (Edmunds, L.
Haines, J. Lubenham, Leicestershire, baker. (Montrion and Co. L.
Hales, W. N. Bilston, Staffordshire, mercer. (Williams and Co. L.
Harman, J. Lower Thames-street, merchant. (Clutton and Co.
Harris, N. Southampton, coach-master. (Wills and Co. L.
Henderson, R. Lowthian Gill, Cumberland, corn-dealer. (Addison and Co. L.
Heys, J. Stockport, draper. (Battye, L.
Hirst, J. Aldmondbury, Yorkshire, merchant. (Battye, L.
Holden, J. Manchester, calico-dealer. (Hampson
Holden, O. Clitheroe, calico-manufacturer. (Hampson and Co. Manchester
Hoardman, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.
Humphreys, W. Billesdon, Leicestershire, draper. (Moore and Co. L.
Huntingdon, J. Snow-hill, jeweller. (Mayhew
Hughes, T. Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, linen-draper. (Ponkin, L.
Husband, R. Plymouth, mercer. (Mackinson, L.
Illingworth, H. A. Fowey, merchant. (Bourdillon and Co. L.
Jackson, S. G. S. South Lynn, jobber. (Wright, L.
Jermyn, J. Yarmouth, merchant. (Swaine and Co.
Jenkins, T. Llanwithin, Glamorganshire. (Gregory
Johnson, W. Gainsburgh, maltster. (Barnard and Co.
Johnson, S. Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, cabinet-maker. (Young
Joplin, J. Sunderland, linen-draper. (Bell and Co.
Jones, J. Coreley, Shropshire, lime-burner. (Billiard and Co. L.
Kelson, T. Comb Down, Somersetshire, farmer. (Miller, L.
Kent, T. Kirton Holme, Lincolnshire, butcher. (Jenkins and Co. L.
Large, J. Wootton Bassett, Wilts, banker. (Mullings
Latter, J. Windsor, oilman. (Hindmarsh, L.
Leigh, G. Wincham, Cheshire, dealer-in-coals. (Meek, Betley
Lewis, R. King-street, Soho, chair-maker. (King and Co.
Long, D. Andover, gun-maker. (Bousfield and Co.
Lowry, J. Bunker's-hill, Cumberland, lead-ore miner. (Clennell, L.
Lyall, G. North Shields, merchant. (Francis, L.
Maddock, C. F. Plymouth, linen-draper. (Hine, L.
Mathews, E. College-hill, Upper Thames-street, merchant. (Richardson
Merryweather, S. Longham, Hants, maltster. (Parr, Ringwood
Murrow, T. Liverpool, money-scrivener. (Pritt
Naish, F. Tiverton, Somersetshire, clothier. (Adlington and Co. L.
Newton, T. Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and W. Newton, Norfolk, jobbers and wool-buyers. (Willis and Co. L.
Olley, T. Clare, Suffolk, maltster. (Stevens
Paradise, J. Newcastle-street, Strand, jeweller. (Rosser
Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. (Evans
Piell, W. Bromyard, Herefordshire, builder. (Williams and Co. L.
Penvold, W. Clutton, Somersetshire, builder. (Burfoot, L.
Pickman, W. East Isley, Berks, grocer. (Wilde and Co. L.
Port, F. J. Rugeley, Staffordshire, druggist. (Stocker and Co. L.
Potts, W. Sheerness, linen-draper. (Osbaldestone and Co. L.
Probyn, J. M. Long-lane, Bermondsey, surgeon. (Niblett, L.
Quilter, H. Leicester, victualler. (Holme and Co.
Raine, J. Great Coram-street, merchant. (Wake, Sheffield
Ralfe, J. Freshwater, Isle of Wight, corn-dealer. (Sewell and Co. Newport
Rashbrook, W. Lavenham, Suffolk, farmer. (Chilton
Ridley T., J. Brown, and W. Sawport, South Blyth, Northumberland, brewers. (Francis, L.
Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Knight and Co.
Saunders, J. Holland-street, Bankside, factor (Hutchinson
Shipway, T. Tidworth, Warren Farm, Hampshire, sheep-dealer. (Bousfield and Co. L.
Sporr, M. North Shields, upholsterer. (Francis, L.
Staham, J. Collyhurst, Lancashire, dyer. (Appleby and Co. L.
Stonall, G. Box, Wiltshire, tailor. (Poole and Co.
Trigg, H. and J. Ratcliffe, Hertford, timber-merchants. (Hewitt
Twycross, J. Westbourn, Sussex, fell-monger. (Stevens and Co. L.
Tyler, W. Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, currier. (Forbes, L.
Watson, W. Chelsea, brewer. (Vandercom, L.
Willing, S. Plymouth, corn-merchant. (Wright, L.
Wilson, T. S. Methley, Yorkshire, maltster. (Scatchard, Halifax
Wood, W. Brumby, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Mason
Worthington, E. Stangate-street, Lambeth, brewer. (James
Young, W. North Bank, near Regent's Park, and J. Green, Camden Town, excavators. (Cardel, L.
Young, D. Leeds, merchant. (Tottie and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

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DIVIDENDS.

Abraham and Levy, Bath
Ambrose, W. Clapton
Anderson, A. and G. Wilson, Philpot-lane
Armstrong, J. North. Warnborough, Hants
Ayton, I. and J. Sanders, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Batten, L. St. Alban's
Beaufoy, J. Meriden, Warwicksh.
Bessell, C. Prospect-place, Surrey
Benson, J. Birmingham
Bedwith, T. Shropshire
Bigg, J. and C. Hatfield
Bird, T. Solihul Lodge, Warwickshire
Booth, W. and R. Bishopwearmouth
Boullen, P. Norton Falgate
Bramall, J. Mossley
Brittain, B. Sawbridgeworth
Brown, J. Canterbury
Card, J. Fitzroy-square
Chaplin, D. Haverhills, Suffolk
Clarke, Buckden, Huntingdonsh.
Clume, J. Camberwell
Cobham, W. jun. and T. Jones, Ware
Cook, J. Helmsley, Yorkshire
Cooke, T. and M. E. Brennan, Strand
Cooper, R. Stratford
Crossland, S. Liverpool
Crump, J. Birmingham
Curtis, J. Fordingbridge, Hants
Doorman, C. C. Wellclose-square
Douthatt, S. Liverpool
Driver, J. and M. Bristol
Durrant, W. Finsbury
Ellis, R. Dean-street, Southwark
Elphick, W. Westham
Evans, S. Bristol
Eyre, W. Cockspur-street
Feltham, T. Essex-buildings, Stratford
Forbes, J. and D. Gregory, Aldermanbury
Forster, T. William-st. Newington
Freame, T. Worcester
Friend, T. E. H. and W. J. Sunderland
Furness, J. Liverpool
George, W. Haymarket
Gotobed, W. Stretham, Ely
Goodwin, P. Llanrwst, Denbighshire
Greaves, W. H. Philpot-lane
Greaves, A. Queen-st. Cheapside
Greenwood, T. jun. Preston
Gregory, J. Blackwall
Hampson, R. and T. Liverpool
Hamilton, W. and M. Ayar, Riches-court, Lime-street
Hartland, J. Gloucester
Hawkins, W. T. and J. Birmingham
Hassell, J. Richard-st. Islington
Hayzelden, W. Milton, Kent
Hammerich, J. W. Liverpool
Hicks, J. Leeds
Hill, I. Hope, Derbyshire
Hirst, J. Tower-street
Hopwood, W. T. J. jun. and J. Horwich, Lancashire
Hopper, C. Little Trinity-lane
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Portland-place
Jacob, E. Llantrissent, Glamorganshire
Jennings, C. Portsea
Johnstone, J. Liverpool
Kelty, A. Colonade, Pall Mall
King, W. Birmingham
Knowles, J. and H. Walker, Salford
Lace, S. Liverpool
Lavers, J. Kingsbridge, Devonsh.
Leigh, S. Strand
Lilly, N. Leeds
Lincoln, R. St. James's-street
Lowes, G. Commercial-buildings, Mincing-lane
Mackavoy, E. King-st. Greenwich
M'Kay, R. Knutsford
Maltby, W. jun. and W. Thorpe, jun. Bath
M'Mullen, W. G. and E. Hertford
Maitland, D. New Bridge-street
Marfitt, R. Pickering, Yorkshire
Martin, C. Great Yarmouth
Mayher, E. and J. Keeling, Staffordshire
Mason, E. Worcester, and J. Penn, Lane End, Birmingham
Melton, M. and T. Highgate
Mitchell, J. Essendon, Hertfordshire
Mitchell, S. Dorking
Mills, S. Stamford
Molong, M. City-road
Mulligan, T. Bath
Mumby, R. Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire
Needham, R. Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road
Newcomb, W. Wood-st. Cheapside
Oake, G. R. Circus, Minories
Palmer, T. Gutter-lane
Parkinson, G. Failworth, Lancash.
Perkins, T. Manchester
Pickering, J. Woburn-place, Russell-square
Pitt, R. Hallow, Worcestershire
Prentice, W. Southwark
Price, T. Rodborough, Gloucestershire
Polglasse, J. Bristol
Pridham, J. Exeter
Purkis, W. Portsmouth
Ratcliffe, J. Manchester
Reid, W. sen. Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell
Reynolds, R. Shobrooke, Devonsh.
Reynolds, W. late of the ship Orient
Richards, J. E. C. and J. jun. St. Martin's-lane
Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh-square, and T. Yokes, Gloucester-street, Queen-square
Rist, C. Cornhill
Rolland, F. St. James's-street
Royle, J. F. Pall Mall
Sallows, R. Hadleigh, Suffolk
Sandbach, J. Bird's-buildings, Islington
Scott, J. Huddersfield
Sill, J. and W. Watson, Liverpool
Smith, J. Shrewsbury
Snuggs, J. W. A. and J. Walley, Lime-street
Steen, J. Fenchurch-street
Stein, J., T. Smith, R. Stein, J. Stein, and R. Smith, Fenchurch-street
Sudlow, W. Manchester
Sumner, C. C. Hillingdon
Surrey, J. and J. Mark-lane
Sweet, C. North Tawton, Devonsh.
Tarlton, J. Liverpool
Taylor, F. Adlington
Thompson, G. Preston
Thompson, T. Camomile-street
Threlfall, H. Blackburn
Thurton, J. March, Isle of Ely
Thomas, B. Newport, Monmouthshire
Tickall, J. Crosthwaite, Cumberland
Tipping, T. Warrington
Todd, S. Southampton
Treherne, J. St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square
Tucker, E. Deptford
Warne, W. Bedford-street, Covent-garden
Warner, R. Huntingdon
Warner, A. St. Catharine-street, Tower
Watkins, W. Norton, Worcestersh.
Watson, J. Holwich, Yorkshire
Watts, W. Gosport
Wathen, C. Salters'-hall court
Welsh, W. Liverpool
Webb, W. and H. Bristol
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street within
Wilson, W. Gateshead
Wilson, D. and A. Gresdale, Manchester
Wilson, R. Clement's-lane
Woodcock, W. Preston
Woodhouse, T. Nottingham
Wynde, J. Leominster
Young, P. jun. and R. Anderson, Wapping
Young, T. Machen, Monmouthsh.
Zachary, H. Lawrence-lane.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report, the aspect of the country, in all its productions, has been considerably reduced in verdure and luxuriance, by almost constant drought, and excessive solar heat, alternating with chilling easterly winds. Thunder-storms have been frequent, but the accompanying showers have not been sufficient to moisten beyond the surface of the earth, or effectually nourish the vegetable roots. The autumnal wheats, with the usual local exceptions, will be a great crop, perhaps considerably beyond an average, and the harvest as early as in the most favourable years. We do not recollect to have seen the wheat in bloom earlier; that critical process is now past on the best lands, where wheat, should not unfavourable weather intervene, will be cut in the middle of next month. Spring wheat, not so usual a crop as formerly, partakes of the ill success of the other lent corn crops, from the want of rain; and, should the same defect continue, those crops must be generally light at harvest. The perpetual atmospheric changes have had their invariable effect on the corn, from its grass to its present state; and the wheats have universally the *blue tinge*, with the spotted and striated leaf, the ears also being mostly discoloured. How far this may be productive of disease

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is usually uncertain, dependant probably on circumstances. Some complaints still continue of the roughness and intractable state of the clays and heavy land fallows, which had no winter frosts to mellow and render them friable. The consequence will be not only a bad tilth, but superabundant crop of couch grass for future seasons. Turnip-sowing (few Swedes this year,) has been in full progress; but, should the drought continue, there will be no want of fly. On good and moist soils the potatoes look blooming and luxuriant; on those of an arid description, the crop will be greatly defective: they are, however, cheaper now in some parts of England than ever before known. Sheep-shearing has been universally early, and most successful. The wool, having had no impediment to its growth from the rigours of winter, and the sheep having been well kept, their fleece was early ripe, weighs well, and is full of condition. Notwithstanding the want of rain, the crops of grass, natural and artificial, with some failures, were never earlier or heavier, nor the hay better preserved, or of a more nutritious quality, being full of seed. Hops, with all the usual defects of an uncertain season, are likely to prove a heavier crop than may be agreeable to some considerable holders. Many farmers, who continue the old practice of *broad-casting* beans, will find the present season a corrective one. Soiling cattle and horses has been very successful. The advance on lean stock has continued, whilst the depression of price in meat and corn has been regularly progressive, forboding a still farther and perhaps considerable decline. Milch cows are cheaper; pigs and pork below every thing else in price. In a considerable number of counties the reports are favourable, as respects the labourers,—plenty of employ, and no reduction of wages; which, together with the cheapness of necessaries, has greatly and happily reduced the poor-rates. Remarkable that the accounts are not so satisfactory from some of the richest and most fertile counties, as from those of a directly opposite description. Apples are said to promise abundantly, and the crops of pears to be somewhat better than was expected in the spring. Letters from Scotland do not speak very highly of the corn crops; wheat most promising. The corn-markets, weary of the dominion of *currency*, have lately agreed to be governed by the weather; and a certain sect, styled political economists, have succeeded, in the variable market of opinion, to all the odium consequent on our agricultural distress.—Days of uninterrupted sun-shine began in the middle of May, and the thermometer averaged from 62 to 65; but from June 1 to 26, it averaged from 68 to 75, and in the sun was from 100 to 108, though in the night it fell to 50, and often to 40. Of rain there has been two or three showers, and one thunder-storm.

Smithfield:—Beef, 2*s.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*—Mutton, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*—Lamb, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*—Veal, 3*s.* to 4*s.*—Pork, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.*—Dairy pork, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*—Raw fat, 2*s.*

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 28*s.* to 60*s.*—Barley, 18*s.* to 26*s.*—Oats, 17*s.* to 30*s.*—The quartern loaf in London, 9½*d.*—Hay, 60*s.* to 86*s.*—Clover do. 68*s.* to 95*s.*—Straw, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 48*s.*

Coals in the pool, 36*s.* to 48*s.*

Middlesex; June 25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE past has been a month of great agitation! A population in an extremity of relative distress, with an inefficient Parliament, and crowds of state and political quacks, tendering their nostrums, and abusing the anxiety of the people.

All kinds of real property are depreciated with reference to money. Land lets for half the rent of seven years ago. Houses in the best situations in London fetch no premiums, and let at reduced rents. Country-houses and mansions may be had for two-thirds. Agricultural produce sells for half; manufactured goods are generally lowered thirty-five or forty per cent.; shipping property is reduced one-half; colonial property even to a third; and nothing keeps up but the stocks, debts, bills of exchange, mortgages, and the interest of debts. Regular industry therefore is baffled, and personal prosperity is become a species of lottery.

As a means of simultaneously *depreciating money*, the Bank of England have agreed to discount approved bills at ninety-six days for four per cent.; and it is understood that the bankers will discount good bills on the same terms. There will consequently be a market-price of four per cent. and a legally attainable price of five cent. on long-dated or second-rate bills, as the parties agree. We anticipate much commercial benefit from the arrangement, and prefer it infinitely to the dangerous experiment of repealing the Usury Laws. Let us hope it will pave the way to a reduction of interest of the stocks, and other debts, *one* per cent.—a concession as necessary

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necessary to the ultimate security of the public and private creditor, as it is indispensable to the reduced means of the nation, and of individuals.

In *the Chronology* we have briefly noticed the various propositions discussed in Parliament, with the divisions on them. Public gratitude attends the exertions of Messrs. HUME, MACKINTOSH, BROUGHAM, BENNETT, and WESTERN, in one House; and the Lords LANSDOWNE, HOLLAND, and GREY, in the other House. They have warned and instructed ministers, if they have not improved their practices. In truth, when Parliament met six months ago, the hopes of all England were directed towards it for measures of relief; but, after various plans ostentatiously brought forward, the session is about to terminate without ANY ONE HEALING MEASURE BEING ADOPTED; and ministers seem utterly unable to suggest any plan calculated to remove or palliate the diseases of the nation. Shifts, evasions, promises, and idle projects, have been brought forward and abandoned; but nothing statesman-like, or founded on great principles; and evils are left to work their own cure, or find their own level, whatever may be the intermediate consequences and suffering.

Nothing even has been done for Ireland, except by public sympathy working against the stream of a bad system. On this 25th of June, the national subscription for the Irish, impoverished by tithes and high rents, amounts to above 100,000*l.*; and, while we rejoice in announcing this fact, we should rejoice in a ten-fold degree if we could announce a general amelioration of the tithe-system, and some legislative regulation of the horrid rack-rent system, by which from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per acre is extorted for land remote from large cities.

Some anxiety was created within the month by news of the interruption of trade with China. The Topaze frigate had had a quarrel, and killed two Chinese; on which the local government properly suspended all intercourse; but it is understood that the affair is in train of adjustment.

Another attempt is making to repass the ignominious Alien Law, as *tribute* to the Holy Alliance,—which, not satisfied with money, demands the sacrifice of our national honour and independence!

FRANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of France has been laid before the French Chamber of Deputies. The estimated revenue for 1823 amounts to 909,130,783 francs, or 36,365,231*l.*: the estimated expenditure to 900,475,503 francs, or 36,019,011*l.*; and this latter estimate includes the interest of her debt, which amounts only to 228,724,260 francs, or 9,148,970*l.*

Nevertheless, France is in a very precarious state, owing to the dispensing with the Charter, and to the superstitious and insidious policy of the court.

SPAIN.

We subjoin an official report of the Cortes on the villainous intrigues of which Spain is the silent and secret victim. In France the attack was by *open assault*; but, experience having proved the error of that system, Spain is assailed by sap-and-mine. The Cortes seem, however, aware of their danger, and we hope they feel also that the attention of the civilized world is upon them. The fanatics and hired agents, having taken the field in Catalonia, have been dispersed by the energy of the constitutional troops. But there is deep play on the French frontiers; and we suspect, in the end, the Bourbons will find that they have been playing with edged tools in more senses than one.

The following Message has been addressed to the King of Spain, respecting the situation of the country:

"SIRE,—The representatives of the Spanish nation assembled in Cortes for the present year, 1822, are overcome with grief at the prospect of the dreadful evils which afflict the country; it has honoured them with the greatest confidence in confiding to them the care of its destinies, and they would show themselves unworthy of so high a favour, if they did not raise their voices to the august throne of your Majesty, in order to unveil to the Constitutional King the dangers which menace this heroic nation.

The language of truth is the only one which ought to be addressed to Kings who reign by the law; and who, bearing it always in their hearts, aspire to nothing but the happiness of those they govern. Sire, this heroic nation is already fatigued by the continual attacks of wicked men, and by the blows they unceasingly aim at its wise Institutions. It does not fear any attack in this respect, but it is irritated, it is exasperated, and the Cortes and the Constitutional King ought to tranquillize it, to secure its repose, to put an end to the conspiracies which are on foot, and to prevent the horrors that are meditated.

It is now two years, Sire, since your

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Majesty, as the father of the people, determined to contribute to their happiness—swore freely, and of all your own will, to the political Constitution of the Spanish monarchy. On the memorable day when your Majesty took a step so eminently glorious, all those Spaniards who love their King and their liberty, delivered themselves up to the most flattering hopes; an event, as grand as unexpected, astonished Europe, overthrew the enemies of mankind, and compressed the fiercest passions. Who was not then ready to believe that it was the moment the best chosen, and the best combined, to secure for ever the felicity, the glory, the grandeur, and the power of the nation, which appeared to be dying and in despair? But, Sire, we are, alas! very far from having reaped the advantages which that happy moment promised us.

Soon was developed the dreadful design of arresting the progress of liberty and intelligence—the most innocent and the most legal assemblies were denounced as criminal, and the most illustrious patriots were persecuted with deadly hatred.

Sire, the Spanish nation regards its liberty as attacked—seeing with what slowness those who openly combated it are proceeded against and the insolence of the enemies of its Constitution, in speaking openly of their sinister projects, and in chanting already their next victory.

Sire, the Spanish nation sees with discontent and bitterness the administration of some of its provinces confided to inexperienced hands—to individuals who are not liked by the people.—The impunity of real criminals, the unjust and arbitrary prosecutions, produce great scandal, augment the anxiety of the good, and may have melancholy consequences.

And what will be the danger to the public tranquillity, if to these distrusts which afflict the nation—to these fears which surround it—to these discontents which devour it—should be joined the machinations and the efforts of persons who unfortunately have most influence on the simple class, and deceive the nation. The Cortes point out to you, Sire, those ministers of the sanctuary; those ambitious prelates; those men, who, having quitted the world and its interests to consecrate themselves to prayer and to virtue, now trample under foot the morality of the gospel, the spirit of true religion, and the doctrine of peace of their divine master—abusing the august and sacred functions of the priesthood, to sow superstition and disobedience.

All that we have stated to you, Sire, is but too fully proved by the different factions which appear simultaneously in Catalonia, where the events are of such a nature that it is horrible to recal them, and the pen refuses to narrate them.

When the tranquillity of the State is on the point of being entirely annihilated, if any prompt and efficacious remedy can be suggested, the Cortes would be wanting in the most sacred of their duties, which is to labour for the preservation and the happiness of the heroic and unfortunate nation which they represent, if they were not to address your Majesty with all due respect, but with the energy which is suitable to the deputies of a free people, to pray, that, with a strong hand, the roots of so many misfortunes—of so many dangers, may be torn up, giving with all the vigour and the power granted by the law, a new and strong impulse to the government, in order that it may proceed with more harmony, in unison with public opinion, which rules the world, and the progress of which men can never arrest.

To consolidate that opinion, Sire, which only now consists in loving the Constitution to which we have sworn, and which will be consolidated by frankness and good faith, all Spaniards should be persuaded that their Government is identified with the cause of liberty, and that the Throne and the National Representation form an indissoluble league, a barrier of brass, against which would be broken the projects and conspiracies of all those who, under whatever mask, wish to despoil us of the valuable treasure of our guarantees.

Let the people see power confided to men who love the public liberty; let the entire nation see that the title and virtues of a true patriot form the only right, the only way to the presence of your Majesty, to deserve favour and obtain honours; and that all the rigour of justice and royal indignation may fall on the wicked who dare to profane your Majesty's august and sacred name to oppress the country and liberty.

This is what the Cortes expect and desire. They supplicate your Majesty to cause those apprehensions to cease, of which we are the victims, and to prevent the evils with which we are threatened, by ordering that the volunteer national militia may be immediately augmented and armed throughout the kingdom, for the citizens armed for the defence of their homes and their liberty, are the firmest supports of the Constitution; that with equal promptitude the permanent army may be organised—that army, so worthy of the gratitude of your Majesty and of the country, and whose exploits and virtues are the admiration of the universe. At the same time the Cortes hope that your Majesty will make known to all foreign governments who directly or indirectly wish to interfere in our domestic affairs, that the nation is not in a situation to receive laws, that it has strength and resources to cause them to be respected; and that if it has been enabled to defend its independence and its King with glory: it is with the same glory, and with still greater

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greater efforts, that it will always defend its King and its liberty.

The Cortes are persuaded, that your Majesty will adopt the most energetic measures to repress the misconduct of functionaries who trespass on and abuse their powers, and to exterminate the factions wherever they may appear. The Congress flatter themselves, that with regard to Ecclesiastics and Prelates, who preach fanaticism and rebellion, your Majesty will take measures so energetic and so efficacious, that they will disappear terrified from the soil of Spain, never to return to blow the fire of discord, and light up the torches of superstition.

The Cortes supplicate your Majesty to carry into execution these measures, which seem to them to be now indispensable, without prejudice to those which the attributes of your Majesty may dictate to secure public order, and consolidate the safety of the State.

The Cortes hope also, that your Majesty will strictly unite yourself to the National Representation, which is only actuated by the desire of rendering for ever stable and inviolable the throne of your Majesty, and the Constitution which governs us, and which the general and extraordinary Cortes promulgated in 1812. Strong, by means of this union, let us labour in concert for the happiness of this heroic nation, and to render unalterable its repose, its holy laws, and its glory."

TURKEY.

The legitimates have confederated to rescue this barbarous state from the domination of Russia, and the Greeks are left to their fate for daring to assert liberty and independance.

Of all the events of this exterminating war, the destruction of the beautiful island of Scio, is one of the most afflicting. The following details are from the journals:

Smyrna, April 17.—The rebellion in Scio was occasioned by the landing of 3 or 4000 Greeks from the island of Samos, also in revolt, when they were instantly joined by all the peasantry, who rose *en masse*, took possession of the town, and drove the Turks into the garrison. The latter had about 3000 troops; the Greeks had at least 20,000 men under arms. The Turks remained in the Castle, waiting for re-inforcements, which were effectually granted to them by the arrival of the Turkish squadron of forty-seven sail, commanded by the Captain Pacha, who conveyed there a great number of troops. An attack was then immediately made on the Greeks, who defended themselves, but were defeated, and the Turks re-took possession of the town. A scene of carnage then took place horrible to relate,—every male Greek was cut to pieces; and it is said that 15,000 have perished. Many fled to various parts of the island, and the Turks are in pursuit; the same dreadful fate awaits them, as they must submit to the Turkish force, which is strong. The town was given up to pillage and plunder, and all the females were made slaves. They were selling them at from twenty to forty piastres each, for Algiers and Egypt.

Smyrna, April 18.—The Turks who landed at Scio on the 12th have shed much blood: 12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages and both sexes, were lying in the streets, squares, and environs of the city. The Turks had, on their side, 4,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded. The Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio.

Trieste, May 11.—Thirty European families arrived here the day before yesterday, from Scio, and are now in quarantine. They state, that the carnage was dreadful: the greater part of the women have been carried off, and are to be conveyed to Asia; the men have been massacred, and the children have been preserved, in order to compel them to adopt the religion of Mahomet.—The number of Sciotes killed with arms in their hands is estimated at 16,000, and that of the unfortunate persons who were massacred, though they took no part in the insurrection, at 40,000. The ruin at Scio has spread terror in the Levant, and menaces with new dangers the wealthiest Greek merchants.

Intelligence has just been received, that numbers of Greek merchants, under the protection of the British ambassador, have been seized and put to death in Constantinople.

Cydonia, a city of Asia Minor, lately surprised and destroyed by the Turks, contained some establishments of great public utility; among others, a college, and a rich library. The barbarians set fire to every thing, and there is nothing now to be seen but the bones of the slaughtered, and the stones and bricks of the houses.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Some contention between ITURVEBE and the Cortes of Mexico is said to be adjusted, and the General is declared Regent.

A quarrel between SAN MARTIN and COCHRANE afforded temporary hopes to the enemies of liberty in Peru; but a government has been formed, and its provisions seem wise and liberal.

In the Washington-like character of BOLIVAR, the Republic of Columbia seems to acquire stability; and the following address of the Congress of Columbia, at the close of their late session, to the constituents and the people

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people at large, will illustrate the state of those countries:—

Columbians!—This day the Congress terminates the august duties with which it was charged, and the members, your representatives, retire to their respective homes, confident that they have accomplished the object of your wishes. You are now possessed of such a Constitution as appeared best adapted to the condition of the country, and most calculated to insure to you your liberty and prosperity. The Republic has also been consolidated, by the integral and legitimate union of the territories of which it is now composed. The duties of the rulers have moreover been defined and circumscribed; your rights are now placed under the most solemn guarantees for their security.

The territory is divided into departments, and these have received the necessary organization in all the branches of government. Courts of justice have been established to settle your personal differences and to punish delinquents; and with a view to the common benefit and protection of the citizens, tribunals have been established in every province, for causes of lesser importance. The administration of justice influences, in a great measure, the safety of the citizen; it has therefore deserved the particular consideration of Congress.

Ignorance was the basis on which the government of Spain built its power, as being the only condition that could uphold slavery; but a Republic like ours can alone be maintained by the united virtues and knowledge of its citizens. In order, therefore, to advance this great object, Congress has determined to establish schools, houses of education, colleges and universities, and has further appropriated the revenues of suppressed religious establishments to its accomplishment.

Nor has the condition of that unhappy portion of men who bore the mark of slavery among you been overlooked. In decreeing, however, the abolition of slavery, in proscribing for ever this barbarous custom, Congress has not acted unjustly to innocent proprietors; it has paid the homage due to reason, without being deaf to the claims of property sanctioned by good faith.

The public revenue, greatly decreased by the calamities of a disastrous war, is re-established by economical and salutary laws, regulations having been adopted, which, whilst they increase the revenue, will at the same time diminish the burdens that oppress the people. No longer shall you pay the duties of *alcabala* on the alimentary produce of your industry; the import duties have been lessened as much as possible, and those on exports have also been considerably reduced.

The distilling of spirituous liquors is free, and this exemption, which removes such heavy vexations from the public, must hereafter prove a fruitful source of riches and prosperity. By the revenue laws now in force, you will be enabled to contribute to the wants of the State on a small and equal scale, whilst at the same time you gain your own livelihood with ease. As, however, the Government is still compelled to incur increased and unavoidable expences, Congress has decreed a direct contribution, proportioned to the means of the contributors, equally payable by all, and which shall be collected without any additional expence.

Such have been the labours of your Representatives. They trust they have fulfilled your intentions; on you, therefore, depends what is still wanting to consolidate Columbia, and raise her to the high rank of strength and prosperity to which she is destined. Live in intimate and brotherly union, befriend each other, and admit not into your hearts either jealousy or rivalship. These are the fatal arms your enemies have unceasingly wielded, in order to spread discord among you. Union will make you strong, and put an end to a cruel war of eleven years' duration. Dissention will deprive you of repose, and of the genuine benefits to be derived from society. United you are invincible—disunion is the only enemy you have to fear.

Obey, therefore, those laws you yourselves have framed, for they were dictated by your representatives, and duly respect those magistrates elected by your own suffrages. Think of the glory that will be rendered to Columbia, if your happiness and welfare are secured. Remember, that nothing, at its commencement, is perfect, and that the influence of time and experience is powerful. Law is the boundary of freedom, and this disappears when the laws become nerveless. A free press, that precious gift inseparable from justice and civil liberty, is the proper medium for fixing the opinions and expressing the sentiments of a free people. Use it with that moderation which is prescribed by the laws, and thus will you preserve your own rights unimpaired. You will restrain your rulers within the limits of their authority, and you will acquire the approvements suggested by experience and necessity.

Your representatives will acquaint you with the motives by which they have been influenced in what they have done; they will explain what you do not understand, and make known to you the causes of their decisions. They will act so as to merit your confidence; and their candour and good faith will tranquillize you.

Disregard, then, the clamours of ignorance and fanaticism.—These weapons aim at your disunion; they would bring you

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you back to dependence and slavery, and promote your debasement and oppression. To these the efforts of your enemies still tend. Possibly they will tell you that Congress has sought to disseminate impious and irreligious maxims; but know that they have merely sought to free religion from the abuses under which it laboured, without touching its essential points. The god of these instigators is interest, and their religion is reduced to the idolatrous worship of their own prejudices. Judge the Congress by their works, compare these with your own wishes and wants, and then conclude for yourselves. He who seeks to disunite you, is your enemy, and you should repel him as a disturber of the public peace.

Congress has been actuated by no other than the anxious wish of rendering you happy. To do this, it adopted those very principles which you yourselves long ago promulgated, and which have uniformly constituted the happiness of other nations. Possibly it may not have accomplished all that could be wished; but, it can assure you, it has done all that was in its power. Your welfare was its only object, and this satisfaction is the only recompense it expects.

The Portuguese legitimates seem anxious to make a stand in Brazil; but continued insurrections in the large cities demonstrate that the Brazilians will set up a free government; like the other divisions of South America.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY the 27th.—A riot took place among some drunken workmen in Peter-street, Westminster, in which upwards of 200 persons commenced a general attack upon the houses in that neighbourhood. The Westminster police were called out, the Riot Act read, and thirty-four of the rioters were secured.

— 29th. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, held its annual meeting for the distribution of rewards, for the first time, in Drury Lane Theatre. The Duke of Sussex presided, a great number of prizes were distributed to meritorious persons; and the spectacle, altogether, was interesting and imposing.

— 29. A general court of the East India Company proprietors was held this day, for laying before them the unanimous resolution of thanks, voted by the Court of Directors to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, &c. which was agreed to in the following terms, and which we are justified in adding, expresses also the voice of the whole nation:

At a general Court of Proprietors, held on Wednesday the 29th of May, 1822:—

Resolved unanimously—"That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal, and eminent ability, with which the most noble the Marquis Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the government of British India with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East India Company.

"That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves, and the Court of Directors, in December, 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings, for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepaulese; to their resolution of the 3d of February, 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures, which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence, experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India; applauding, at the same time, the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, with which his lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 10th March, 1819, in which they appeal, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the Records of the East India Company, for the great services which his lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this Court cannot, but with the highest satisfaction, witness their executive authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret, that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic territories.

"That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, governor-general and commander-in-chief, these expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause."

— 30. A magnificent fête, given at the Opera House, for the relief of the distressed Irish peasantry, which was attended by all the rank and fashion of the metropolis, and by the king and branches of the royal family.

— 31. Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill, in the House of Commons; but, on a division, it was negatived by a majority of sixteen.

June 4. Sir James Mackintosh brought forward his motion in the House of Commons on the barbarous state of the Criminal Laws; and, after a powerful speech, moved "that the House should, early in the next session, take into consideration the means of giving greater efficiency to the Criminal Law, by abating the present undue rigour of punishment, by improving the state of the police, and by establishing a new system of transportation and imprisonment." The proposition was negatived by a majority of sixteen.

— 4. The anniversary of the Horticultural Society was this day celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern. The dessert presented a rich display of fine-grown fruits,

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fruits, among which were four magnificent pine-apples, weighing together 32lb. 10 oz.

— 5. The Regents' Canal Company held their half-yearly meeting this day. The quantity of the tonnage for 1821, conveyed on the canal, amounted to 157,000 tons, being an increase of 43,000 tons on the corresponding five months of the preceding year.

— 6. A court of Common Council was held this day, to take into consideration the Report of the Committee on the erection of a new London Bridge. The Report stated, that the Committee of the House of Commons had come to a resolution, requesting the Corporation to advertize for plans for the erection of a new bridge of five arches. Mr. Oldham moved several resolutions expressive of the opinion of the court, that a new bridge was unnecessary, which were carried. A new bridge is, nevertheless, to be erected forthwith, and is a most desirable object.

— 6. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Briggs, a tallow-chandler in Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe Highway, by which the dwelling-house, and an extensive line of workshops, &c. were destroyed.

— 7. Mr. Cooper, in the court of King's Bench, moved for a rule, calling on the sheriffs of London to account for Mr. Carlile's property, seized by them for fines of 1,500l. in 1819. On sentences being passed of three years' imprisonment, and fines of 1,500l., the sheriff, one Rothwell, quitted the court, and proceeded with his deputy and officers to Carlile's shop, seized his entire stock, and conveyed it to Chancery-lane, where it has remained since. The surviving sheriff, Mr. Parkins, has been served with a copy of a writ by Mr. Carlile's attorney. It is an obvious inconsistency, that the whole of a man's property should be taken from him in liquidation of a fine, and that he should also be confined till the fine is paid.

— 10. The sale of the splendid furniture of Wanstead-house commenced this day. For three weeks previous, upwards of 5,000 persons had daily viewed the property. The catalogue is in three 4to. parts of 130 pages each, and the sale extends to thirty-two days.

— 11. Mr. Western brought forward his motion in the House of Commons, "relative to the resumption of cash payments as the cause of agricultural distress;" and, after an able speech, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the effect of that Act on the general condition of the country. The discussion was adjourned to the following day, when his motion for a committee was negatived by a majority of 134.

— 12. Dr. Lushington applied to the Prerogative Court to try the validity of the instrument, purporting to be a testamentary paper executed by the late king, in favour of Lady Olive, otherwise Princess of Cumberland, of which the following is a copy:—

"George R. "*St. James's.*

"In case of our royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of 15,000l. commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece, for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have known through her father.

Witness.

J. DUNNING, CHATHAM, WARWICK.

June 2, 1774.

The court determined, however, that it had no jurisdiction.

— 14. The Marquis of Lansdown brought forward a motion on the state of Ireland, and concluded his speech by moving, "that it is the opinion of this House that the state of Ireland indispensibly requires the immediate attention of parliament, with a view to improve its condition, and more effectually to secure its tranquillity. The motion was, however, negatived by a majority of 48.

The same day Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, after a forcible and eloquent speech, moved "that the Alien Bill be read a second time this day six months." The motion for the second reading, we are sorry to say, was however carried by a majority of thirty-four.

The electors of Southwark commemorated the return of Sir Robert Wilson by a dinner, which was numerously attended, and a variety of patriotic speeches were made by Sir Robert and his political friends.

— 19. Mr. Hume brought forward Mr. Daly's promised motion in the House of Commons, for a commutation of the Irish tithes. In the course of a speech of three hours, he gave an affecting picture of the miseries produced by the Ecclesiastical System of Ireland, and concluded with a motion; but Sir John Newport proposed, as an amendment, "that the House should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into their consideration early in the next session, with a view to substitute a method of providing for the established church different from the present vexatious and injurious system." This reasonable amendment was however negatived.

— 20. A fire broke out in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, on the premises of Mr. Henus, a furrier, which consumed his and the adjoining premises.

— 20. This day the Bank directors gave notice of their future intention to discount approved bills at ninety-six days, at four per cent. interest.

— 21. The Duke of Portland moved the second reading of Mr. Canning's Roman Catholic Peers Bill for enabling them to sit in the House of Lords. Lords Eldon, Colchester, Redesdale, and Liverpool, opposed the motion, which was ably supported by the Lords Grey, Erskine, Grenville, and Holland. On a division, the bill was lost by 171 to 129, making 300 votes! The lord chancellor maintained, that

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that the exclusion was a fundamental principle of the constitution, and the chief security of the ascendancy of the Protestant religion. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Erskine contended that it was a measure founded on falsehood and perjury, and continued in the spirit of injustice.

— 24. Mr. BROUGHAM, in one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in parliament, exposed the increasing and dangerous influence of the crown, but his motion to impugn it was lost by 216 to 101.

MARRIED.

The Rev. William W. Pym, to Miss Sophia Rose Gambier.

The Rev. Charles Cole, of Poplar, to Harriet, only daughter of W. Rediter, of Stamford.

John Scott, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Welbank, esq. of the Tower.

Charles Brownlow, esq. M.P. for Armagh, to Lady Mary Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley.

R. Tubbs, esq. of Harlesdon, Middlesex, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late R. Woodmass, esq.

Henry Richard Drummond, esq. R.N. to Jane Hannah, daughter of Richard Ellis, esq. of Sudbrooke Holme.

Mr. John Scaife, of New Bond-street, to Sarah Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. Martin Callow.

The Rev. W. Williams, B.D. of Hascombe, to Miss Sophia Anne Catherine Lawford.

The Hon. C. Petre, to Eliza, daughter of the late E. Howard, esq. F.R.S.

A. Blakistone, esq. to Miss S. Humphreys, of Mickleham, Surrey.

W. H. West, esq. to Elizabeth Dorothy Blyth.

Lieut. Henry Jellicoe, R.N. of Wandsworth, to Jane, daughter of Sir A. B. King, bart. of Dublin.

Henry H. Goodall, esq. of the India House, to Mary, daughter of H. Smith, esq. of Peckham.

W. Carroll, esq. to Elizabeth, relict of George Thackrah, esq. of Twickenham.

Nathaniel Ellison, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Frances Gregg, daughter of the late John Wombwell, esq.

W. Scott Preston, esq. to Margaret Grace Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Peter Laurie, esq. of Blackheath.

J. Nicholas Fazakerley, esq. to Eleanor, sixth daughter of M. Montagu, esq.

John Kirkman, esq. of Alpha-road, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Chevalier, esq. of South Audley-street.

The Rev. James Marshall, minister of the Outer High Church in the city of Glasgow, to Mary Catharine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Legh Richmond, rector of Turvey.

Mr. William Proctor, of Newcastle, to Miss Deeble, of London.

Mr. Joseph Rawlings, of Nelson-square, London, to Sarah Maria Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Guppy, esq. of Bristol.

Mr. Joseph Yallowley, to Miss Ann Burgh.

Lord Francis Gower, second son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, to Miss Greville, daughter of Lady C. Greville.

J. H. Hutchinson, esq. captain in the first regiment of Guards, to the Hon. Margaret Gardiner, youngest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Mountjoy.

Mr. Thomas Deacon, of Skinner-street, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Fuller, esq.

DIED.

In Great George-street, Euston-square, *Robert Barry, esq.* of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

On Putney Heath, *Richard Brant, esq.*

At Collier's Wood, 70, *W. Merle, esq.*

At the Bedford Hotel, Covent-Garden, 47, the *Honourable Samuel Hinley Ongley*, of Sandy-place, Beds.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *John Pusey Edwardes, esq.* of Pusey-hall, Jamaica.

In Upper Gloucester-street, New Road, *Eliza*, wife of J. E. Bicheno, esq.

In Russell-square, *E. M.* daughter of T. S. Benson, esq.

At Maida Vale, 16, *Isabella*, only daughter of the late Mr. Grieve, of Bond-street.

At Camberwell, 63, *Mr. W. Barnard Hutton.*

In Upper Grosvenor street, *Mrs. Coote Manningham*, widow of the late Col. M.

At Brockham-green, near Dorking, 51, *Mr. Barnard*, formerly of Fleet-Market.

At Pinner Green Lodge, 79, *Daniel Willshen, esq.*

At North End, Fulham, 43, of a nervous consumption, *John M'Adams, esq.* late of Gerrard-street, Soho.

At Camberwell, 72, *John Gale, esq.*

At Ealing Park, *Anne Fisher*, widow of the late Cuthbert Fisher, esq.

At Cheshunt, *Frederick Baskerville*, infant son of Thomas Walton, esq.

In Wells Row, Islington, the only son of Mr. Hunter.

At Enfield, 65, *W. Beckett, esq.*

On Clapham-common, 9, the eldest son of John Shewell, esq.

In Russell-square, *Eliz. Meux Benson.*

In Baker-street, the infant daughter of W. James, esq. M.P.

At Highgate, 14, *Maria*, eldest daughter of William Domville, esq.

In Duke-street, Westminster, 97, *Margaret Bankes*, widow of H. Bankes, esq. of Kingston-hall, and mother of H. Bankes, esq. M.P.

At Croydon, 97, *John Brickwood, esq.*

In Red Lion-square, *William Duff, esq.* of Nicholas-lane.

Caroline Henrietta, youngest daughter of Granville Venables Vernon, esq.

At

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At his house, at Lambeth, after a very long and painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, *David Jones, esq.* of New Inn, solicitor, whose death has caused the deepest regret to the extensive circle of his acquaintance.

In Burton-crescent, much regretted by all who knew him, 68, *John Barnwell Murphy, esq.* formerly of Gray's Inn. He was a devout Christian, a sincere friend, and a truly honest man.

In Portman-square, 14, *Lady Anne Maria Pelham Clinton*, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle.

At Ham, 76, *Margaret*, wife of General Gordon Forbes.

James Brownley, esq. 48, whose memory will long be dear to an extensive circle in the metropolis. His extensive knowledge, the liveliness of his fancy, the amenity of his manners, and his correct, but easy and unaffected elocution, made his society be generally courted before he was emancipated into manhood. He entered life with the most flattering prospects, but, as they were unfortunately clouded by severe and frequent disappointments, he sought relief for his wounded spirit in convivial society, and he speedily shone as a luminary of first order among the wits and orators of the club of 'Brilliants,' in Chandos-street. In the year 1799, he became one of the founders of the club of 'Eccentrics,' in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane, which he occasionally visited until within a few weeks of his decease, and of which during the period of twenty-three years he continued to be the most distinguished ornament. About the period of the establishment of the Eccentrics, he became acquainted with a gentleman connected with the press, who, after much persuasion, prevailed upon him to accept an engagement as a Parliamentary Reporter, and general contributor to a daily paper. It is almost superfluous to say that, in every department of his new profession, he stood pre-eminent. It is only to be regretted that he should have passed the remainder of his life, until advanced years and severe corporeal infirmities compelled him to desist from his labours, in reporting the speeches of men, who, with two or three splendid exceptions, were very far his inferiors in intellectual attainments and the powers of eloquence. With one of those exceptions, (we mean the late Mr. R. B. Sheridan,) accident brought him acquainted about the year 1807, and an intimate friendship resulted from their casual interview, which terminated only with the existence of Mr. Sheridan. They frequently spent several days together in rural excursions, and Mr. Sheridan was often heard to declare that they were the happiest days of his life. Mr. Brownley was in politics a Whig; and, in religion, a Presbyterian of the church of Scotland.

At his house in Bolton-Row, *Edward Jerningham, esq.* He was the youngest son of the late Sir William Jerningham, bart. heir and claimant of the ancient barony of Stafford, by Frances, daughter of Henry, the twelfth Viscount Dillon of Ireland: he married in 1804 Emily, daughter of the late Nathaniel Middleton, esq. by whom he has left four children. He was originally educated for, and called to the bar; but, with a disinterestedness which characterized him through life, having accepted the office of secretary to the Board of British Catholics: he devoted himself to his honorary duties so as altogether to sacrifice his profession. The task which he thus undertook was one of peculiar delicacy and importance, not only as it related to the Catholics, but to the whole body of the public. The thanks of that body he repeatedly received; every other mark of their approbation, or testimony of the grateful sense they entertained of his services, he declined accepting. In private life he practised the greatest of all virtues, true, genuine, and universal benevolence, from an impulse of nature, as well as from a sense of duty: he entered with generous concern into whatever affected the interests of a fellow-creature, and never appeared so happy as in the performance of some good. In his manners he was affable, in his temper cheerful, in his affections warm, in his attachments ardent and sincere. He is said to have never made an enemy; and seldom made an acquaintance without gaining a friend. To the Catholic body his loss is great; to his friends most bitter; to his disconsolate family irreparable: yet must they dwell upon his memory with pleasure, and in time feel soothed by the recollections of his worth.

At Hammersmith, *Mrs. Earle Drax Grosvenor;* she was riding in her carriage through Hammersmith, when her groom and coachman were grossly assaulted by a fellow who attempted to get up behind the carriage. After a desperate resistance he was secured, and conveyed before a magistrate, when Mrs. Drax Grosvenor attended. On being committed for trial, he making an affecting appeal to her not to prosecute him for the offence, on the score of humanity to his wife and children, she wished to extend mercy to the prisoner, but the magistrate could not suffer it. The lady was so greatly affected at the appeal of the prisoner for mercy, that she fell into the arms of one of her servants in a fit: she soon became convulsed, and by the time that medical aid could be obtained, she was a corpse, owing to an ossification of the heart.

In Cavendish-square, *the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, earl of Orford: (of whom biographical particulars will be given in our next.)*

PROVINCIAL

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE northern counties were, on the 4th ult. visited by violent storms of thunder, lightning, and rain; considerable injury was done to vegetation, and in several of the large towns business was entirely interrupted.

A great improvement is now making on the London road, over Gateshead-Fell; an even line has been made of three miles from that place.

Married.] Mr. J. Burnett, of Lisle-street, to Miss A. Harrison, of the Butcher-bank; Mr. H. Winship, to Miss J. Gilchrist; Mr. R. Wilson, of Dean-street, to Mrs. Scott, of the Forth-lane: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Bulmer, to Miss J. Hopper; Mr. W. Brown, to Miss M. Best; Mr. T. Hopper, to Miss J. Jackson: all of Durham.—Mr. R. Reavely, to Miss J. Longcake, both of North Shields.—Mr. E. Dixon, of North Shields, to Miss J. Reed, of the Low Lights.—Mr. T. Glover, to Miss A. Reavely, both of South Shields.—Mr. W. Kirk, to Miss Arthur, both of Sunderland.—Mr. T. Sowden, to Mrs. E. Lumley, both of Darlington.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Jenks, both of Alnwick.—Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Westwood, to Miss A. Wilkinson, of the Windy Walls, Newcastle.—The Rev. J. Blackburn, vicar of Gainford, to Mrs. Jane Dunn, of Durham.—Mr. R. Dodds, of Ilderton, to Miss M. Brown, of Wooler Bridge End.—Mr. W. Rutherford, to Miss E. Davison, both of Woodburn.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Forth-street, Mr. F. Foreman.—Mr. J. Wardle.—In Strawberry-place, Mr. J. Harvey, greatly regretted.—In Mosley-street, 64, Mr. Miller, justly respected.—76, Mrs. J. Bolam.—At Gateshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Spencer.—At Sunderland, Mrs. A. Errington, of Newcastle.—56, Mr. W. Dodds, suddenly.—50, Mr. Hunt, suddenly.—79, Mrs. J. Baxter.

At North Shields, 61, Mrs. J. Jackson.—At the Windmill-hills, Mr. D. Darling, of Newcastle, much respected.—92, Mr. J. Cogdon, deservedly regretted.

At Bishopwearmouth, 21, Mr. S. Ellerby.—85, Mr. J. Vipond, sen.—80, Mr. J. Aughton.—66, Mrs. H. Wetherburn.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Roxby.—At Hexham, 42, Mrs. Wheatley.—61, Mr. J. Stobart.—84, Mr. A. Smith.—At Rothbury, 83, Mrs. B. Bolam.—At Earsdon, 37, Miss M. Bell.—At Cramlington, 70, Mr. S. Dinnen.—At West Burton, Wensleydale, 63, the Rev. Jeff. Wood, A.M.—At Tenterhill-house, Wooler, 74, Miss Elizabeth Davison.—At Ox-hill, 76, Mr. T. Brown.

At the Grove, near Durham, 63, Stephen George Kemble, esq. formerly manager of the Theatres Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Drury-lane. In private life he was a social, lively companion; on the stage he was chiefly remarkable for playing "Sir John Falstaff," it is said, without stuffing. [*Further particulars of this gentleman will be given in our next.*]

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Hewett, to Miss Hewson; Mr. J. Reed, to Miss J. Hetherington; Mr. C. Minshaw, to Miss M. Batty.—Mr. W. Sowerby, to Miss B. Millican; Mr. J. Owen, to Miss M. Wallace; Mr. R. Hagwood, to Miss M. Davison: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. F. H. Smyth, of Fisher-street, Carlisle, to Miss S. Ramshay, of Brompton.—Mr. J. Westray, of Whitehaven, to Miss C. Relph, of Wigton.—Mr. R. Brown, of Workington, to Miss A. Sanderson, of Maryport.—Mr. J. Graham, to Miss S. Shields; Mr. J. Peet, to Miss E. Thompson: all of Workington.—Mr. E. Dobson, to Miss M. Petter, both of Penrith.—Mr. A. Hurst, to Miss E. Docker; Mr. T. Wilson, to Mrs. M. Crosby; Mr. T. Murgatroyd, to Miss J. Pickthall: all of Kendall.—Mr. A. Hindmarch, of Little Harle, to Miss E. Henderson, of Kidlaw.—C. S. Sutton, of Houghton, to M. Sturdy, of Great Orton, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Forster, of Longrigg-Thorn, to Miss M. Blenkensop, of White-Flatt.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Englishgate, 38, Mr. J. Gate.—In Spring-garden-lane, 59, Mrs. M. Wilson.—67, Mrs. R. Studholme.—In Scotch-street, 35, Mr. P. Lennon.—26, Mr. B. Donaldson.—In Botchergate, 58, Mrs. E. Maxwell.—At Workington, 85, Mr. Joseph Grayson.—Mrs. Russell.

At Whitehaven, 74, Mr. A. Nicholson.—73, Mrs. C. Richardson.—26, Miss F. Scott.

At Penrith, 26, Miss M. A. Garnett.—83, Mrs. E. Tweddle.—22, Mrs. A. M'Clennan.

At Cockermouth, 68, Mrs. M. Armstrong, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brampton, 77, Mr. C. Hodgson.

At Kelso, Mr. G. Elliott, of Newcastle.

At Turnshaw, 47, Mrs. M. Story, much respected.—At Stainton, 68, Mr. W. Staig.—At Bowness, 66, Mr. J. Topping, much respected.—At Morsdale, 58, Mr. R. Barrow.—At Alston, 20, Miss Wilson.

YORKSHIRE.

An institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in the northern district has been established at Leeds, and the first exhibition contains many efforts of the

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pencil which do honour to the English school.

A number of gentlemen of Huddersfield and the neighbourhood are about to establish a society for disseminating principles for the promotion of permanent and universal peace.

Married.] Lieutenant Atkinson, late of the Marines, to Miss Cundall, both of York.—Mr. G. L. Shackles, to Miss M. F. Slater; Mr. T. Cruddis, to Miss E. Keddey: all of Hull.—Mr. James Haigh, to Mrs. Dearman.—Mr. J. Reynard, to Miss Smith; Mr. Robert Middleham, to Miss F. Hardwick; Mr. W. May, to Miss Kay: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Barnes, of Leeds, to Miss M. Murgatroyd, of Headingley.—Mr. J. Glover, to Miss Scholes; Mr. T. Blenkhorn, to Miss North: all of Huddersfield.—Mr. T. Milthorp, of Bradford, to Miss M. Weir, of Otley.—John Blayds, jun. esq. of Oulton, to Miss Ellen Molyneux, of Newsham-house.—Mr. J. Charlesworth, of Holmfirth, to Miss M. A. Gartside, of Holm Banks.—Mr. T. Hutchinson, of Guisbrough, to Miss Stephenson, of Brotton.—Mr. B. Fearnley, to Miss E. Horsfall, both of Gomersall.

Died.] At York, 68, Mrs. M. Jackson, much respected.—Lady Burden, wife of Sir Thomas B. bart.—69, Mr. Wilfrid Pyemont, a common councilman for Walmgate Ward, deservedly respected for his liberal political principles, and many private virtues.

At Leeds, in Park-square, Mrs. Cockell.—Mrs. Rawson.—In Mabgate, 62, Mrs. R. White.—33, Mr. W. Headley, lamented.

At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Booth.—At Bradford, Mrs. Crossley, 62.—Mr. N. Murgatroyd.

At Beverley, 60, Robert Ramsey, esq. of Thearne Cottage.

At Boroughbridge, 64, Capt. Charles Girling, of the Yorkshire Hussars.—At Stillingfleet, Miss Ann Eglin.—At Everingham, 77, Mrs. Howe, of Thorpe.—At Moor Town, 32, Mrs. C. Brook.—At Greenroyd-house, Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Newland-park.—At Holmfirth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Stephenson.—At Bromley, Miss M. Lister.

LANCASHIRE.

A society has lately been formed at Lancaster for ameliorating the condition and employment of the poor.

A public meeting has lately been held at Manchester, the Boroughreeve in the chair, when resolutions were entered into, and a petition to the House of Commons agreed to against insidious alterations of the stamp duties.

Married.] Mr. James Crnickshanks, to Miss Z. Coates; Mr. S. Pagett, to Miss E. Dawson; Mr. W. Read, to Miss Kay: all of Manchester.—Mr. G. Kinaster, of Manchester, to Miss A. Ridgway, of Chester.—Mr. W. Roberts, of Manchester, to Miss F. Frodsham, of Thelwall.—Mr. R. Bury, of Bahia, to Miss J. Sumner, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Bromley, to Miss M. Findley; Mr. E. Matthews, jun. to Miss E. Branwood; Mr. D. Kennedy, to Miss Lawton; Mr. Joseph Cooper, to Miss A. Robison.—Mr. W. Nevett, of Rodney-street, to Miss E. Stringer, of Blair-street: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. T. Thompson, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Bethune, of Queenslie, Glasgow.—Mr. W. Critchley, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Gilliard, of Chester.—Mr. P. Leicester, of Runcorn, to Miss A. Chamney, of Liverpool.—D. Dakeyne, esq. of Gradbuck, to Miss C. Medowcroft, of Tottington.—W. A. A. West, esq. of Cropper's Hill, Eccleston, to Miss A. Boothman, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. J. Bentley, Saddleworth, to Miss E. Hargreaves, of Edgehill, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, 26, Mr. W. Fisher.—65, Mr. S. Gibbons, much respected.—57, Mrs. A. Gibbons, justly and equally respected and regretted.—Miss E. Howarth, highly esteemed.—33, Mr. H. Bould, much and justly lamented.—Mrs. Gough.

At Liverpool, in Barton-lane, 52, Mr. C. Gronow.—79, Mr. J. Harrison.—In Crosshall-street, 38, Mr. W. Tudor.—Mr. J. L. Morecroft.—In Edmund-street, 70, Mr. T. Barnett.—On Brownlow-hill, Mr. R. Litherland.—Mrs. A. Grapel.—In Great Crosshall-street, Mr. J. Mears.—30, Mr. T. Aldersey.

At Prescot, 34, Mrs. Ducker.—At Hulme, Mr. James Blakeley.—At Wavertree, Mrs. Dale.—At Everton, 23, Miss F. Gordon.—At Gildow-house, Wigan, 39, Mrs. Ashton.—At Andenshaw, 83, John Grimshaw, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Everingham, 77, Mrs. Howe, late of Thorpe.

CHESHIRE.

Dr. Hully, of Kordsham, has now cucumbers growing, which had been forced by means of steam conveyed under the bed, instead of the fermentation of manure—atomic being the tabulum in both cases.

Married.] Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss Brown; Mr. G. Hughes, to Mrs. Ramsey, of Mount Pleasant: all of Chester.—The Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson, A.M. to Miss E. Simmonds, of Manchester.—Edmund Henry Penny, esq. to Miss M. S. Wilson, of Neston.—Robert Wade, esq. of Knight's Grange, near Over, to Miss Jampson, of Utkinton hall.

Died.] At Chester, in Abbey-square, 84, Thomas Townshend, esq.—At the Cross, 48, Mr. Ellis.—At an advanced age, Mr. Baptist.

At Nantwich, Mr. Charles Williams.—Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. A. M. Harwood.—At Congleton, Mr. Charles Johnson.

At Great Boughton, Mrs. Hoakesley.

At

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—At Wharton Lodge, Winsford, 77, Mrs. Shallcross.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Morrison, to Miss E. Band, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Polter, of Derby, to Miss Sharp, of Coleorton.—Mr. G. Mettam, of Chesterfield, to Miss M. Allen, of Yew-Tree Farm, Ashover.

Died.] At Derby, 67, Mr. T. Gillam.—37, Mr. J. Brookhouse.

At Shipley Lodge, 29, Mr. P. Brentnall.—At Stanton in the Peak, 26, Mr. J. Gilbert, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Winster, 81, Mrs. Norman, widow of James N. esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Nottingham lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a revision of the criminal laws.

Married.] Mr. W. Barnsdall, to Miss M. A. Wilkinson; Mr. T. Barratt, of Red Lion-street, to Miss A. Handley, of Long Stairs; Mr. C. Grocock, to Miss A. Jackson: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Harrison, of Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham, to Miss M. Cooper, of Great Glenn.—Mr. J. Boler, to Miss S. Lacey; Mr. C. Whittington, to Mrs. Barnsdall: all of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 28, Miss Walker.—In East-street, 53, Mr. T. Conduit.—In Red Lion-street, 35, Mrs. S. Mowbray.

At Mansfield, 22, Miss M. A. Bingham.—45, Mrs. M. Brown, regretted.—Miss M. Randall.

At Snenton, Mr. Iliffe.—On Sion-hill, New Radford, 21, Miss A. Beardmore.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The farmers and land-owners in the neighbourhood of Spilsby lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief. It cannot too often be repeated that these effects arise from the local currency being diminished by the drain of taxes, to pay a distant and non-resident fundholders.

Married.] Mr. Rainey, of Wainfleet All Saints, to Miss L. Bogson, of Thorpe.—Mr. B. Snow, of Sleaford, to Miss M. A. Robinson, of Wakefield.—The Rev. H. Clark, of Navenby, to Miss M. Blackwall, of Wirksworth.—The Rev. C. Cole, of Poplar, to Miss H. Rediter, of Stanford.

Died.] At Barton-upon-Humber, 77, Mr. J. Foster.

At Tupholme, 41, Mrs. Willis, widow of the Rev. P. Willis.—At Buckminster, 73, the Rev. William Hervey, nephew of the Rev. W. Hervey, author of "The Meditations, &c."

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The first stone of the new bridge at Melton Mowbray was lately laid by Richard Norman, esq. This bridge will contribute greatly to the security of the approach to Melton, and to the convenience of the public.

Married.] Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss M. Cort, both of Leicester.—Mr. Thornton, of Leicester, to Miss J. Thornton, of Blaby.—Mr. J. Aaron, of Leicester, to Miss A. Leader, of Enderby.—The Rev. D. Clemetson, M.A. of Loughborough, to Miss E. Davis, of Winterbourne.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Swine-market, Mr. J. Nutt.—In the High-street, Mr. Newill.—Mrs. Fossett.—In the Abbey-gate, Mrs. Payne.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. E. Harrison.

At Beaumanor-park, 59, Miss Aspenshaw, suddenly.—At Bagworth, Mr. Kirkman, much respected.—At Newton Harcourt, Mr. J. Hickinbotham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Gibbs, of Chippenhall, to Mrs. Deaken, of Stafford.—Mr. J. Stockton, of Albrighton, to Miss A. Webb, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Newcastle, 74, Mr. G. Berks, greatly and deservedly lamented.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Partridge, to Miss S. Child, both of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Bland, of Piccadilly, to Miss M. Phillips, of Smethwick.—At Aston, Mr. S. Power, to Miss S. Sibley, of Duke-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Great Brooke-street, 60, Mr. E. Millwood.—In Bristol-street, Mrs. S. Gibbs.—In Jamaica-row, Miss E. Docker.—In Islington-road, 35, Mrs. A. Hooper.—In Wharf-street, 66, Mrs. Elwall.

At Henley, in Arden, 83, Thomas Burman, esq.

At Austin's, Mrs. Whateby, widow of John W. esq.—At Edgbaston, 62, Mr. C. Motteram, deservedly regretted.—At Saltley, 62, Mr. D. Hands.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harvey, of Sheriffhales, to Miss A. Bradburn, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Stanton, of Ellesmere, to Mrs. Frances Jones, of Andover.—Henry Vickers, esq. of Bridgnorth, to Miss P. Cotton, of London.—Mr. T. Meredith, of Newport, to Miss E. Crisp, of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 68, Mr. T. Jehu, sen.—On the Wyle Cop, 55, Mr. J. Farmer, sen.—71, Mrs. R. Leake, regretted.—Mrs. Woodhall.

At Bridgnorth, 86, Mrs. Baker.—64, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Oswestry, 68, Mr. J. Oliver.—Mr. D. Lloyd.—Mr. E. Jones.

At Neckbury, the Rev. J. Dehane, A.M. justly lamented.—At All Stretton, Mr. R. Jones, regretted.—At Betton-hall, 77, William Church Norcopp, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, 73, Mr. George Boulton, late of Kempsey.—67, Mr. J. Allcroft, deservedly respected.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Ward.

At Stourbridge, 59, Mrs. Compson.

At

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At Elmley Lodge, Mr. W. Winnall, deservedly lamented.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Hereford was lately held to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a bridge over the Severn, to shorten the distance between Hereford and Cheltenham, and facilitate the communication with London. E. B. Clive, esq. in stating the advantages of the measure, said that nearly seven miles would be saved between that city and Cheltenham. The resolutions of the meeting were unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. C. Wayland, of London, to Miss L. Matthews, of Hereford.—At Tenbury, Mr. R. T. Page, to Miss S. Smith, of the Westmoore.

Died.] At Hereford, 92, Mrs. Winifred Lucas.—Mary, widow of Myles Coyle, esq.

At Ross, 83, Mr. S. Barnard, deservedly respected.

At Burton Court, 61, William Evans, esq.—At the Church House, Tenbury, at an advanced age, Alexander Johnson, esq.—At Hampton Lodge, 70, J. Ireland, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The inhabitants of Bristol lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a total repeal of the Salt-tax. Another petition was also agreed to for a revision of the Criminal Code.

The old bridge across the Avon at Tewkesbury Quay has recently been pulled down, and an elegant new one is about to be erected. The foundation-stone was laid amidst the acclamations of the concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion. A temporary wooden bridge has been erected a little lower on the river.

Married.] Mr. J. E. Lea, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Petley, of London.—Mr. Abell, of Mitchelldean, to Miss M. W. Rea, of Gloucester.—Mr. James Lewis, to Miss E. Hooper.—Mr. W. Godwin, to Miss A. Davies: all of Bristol.—Mr. Packwood, to Miss Smith, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. H. Penton, of High-street, Bristol, to Miss Miles, of Clifton.—Mr. J. Lewis, of Tewkesbury, to Miss J. Weedon, of Newbury.—At Usk, Mr. J. Williams, to Miss S. Parker, of Caerleon.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Westgate-street, 58, Mr. J. Estcourt.—In Bolt-lane, 79, Mr. J. Pytt.—90, Mrs. Capes, of Shrobb-Lodge.

At Bristol, in Lower College-street, 34, Mrs. M. Carpenter.—In St. Philip's, Mrs. S. Hall, regretted.—62, Mr. J. Thomas.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Major.

At Stonehouse, 90, Mrs. Dimock, widow of John D. esq.—At Campden, 50, Mr. Carter.—At Bretforton, 34, Mrs. A. Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The prizes for the present year were adjudged to the following gentlemen:—

The Chancellor's Prizes.—"Alpes ab Annibale Superatæ"—Latin Verse, to Mr. J. Curzon, Brazennose College.—"On Moral Evidence"—an English Essay, to Mr. W. A. Shirley, New College.—"An revera prævaluerit apud Eruditiores Antiquorum Polytheismus"—a Latin Essay, to Mr. J. B. Ottley, Oriel College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—"Palmyra"—English Verse, to Mr. A. Barber, Wadham College.

Married.] Mr. T. Hedges, to Miss M. Hatton, both of St. Clement's.—Mr. J. Saunders, to Miss M. Fuller, both of St. Ebbe's: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Cherry, of Oxford, to Miss E. Smith, of Blockley.—Mr. J. T. Hinton, of Oxford, to Miss S. Mursell, of Lymington.—Mr. W. Dorset, jun. to Mrs. Brown, both of Banbury.—At Stanton St. John, Edward Taylor Bradby, esq. to Miss Mary Hamley.

Died.] At Oxford, 23, Mr. W. Reed, greatly esteemed.—In Broad-street, Mrs. Butler, of Wellingford.—In St. Aldate's, 26, Mr. J. Jones, lamented.

At Henley-on-Thames, 68, Mrs. S. Spennan.

At Witney, 79, Mrs. A. Conibeere, deservedly regretted.

At Bicester, 63, Mr. W. Potter, much respected.—At Middleton Stoney, Mrs. A. Tanner, much respected.—At Godston, 38, Mr. J. Bishop.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harris, to Mrs. Taylor, both of Reading.—The Rev. W. D. Carter, of Abingdon, to Miss E. K. Gaunlette, of Winchester.—Mr. R. Bradley, of Farringdon, to Miss Massie, of London.—Mr. Muddiman, to Miss E. Hoare.—Mr. J. Thorp, to Miss A. Gibbs: all of Aylesbury.—Mr. Thompson, of Aylesbury, to Miss Woodman, of Great Berkhamstead.

Died.] At Newbury, R. Wells, esq.

At Abingdon, 55, Mrs. M. King.

At Aylesbury, Miss E. Churchill.—72, Mr. J. Foster.

At Great Brickhill, 69, the Rev. A. Davies, late lecturer of Linsdale.—At Rabenstone-mill, Mrs. Atkins.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Wollaston Pym, son of Mr. Pym, member for the county of Bedford, to Sophia Rose, daughter of the late Samuel Gambier, esq.—The Rev. Edward O. Smith, rector of Halcut and Salford, to Julia, sister of John Fleming, esq. M.P. for Hampshire.

Died.] At Hitchin, 99, Charles Barron, esq.

The Rev. G. Cox, 54, rector of Hinxworth.—At Chertsey, William Bailey, esq.—At Tring, 43, Mr. W. Foster.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. A. Cooke, esq. of Peterborough, to Mrs. Buggis, of Tinwell.—W. Lawrence, esq. of Peterborough, to Miss H. Bringhurst, of Woodstone.—C. Wake, esq.

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esq. of Courteen-hall, to Miss Charlotte Tate, of Harviestown, N.B.

Died.] At Tarthingo, Mrs. E. Ore.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was lately adjudged to Mr. John Henry Bright, of St. John's College: subject—"Palmyra."

Married.] Mr. T. Shallow, to Miss Legge, both of Cambridge.—Mr. P. Spenceley, to Miss R. Kempton, both of Ely.—Mr. D. Day, of Linton, to Miss M. Phillips, of Hadstock.—Mr. E. A. Friend, of Marston, to Miss D. Climenson, of Walsoken.

Died.] At Cambridge, 49, Mr. W. Witt.—Mr. R. Ind, deservedly regretted.

At Quy-hall, 18, Mrs. A. Payne.—At Rampton, Mrs. Watson.—At Weston Colville, Mr. W. Cowl.

NORFOLK.

The farmers of North Greenhoe lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief from their distress. Their petition stated that they could expect no relief while the House of Commons was constituted as it now was,—the majority of which, consisting of boroughmongers, placemen, and pensioners, could at all times be procured to support, in the most unblushing manner, whatever taxes ministers thought fit to impose; which were afterwards expended on placemen and pensioners, in supporting an undue influence of the crown, in obtaining majorities in that House, and keeping up standing armies to suppress the constitutional spirit of the people.

This county, also, lately petitioned the House of Commons a second time for relief of agricultural distress. Their petition contained the following energetic passage:—"Any minister who is base enough to assist in carrying on such a system of government deserves the execration of every honest man, as a traitor to his sovereign, and an enemy to his country; the safety and the glory of the crown of England resting not upon a rotten system of corruption, but upon the uninfluenced support of a free, enlightened, and loyal people."

Married.] G. Seppings, esq. to Miss S. Booth, of Rodney-street, both of Norwich.—P. N. Scott, esq. of Norwich, to Miss E. Browne, of Cringleford.—Mr. Duncan, to Miss Fabbe; Mr. S. Jaggs, to Miss D. Andrews: all of Lynn.—Geo. Bunyon, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss H. Bignold, of Cromer.—Mr. R. Ward, of Acle, to Miss Burton, of Sprowston.

Died.] At Norwich, in Common-pump street, 58, Mrs. Andrews.—In St. Benedict's, 73, Mrs. M. Bradford.

At Yarmouth, 45, Mrs. S. Alexander.—24, Mrs. M. Bracey.—69, Mrs. Roberts.

At Lynn, 74, Mrs. S. Danderson.—In High-street, Mrs. Peck.—107, *Mrs. Miller.*

At Fakenham, 52, Mr. R. Catton.—At Cromer, 70, Mrs. P. Alsop.—At Hackford, 70, Mr. S. Hall.—At Hautboys, 94, Mrs. E. Gaze.—At Aylsham, 79, Mr. J. Overton.—At Limpenhoe, 59, Mr. B. Maddison.

SUFFOLK.

This county has been within the month busily employed in preparing petitions from every individual parish, to the House of Lords, against the Corn Bill.

The Society of Arts lately presented a large silver medal to Mr. Arthur Biddell, of Playford, near Ipswich, for his invention of an implement called the *hay-borer*, by which an aperture may be made through a large stack in ten or fifteen minutes, in case of over-heating.

Married.] Mr. G. Moss, of Bury, to Miss F. Nunn, of Hargrave.—Mr. R. Ashford, of Witnesham-hall, to Miss E. Bristo, of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Clover, of Crecting St. Mary, to Miss E. Woodward, of Needham-market.—Mr. Robinson, of Alborough, to Miss Catt, of Woodbridge.—The Rev. B. Philpot, of Walpole, to Miss E. Vachell, of Littleport.

Died.] At Bury, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Harvey, of Market Deeping.

At Ipswich, 26, Mr. J. Hewitt.—20, Miss M. Ray.—70, Mrs. Elliston, late of Billingdon.—40, Mr. E. Sherman.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Gosling.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Godbold.

At Layham-hall, Assington, 86, Mrs. Tiffin.—At Woolington, 82, Mrs. Macro.—At Ufford, 29, Mrs. M. Edwards.—At Melford, 66, Mrs. Fitch.—At Elmswell, 60, Mr. W. Turner.—At Needham, 52, Mrs. M. Johnson.

ESSEX.

Married.] S. Waterhouse, esq. of Colchester, to Miss E. Wright, of Aldbury-hall.—Mr. J. Head, of Banbury, to Miss E. Cross, of Colchester, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. S. Sherman, jun. to Miss Hood, both of Harwich.—At Dover-court, Mr. Billingsley, to Miss M. M. Logan, of Harwich.

Died.] At Chelmsford, 79, Mrs. Brown.—Mr. J. Whitaker, late of Colchester.

At Harwich, Mrs. W. Parsons, sen.

At Manningtree, Mr. W. Worts.

At Southend, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. S. Gilly, rector of North Fambridge.

At Blake-hall, Wanstead, 65, G. Dettmann, esq.—At Shelley, 72, W. Bullock, esq. clerk of the peace for this county.

KENT.

A meeting of this county was lately held at Maidstone, to consider of a petition to Parliament on the distressed state of the country, and the defective representation of the people.

Married.] Mr. R. Marsh, to Miss M.

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Wellard; Mr. W. Elliott, to Miss S. Cooper; Mr. J. Webb, to Miss S. Chamberlain: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Beck, jun. of Dover, to Miss S. Rickman, of Lewes.—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss J. Hobday, both of Ramsgate.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss S. Duncan; Mr. G. Felgate, to Miss M. Martin: all of Gravesend.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Dover-lane, 84, Mrs. S. Burgess.—In Northgate-street, 30, Mr. J. Chapman.—In Westgate, Mr. Tilbee.

At Chatham, 38, Mr. J. Jex.—38, Mr. J. Wallace.—53, Mrs. E. Flack.

At Margate, 75, Mrs. Robinson.

At Smarden, 92, Mrs. Judge.—At Wye, 75, Mrs. Ferry.—At Great Chart, 88, Mr. J. Harnden.—On Bromley-common, 62, Charlotte, wife of Samuel Welch, esq.

SUSSEX.

A petition from the land-owners and occupiers in the eastern part of this county was lately presented to the House of Commons, praying for relief.

Married.] C. Burrows, esq. to Miss E. Wilson, both of Brighton.—J. Cursham, esq. to Miss L. Merricks, of Runkton-house.—Mr. Wheatley, of the Cannon-house, Buxted, to Miss Knight, of Maresfield.

Died.] At Brighton, on the New Steyne, Mrs. Long, widow of Robert Bryan L. esq.—In West-street, Mrs. Clements.—In Crescent-house, 71, Mrs. A. North.

At Lewes, 60, Mrs. Featherston, of the Cliff.—In the High-street, Mr. Smith.—63, Mr. T. Smart.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire Agricultural Society lately held its annual meeting near Winchester.

The landowners of Romsey Marsh lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a reduction of taxation.

Married.] Mr. H. Riddett, to Miss M. Wicker, of Ryde.—Mr. J. Todderdell, of Newport, to Miss Matthews, of Kent.—Mr. W. Steed, of Cosham, to Eliza, daughter of Capt. Hurst, R.N.

Died.] At Winchester, at an advanced age, Mr. Wallis.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Robyns.—In High-street, Mrs. Richardson.—Mr. J. Greentree.—Mr. Serjeant-Major Robinson, of the Marines.

At Gosport, Mrs. Willis.

At Ashley-hill, the Rev. W. Hooper, rector of Moor Monkton.—At Fareham, Mr. A. Jack, R.N.

WILTSHIRE.

The down land which commands a view of Salisbury has lately been put into a state of cultivation, the guardians of the poor employing on that, or on some other beneficial work, every able pauper.

Married.] Mr. E. Cocks, of Devizes, to Miss S. Cooper, of Millbank, Westminster.—Mr. Page, of Wilton, to Miss A. Courtney, of Stowford.—Mr. Pickett, to Miss E. Bleaden, both of Calne.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Eades.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Jas. Cox.

At Malmesbury, Mr. J. Brooke.

At Downton, 58, Mr. J. Baily.—At Hay Farm, 80, Mr. C. Broome, sen.—At Chittoe, 87, Mr. J. Burton.—At Potterne, Mr. Lye, much regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Hunt has lately ordered half a ton of his breakfast powder, packed in half pounds, to be sent as his subscription for the relief of the suffering Irish: five hundred weight has been shipped for Cork, and five hundred weight for Limerick. This will afford three meals a day for a week, of wholesome and nutritious food, to 2,240 persons, at half a pound each.

A new line of road has within the month been opened from Bath, through Painswick to Cheltenham, by which the facility of intercourse will be much increased.

Married.] Mr. C. Fuller, of High-street, to Miss M. A. Stevenson; Mr. J. Crisp, to Miss E. Ford; E. P. Dennis, to Miss M. Dennis; Mr. J. Penny, to Miss M. A. Seward: all of Bath.—Mr. T. Heale, to Miss French, both of Frome.—Mr. J. Porter, of Frome, to Miss Yeoman, of Wanstrow.—T. Shorland, esq. of Yeovil, to Margaret, daughter of the late Colonel Stevens, of the Eastern Somerset Cavalry.

Died.] At Bath, 33, Mrs. E. Mitchell.—68, Mrs. Moore, late of Salisbury.—In Walcot-street, Mrs. Adams.—On Widcombe-terrace, Mrs. Sampson.—In Johnstone-street, the Rev. S. Newton, of Witham.—75, Mr. D. Perriman.

At Shepton Mallet, 82, Mrs. E. Champion.—Mrs. Higgins.

At Doulton, 40, Mr. B. Wilcox.—Harriet, wife of the Rev. H. Sainsbury, rector of Beckington and Standerwick.—78, the Rev. Dr. Gunning, rector of Farmborough, &c. deservedly lamented.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] W. Devenish, esq. to Miss E. Weston, both of Weymouth.—Mr. J. Thomas, of Stembridge Ash, to Miss E. Best, of Kingsbury.

Died.] At Poole, 57, Mrs. Mary Prind, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Bridport, Mrs. Golding.

At Standley-green Cottage, 20, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Barter, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A company has lately been formed at Plymouth, to establish two steam-packets, to be employed between that port and Portsmouth, on the completion of the line of canal from London through Arundel to the latter place, about Michaelmas next.

A new line of road has within the month been opened from Plymouth to Tavistock.

Married.]

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Married.] Mr. W. Ford, jun. to Miss Westbear, both of Exeter.—Mr. D. Litton, jun. of Dawlish, to Miss M. E. H. Potbury, of Exeter.—T. W. Northmore, esq. of Cleve-house, to Miss C. Welby, of Grantham-hall.—Lieut. Greenway, R.N. to Miss S. Greenstade, of Plymouth.—At Tiverton, Mr. T. Parkhouse, to Miss H. Row, of Sampson Peverell.—Mr. J. Bidlake, to Miss M. Coryear, both of Brent.

Died.] At Exeter, in St. Sidwell's, 52, Mr. J. Hooper.—On Fore-street hill, 41, Mrs. Ratcliffe, much regretted.

At Plymouth, in Frankfort-street, Wm. Woollcombe, M.D.—In Orchard-place, Mrs. Hyne.

At Dock, in Cross-street, 42, Mrs. Burnell.—In Southill-buildings, 19, Mrs. Hewett.—In Queen-street, 69, Mrs. Theain.—In Pembroke-street, 75, Mrs. Nelten.—At Plympton, 77, S. Archer, esq. of Treslake-house, Cornwall, a deputy-lieutenant of this county.—At Lew Trenchard, 38, the Rev. T. Darke.

CORNWALL.

A meeting of the agriculturists of this county took place lately at Bodmin, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a commutation of tithes, and a general revision of the laws relative to that species of property. John Penhallow Peters, esq. was called to the chair, and a variety of resolutions were adopted.—The utmost anxiety was expressed by all present for some general regulation respecting tithes, which the clergy enjoy in full, without maintaining the poor, or building churches, which were their original destinations.

A numerous meeting of persons in Cornwall, engaged in the pilchard fishery, was lately held at Truro; Philip Ball, esq. in the chair. A discussion of considerable length ensued, in the course of which it was stated, as the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the imposition of a duty of 2s. a bushel on the salt used in curing pilchards would wholly destroy that fishery, as a branch of foreign commerce.

Married.] R. Johns, esq. to Miss Mary Bull, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Shepperd, to Miss E. Bray, both of Launceston.—W. Brewdon, esq. of Tetridge, to Miss Start, of Yealm-bridge.

Died.] At St. Columb, 51, Miss Mary Bennett.—Mr. W. D. Williams.

At Camborne, Mrs. Newton.—At Peran-Athroes, 74, Capt. Charles Gundry.

At Illogan Parsonage, 68, the Rev. Livingston Booth, A.M. after having devoted the greater part of his life to the diligent and faithful discharge of the important duties of the pastoral office in that and a neighbouring county; and manifested, by his zealous labours and extensive benevolence, his unceasing care for the spiritual and temporal interest of his people. The respect and esteem which his worth had secured to him during his valuable life, enhanced by a peculiar suavity of manners, were fully testified in expressions of the deepest regret for his loss, by upwards of one thousand persons of all ranks, who, on the mournful occasion of his funeral, attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

WALES.

Married.] John Williams, esq. of Pembrey, to Miss M. A. Roderick, of Llanelly.—Henry Grant, jun esq. of Gnoll-castle, Glamorganshire, to Mary, second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Warde, of Woodland-castle.—D. Lewis, esq. of Newcastle Emlyn, to Miss Howell, of Morfa, Cardiganshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. M. Griffiths, regretted.—In Bolton-street, Charlotte, wife of Richard Verity, esq.

At Carmarthen, 27, the wife of J. M. Child, esq. of Begelly-house, Pembrokeshire.

At Haverfordwest, Mrs. Phillips, widow of the Rev. John P. D.D. of Williamston, Pembrokeshire.

At Brecon, 79, Frances, widow of N. W. Lewis, esq.

At Maermor, Denbighshire, 44, John Lewis Parry, esq. major in the marines.—At Leeswood-hall, Mrs. Eyton, wife of the Rev. Hope Wynne E.—Ann, wife of Bell Lloyd, esq. of Crogen, Merionethshire.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] The Rev. J. Marshall, of Glasgow, to Miss M. C. Richmond, of Turvey.—J. Neven, esq. of Glenavon, Kirkcudbrightshire, to Ann Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Vardell, rector of Fishtoft and Skirbeck, diocese of Lincoln.

Died.] At Glasgow, 25, Isabella, wife of the Rev. B. Marden.

At Maxwell town, Dumfries, 91, Capt. George Williams: he served with General Wolfe at Quebec.

IRELAND.

The south-west part of Ireland has continued since our last to exhibit new and appalling instances of suffering and misery. The philanthropic aids of England have reached them; but the general attention has as yet been confined to the reduction of the pangs of hunger. Without commensurate and energetic interference and operation by the government, nothing effectual can be done to restore even that subdued tone Ireland once possessed. Palliatives are insufficient; the axe ought to be laid at the root of the tree. The Right Hon. Dennis Browne, in a late excellent letter to the Marquis Wellesley, exhibits the causes of the general disorganization and wretchedness, and then recommends cures. "The first cause (he says,) is a population and a church establishment discordant in their views, and entertaining a different mode of faith and worship. The second—a population infinitely beyond the means of employment. The

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The third—the mode of paying the clergy of the Established Church. The fourth—the absentees: this class of men take from the country half its rental in currency. The fifth—the consequent want of circulating medium: we have the taxes of England, and an inert body to produce them. The sixth—the episcopal and corporation lands: they form (he believes,) one-ninth part of the whole surface of Ireland."—The remedies which Mr. Browne proposes are—"1st. To remove all distinctions on account of religious belief. 2d. The allowance of a fair and moderate stipend to the Roman Catholic priest and his assistant. 3d. A system of colonization for draining off the unemployed population, and the improvement by government of the waste lands in Ireland. 4th. The establishment of an efficient Board for the encouragement of the fisheries. 5th. The substitution of a land-tax for tithes, and of a Property Tax, under certain modifications, in lieu of the Assessed Taxes, and the taxes upon exciseable commodities. 6th. The establishment of Provincial Banks, in central situations, each having a capital of 500,000*l.* 7th. The enactment of a law, authorising episcopal and corporation lands to be let on leases for three lives, or thirty-one years."

Of the ameliorating measures of the new Lord Lieutenant, nothing has yet transpired; when promulgated, we shall be happy to record them.

Married.] G. Newenham, esq. of Summer-hill, Cork, to Miss Hannah Evans, of Carker.—The Rev. E. Conyers, of Castletown Conyers, Limerick, to Catherine, daughter of Sir R. Blenherhassett, bart.

Died.] At Dublin, Sir W. Alexander, bart.

At Templemore-house, Sir Arthur Carden, bart.

The *Right Reverend Dr. Thomas O'Bierne*, lord bishop of Meath. This celebrated divine was born in the years 1748, at Longford, in Ireland. His father was a farmer, a Catholic, and sent his two sons, Thomas and John, to St. Omer's, to be educated for the priesthood. John continued firm in his faith, but Thomas took the liberty to investigate the grounds of his religion; and, renouncing the creed of the Catholic church, embraced the Protestant religion. He afterwards entered into holy orders in the Protestant church. When young he published a poem, called "the Crucifixion," 1776. He likewise published the "Generous Impostor," a comedy, 1780; and the same year, "A Series of Essays." On the breaking out of the American war, he was appointed chaplain to the ship in which Lord Howe had his flag; sailed with him to America, and became a great favourite both with him and his brother, Sir William Howe. On his return he became closely connected with the Portland party; and he wrote several able pamphlets; among these were,—"Considerations on the History of the last Sessions of Parliament, 1781;" "Considerations on the late Disturbances, 1781;" also, "Considerations on Naval Discipline and Courts-martial." Finding the character of his patron, Lord Howe, had been shamefully traduced by the ministerial writers, he published an able defence of his lordship's conduct, which had a good effect. In 1783, when the Duke of Portland was appointed first lord of the Treasury, he nominated Mr. O'Bierne to be his secretary; but, the duke being soon removed from office, Mr. O'Bierne retired, and lived some time in France, till obliged to quit that country. When Earl Fitzwilliam accepted the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, he took Mr. O'Bierne with him as his secretary; and, although he did not remain there long, he nominated Mr. O'Bierne to the bishoprick of Ossory. It is a singular fact, that when he went to take possession of his see, he met his brother John, whom he had not seen for several years, acting as a zealous priest of the Roman Catholic persuasion. On the death of Dr. Maxwell in 1795, he was translated to the rich see of Meath; and since that time he resided in Ireland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A desire to admit several interesting communications has led to the postponement of the "News from Parnassus," and some other regular articles. In our next we shall commence a series under the title of THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST; *the object of which will be to exhibit, in a condensed form, all the details of the several established improvements of the age, in the social and domestic arts.*

Proofs may now be had of the curious Houses, at 3s. for eight, neatly done up.

On the 1st of August will appear the Supplementary Number to the FIFTY-THIRD *Volume of this Miscellany, containing extracts from the most interesting publications of the half-year; together with a large fac-simile of the Roll of the Ancient Laws of Eri, in the original Phænician character; with Indexes, &c. &c.*

At the same time will be published, the first Number of the FIFTY-FOURTH *Volume of this Series,—of which, with the aid of his Correspondents, and of the Friends of the liberal principles on which it has been conducted, the Editor has just reason to be proud.*

Persons desirous of completing and binding their sets may be accommodated with nearly every Number from the commencement; and an abatement in price will be made on any large numbers wanted for this purpose.

ERRATA.—Page 510, for JOHNONIAN read JOHNIAN; p. 516, art. 6, for the second *due* read *proper*; and 517, art. 21, for 16*l.* read 256*l.*—In our Number for May, page 305, col. 1, for 110 read 1,100 guineas.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FIFTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 370.] JULY 31, 1822. [Price 2s.

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A SACRED VILLAGE IN PERSIA.

AT three o'clock in the morning of August 1st, we left the caravansary, and turned our cavalcade into a north-western direction through another narrow valley; bounded on each side by craggy mountains, which were traversed by the most opposite and varied strata I had ever seen. A stream, equally clear and inviting with those of the Kala-Gul-Aub, flowed by our path, which lay under groves of wild almond, hawthorn, and mulberry-trees, intermixed with large bushes bearing a flower resembling lavender both in appearance and smell. Notwithstanding the vernal luxuriance of such a scene, the road itself was extremely desert and bad, being a continuation of rough, loose stones the whole way from Mayan to Iman Zada Ismael, a journey of three farsangs. This latter village is considered holy ground, and not only shews a general aspect of comfortable means, but an air of civilization seldom met with on this side of Ispahan. Every individual in the place claims his descent from Mahommed; hence they are all called Saieds, or sons of the prophet. A picturesque old caravansary nearly in ruins, and a high-domed building, are its most conspicuous objects. The hospitality of the natives seems to have rendered the former useless; and the latter, which gives its name to the village, covers the holy relics of the Iman Zada Ismael. Of his particular history nothing is now remembered, but that this is his tomb; the sanctity of which would of itself hallow the ground in its vicinity; therefore this spot has a double claim to reverence, being an abode of the living descendants of the prophet as well as of the dead.

We were lodged in the house of one of the ten thousand branches of the great holy stock, where the most unexampled attention was shown to our convenience. A principal division of the mansion was cleared entirely of its usual inhabitants, and the vacated apartments, above and below, appropriated to the sole use of ourselves, our people, and our quadrupeds. Every sort of provision that the village afforded was at our command, and due attendance to prepare and serve it. We were surprised by finding the women of the place not only walking about in freedom, but completely unveiled, and mixing promiscuously in discourse or occupation with the male inhabitants; neither did they retreat from their various domestic employments on our near approach. Their features are regular, with dark

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complexions, and large fine eyes; and their figures are good, with a general appearance of cleanliness, a grace not very common amongst the lower classes in Persia. The chief cause of such humble affluence and manifest content, lies in the sacred village being exempted from tribute of any kind. Neither does it furnish the customary quota of armed men, demanded on the part of government from all less holy districts, to attend the king in his wars or annual encampments; and, in addition to these privileges, the prince-governor of Shiraz pays a yearly sum of forty tomauns towards the repair and decoration of the Iman's tomb. The village is well constructed, clean, and at every point shows a flourishing condition. A large tract of garden-ground, abundantly stocked, and a corresponding space for corn in as favourable cultivation, stretch before the walls. The whole southern face of the mountain, wherever practicable, is clothed with quantities of grapes; and every little sheltered spot rendered some way profitable by these industrious people. They have not the advantage of even a single stream to assist their labours, but are obliged to transport all the water they use, from wells; which increases the toil, and lamentably circumscribes the extent of their cultivation.

THE VALE OF HEROES.

The vale of Oujon is ranked amongst the most fertile in Persia, for natural richness of pasture; and is additionally renowned, under the name of the Vale of Heroes, from having been the favourite haunt of Bahram the Fifth, surnamed the Gour, and his princely train, in hunting the wild ass. The whole valley abounds in springs, some hid under marshy ground, and others open, in the shapes of pools or streams; but it is supposed all their sources communicate at a great depth. In the course of one of his excursions, near the western extremity of the plain, the king suddenly disappeared, leaving his astonished retinue in the wildest consternation. In the heat of pursuit, Baharam, who was much a-head of his followers, had dashed into a deep still pool of water, and, together with his horse, was instantly swallowed up. But what remains a wonder until this day, though immediate search was made for his body, not the smallest trace of either himself, or the animal that perished with him, was ever to be found. Sir John Malcolm, in mentioning this circumstance, corroborates its probability, by recounting the melancholy catastrophe of a European in his own escort, who, although warned not to approach it too near, disappeared at the very spot pointed out as that fatal to the king.

The histories of this beloved monarch of the Persians, whose fame, they declare, is to "flourish with the roses of paradise, filling the whole earth with fragrance for ever!" are fraught with highly interesting facts, as well as marvellously romantic legends. Educated, by the command of his royal father, by an Arab chief, he acquired all the simplicity and hardihood of that dauntless people; adding, to their rough virtues, many which seem to belong to the most polished states of civilization alone.

During the wars between Baharam and the emperor Theodosius, many brave Persians were taken prisoners, and carried into bondage to Constantinople. When the two sovereigns ended their hostilities by a truce of a hundred years, Acacius declared to his emperor, that "vases of gold and silver were less precious ornaments of the church, in his eyes and those of God, than justice and mercy;" and therefore, selling the church plate, "he employed the money it produced (continues the historian) in the redemption of seven thousand Persian captives; supplied their wants with commiserating liberality, and dismissed them to their native country, to inform Baharam of the true spirit of that religion against whose followers he had raised his arms." The valour, clemency, and generosity of the Persian monarch, are the theme of every Persian pen; his munificence not being limited to favourites at court, nor to its mere vicinity, but extended over all his dominions, encouraging manufactures, and rewarding merit. We find it related in the Zeenut-ul-Tuarikh, that his liberality in this way was so unbounded, and his own style of living so rigidly simple, that his ministers thought fit to present a memorial to him, imploring his majesty to circumscribe his munificence; and, to remember, that these treasures might hereafter be necessary to support the dignity of his throne, and to maintain his power as became the greatest monarch of the East. Baharam made them this reply: "If I am not to confer benefits on my best subjects, by thus rewarding free men who render obedience to my laws, and so attaching them to my person and government; let those who framed these remonstrances, inform me,

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what better means I can employ to support this true dignity of my throne, to maintain this my undisputed power amongst the nations." The ruins of several of his hunting-lodges are still shown in the vicinity of the fatal plain.

VISIT TO ISPAHAN.

The approach to the southern side of the city is infinitely more magnificent than the entrance on the north. Amongst the first objects that struck our eyes in the present view, were the numerous nobly-constructed bridges, each carrying its long level line of thickly-ranged arches, to porch-like structures of the finest elevations; some fallen into stately ruin; others nearly entire; but all exhibiting splendid memorials of the triumphal ages of the Sefi race. These bridges, once the scenes of many a glorious cavalcade of prince and people, were now, though deserted, still unimpaired, and indeed superb prologues to tenantless palaces, and a city in ruins. All spoke of the gorgeous, populous past; but all that remained in present life, seemed lost in silence, shrinking from the increasing flame of a morning sun that burnt like mid-day. Happily, a covert path presented itself; and, after enjoying our ride beneath the cool arcades of its long mouldering cloisters, we entered the southern gate of the town, and immediately came out into one of those umbrageous avenues of trees which render the interior of Ispahan in this quarter, a very paradise. It terminated at the great bazar of Shah Abbas; the whole of which enormous length of building is vaulted above, to exclude heat, yet admit air and light. Hundreds of shops, without inhabitants, filled the sides of this epitome of a deserted mercantile world; and, having traversed their untrodden labyrinths for an extent of nearly two miles, we entered the Maidan Shah, another spacious soundless theatre of departed grandeur. The present solitude of so magnificent a place was rendered more impressive by the distinct echoing of our horses' footsteps, as we passed through its immense quadrangle to the palace that was to be our temporary abode. On entering beneath its gold and marble portico, I felt the pleasurable sensation of old acquaintanceship, if not an actual glow of something like home; for this was the very one of the Hesth Beheste, or Eight Palaces, which had been my residence during my first stay at Ispahan. The coolest, and therefore most delightful range among its splendid apartments was prepared for us; and to add to the immediate refreshment of "fruits, flowers, and the limpid spring," we had the agreeable information that our friend, Hadgé Bachire, was the inhabitant of the suite nearest to ours. It was not now difficult to guess whence had flowed the cornucopia before us. Mutual visits were soon paid; and we had more and more reason to remember, with respect and gratefulness, the good Abyssinian of Shiraz.

THE PERSIAN CHARACTER.

The variety of character amongst these people is equally interesting and extraordinary, and that variety does not exist more in certain dissimilarities distinguishing one individual from another, than in those very dissimilarities often meeting in one man. The Persian's natural disposition is amiable, with quick parts; and on these foundations, the circumstances of climate and government have formed his character. Perhaps a stronger proof could not be given of the former trait, than that we find in their history no terrible details of sanguinary popular tumults. The page is blotted in a thousand places, with massacres done by order of a single tyrant; but never a disposition for insurrection, and wide murderous revenge, in the people *en masse*. Fonder of pleasure than ambitious of the sterner prerogatives of power, they seek their chief good in the visions of a fanciful philosophy, or the fervours of a faith which kindles the imagination with the senses. The dreams of their poets, the delights of the Anderoon, the vigour of the chase; these, with services at court, whether to the Shah, or to his princely representatives over provinces, or to their delegated authorities in towns and villages, all alike form the favourite pursuits of the Persian, from the highest khan to the lowest subject in the empire.

I have already mentioned, that the peculiar temperament of the Persian is lively, imitative, full of imagination, and of that easy nature which we in the west call "taking the world lightly;" and that hence he is prone to seek pleasures, and to enjoy them with his whole heart. Amongst these, the gaiety of his taste renders him fond of pomp and show; but his fear of attracting suspicion to his riches, prevents him exhibiting such signs in his own person, beyond an extra superb shawl, a handsomely hilted dagger, or the peculiar beauty of his kaliouns. The utmost magnificence of his

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his house, consists in the number of apartments, and extent of the courts; of the rose-trees and little fountains in the one, and the fine carpets and nummuds in the other. But vessels of gold or silver are never seen. The dinner-trays are of painted wood; and those on which the sweetmeats and fruits appear, are of copper, thickly tinned over, looking like dirty plate. Neither gluttony nor epicurism is a vice of this nation. The lower classes also live principally upon bread, fruits, and water. The repasts of the higher consist of the simplest fare; their cookery being devoid of any ingredient to stimulate the appetite. Sherbets, of different kinds, are their usual beverage; and tea and coffee the luxuries of ceremonious meetings. In this general abstinence from what is usually styled the pleasures of the table, we find a nearer resemblance to the manly frugality of ancient Persis, or Iran, (which the admirable institutions of the first Cyrus extended from that people to the less temperate Medes,) than to the manners which prevailed even in so short a time as a century after, under the reign of Artaxerxes Mnemon.

From the earliest times, the breeding of fine horses has been a passion in the East; and in no country more than Persia, where, indeed, a man and his horse are seen in such constant companionship, that custom has in a manner identified them with each other, and hence the most beautiful steeds are never brought in proof of any extraordinary riches; a Persian being well mounted, though the clothes on his back may not be worth half a tomaun. Their mules, too, are a stately, useful race. I have already noticed, that horse-racing is not pursued here as with us, to produce a certain prodigious swiftness in a short given time; but to exercise the limbs of the travelling or courier-horse, to go over a considerable number of miles in one day, or more, at an unusual rate, without slackening his pace, or suffering by the exertion. The fleetness of a Persian horse in the chase, is equal to that of any country; but his exquisite management in the military sports of the girid, &c. cannot be equalled on any other field. In these exercises we see something of the latent fire of the chivalric *Shah Sevund*, breaking forth in their descendants, and lambently playing on the point of their lances. The dexterity of the evolutions, the grace of their motions, and the knighthood-gallantry of their address, unite in giving an inexpressible charm to these scenes. But it does not end there. This *gaieté de cœur*, and courtesy of manner, pervading every class, renders the society of the higher ranks particularly amiable; and communication with the lower, free of any rudeness. Nay, indeed, the humblest peasant, from the old man to the boy, expresses himself with a degree of civility only to be expected from education and refinement. Quick in seeing, or apprehending occasions of service, high and low seem to bend themselves gracefully to whatever task their superiors may assign; besides talent seems to contend with inclination, in accomplishing its fulfilment. In short, this pliant, polished steel of character, so different from the sturdy nature and stubborn uses of the iron sons of the north, fit the Persians to be at once a great, a happy, and a peaceable people, under a legitimate and well-ordered monarchy.

THE GUEBRES.

The modern Persian Guebres, as well as their brethren in India, hold a mixed creed, apparently borrowed from both states of the Mithratic worship. It comprises a belief in one supreme God, who directs all things by his power, and preserves all things by his mercy; and that he makes his will known to man by seven divine intelligences, or agents, each of whom has his especial office in the economy of the universe. Man is the peculiar care of the first in dignity; the second presides over the animals of the earth; the third over the earth itself, the fourth over fire; the fifth over the waters; the sixth has every kind of plant and vegetation in charge; and the seventh preserves all nature from whatever might defile it. Subordinate to these super-eminent deities, are an infinity of minor gods who attend mankind, administering to their necessities, or governing their passions. The Guebre faith also admits a malign spirit with his demons, who busy themselves in thwarting the benevolent purposes of the seven protectors; but, likewise believing that the power of goodness is always stronger than that of evil, prayers, and a firm dependance on Ormuzd and his heavenly agents, are deemed fully sufficient talismans against all the powers of darkness. To this end, the pious have particular days in every month, dedicated to the adoration of the Supreme Deity, on whom they call in the presence of his sacred emblem, their sacredly cherished fire; which, they continue to affirm, is the

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the purest, and therefore most proper type of the divinity. But how far their general doctrine accords with that of the ancient magi, may in some measure be judged, by reading the books of their faith, said to have been compiled from the oral records of the Dustoors, or priests of the Guebres, several ages after the Mahomedan destruction of the sacred parchments at Persepolis. Doubtless, in these documents, some part of the original Mithratic system may be traced; but much more is to be found of the polytheistical innovations which degraded the once spiritualized religion of Persia, into the grossness of general idolatry. Of the Zendavesta, and Boundehesh, two of these books, we have translations by Mons. Aquitel du Perron; and, besides, are in possession of two, also deemed ancient, the Dabistan and Desatir, lately discovered in India; and both of which that great orientalist, Sir William Jones, considers to be genuine works, and unexceptionable authority. From these, we find a decided belief in an all-powerful and supreme God, whom they considered the first object of adoration; then follows the host of heaven, commonly known under the names of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Meroury, and the Moon. These seven intelligences of the ancient magi, together with their attendant spirits, agree with the seven divine agents and their satellites of the modern Parsæ and Guebre. In the Dabistan, the peculiar symbol under which each planet was to be worshipped, is described; the whole bearing a striking similarity to many of the idols of the Hindoos, the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and to the cylinders of Ninevah and Babylon. A coincidence that bears out the idea of idolatry having originated in the East, and that ancient Assyria was indeed the parent of pagan worship.

PERSIAN FRUIT.

The variegated floors of our rooms were nearly covered with heaps of the finest apples, pears, and every sort of melons; besides the most beautiful grapes I ever beheld; all piled up in high pyramids, and glowing with the rich colours and various bloom of fruit, whose delicious freshness was more grateful to the eye, than a palace's most usual gorgeous furniture. The fragrance and beauty of flowers mingled with nature's sweet banquet round us; but, when we partook of its luxuries, our European palates found most of them too luscious for our colder tastes; the grapes, in particular, though possessing many different flavours, were invariably too cloying for refreshment. The fruit of highest zest, is a small red plum, in shape like our green-gage, with something of the same taste, but much more exquisite; and this was our favourite dessert. At this time of the year, the country around Ispahan teems with fruit of every description, allowing the lower orders to purchase a load of the common sort for a few pieces of copper money. In consequence of this plenty, and the fondness of the people for so light and cooling a food, it is rather devoured than eaten, and in such immoderate quantities, that the effects on their bowels carries off whole families, and even districts, as if swept by the plague.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

Gilpaigon is the provincial capital of a khan, who governs the small district from which it takes its name. The town itself is supposed to contain about two thousand persons. Nearly a couple of farsangs before we reached this little rural metropolis, we found the road divide itself; one branch leading to the village of Gohikaw, the regular halting-place, in the way to Hamadan, and the other to the town which we had chosen for our menzil. Gohikaw, with two other villages of less dimensions, but promising equal refreshment, from the number of trees which mingled their gay green with the rustic dwellings, spread themselves along the base of the same line of hills which cover the town of Gilpaigon, and seemed quite in as good condition. The impression this sight, with its accompanying cultivation, made on my mind as I approached, can hardly be conceived by an European who has never wandered from happy Christendom: so beyond imagination is the difference, between the populousness and aspect of countries, which own such different governments as those of Asia and Europe. Here, in the East, with regard to population and its habitations, this vast tract of country, (once the very well-spring of emigration to all nations of the earth,) appears like the dry bed of some former great river; where the depth, and the space, evidence the mighty flood by which it might have been filled; and a few pools of stagnant water, dotting the marshy surface, remain vestiges that such an element really did fill it. No man can enter Persia, without remembering he is about to tread a land which a long line

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of native princes covered with cities, and towns, and fertility; a country, which even its Grecian conquerors embellished with the noblest structures, and Roman invaders adorned with bridges, aqueducts, and castles. But of all these towns, villages, and structures, the erections of so many different ages and generations of men, few remain of any kind that are not sunk in ruin, or furrowed with decay. Where were once cities, and hamlets, and cultivated fields, are now vast solitudes; without house, or hut, or tree, or blade of grass, for many, many miles. Indeed, so frequent are these monotonous tracts, dreary to the eye, and dismal to the heart, that the glimpse of a mouldering wall, round some long-abandoned village seen from afar; or a distant view of the broken massive arches of a lonely caravansary, surrendered to the wild animals of the waste; being memorials that human footsteps once were there, are sights of welcome to the cheerless traveller, way-wearied by such unvaried scenes of desert-solitariness. Besides such really melancholy sources of the *ennui* which so often accompanies the European through these burning tracts, is the unchanging serenity of the sky. Day after day, nay, month after month passes, and not a film is seen on its dazzling surface; not a cloud, even light as the thinnest vapour, varies the towering summits of the mountains by its fleecy shroud, nor tinges the vale beneath with its flitting shadow. In vain we look here for those sweet concealments of nature, which at times hide her beauties in a veil; or those sublime mysteries, which give infinitude to grandeur, by the occasional darkness in which she envelopes it. At no season of the year, in this southern part of Persia, can we see the storm gathering in the heavens; nor the thirsty earth opening its bosom to receive the milder shower, pouring abundance and beauty in its bland refreshment. In fact, I have not seen a single drop of rain since the morning of my quitting Teheran; and dew seems equally interdicted. I have often thought, while panting through this waveless sea of shadeless heat, that if those of my countrymen who indulge themselves in murmurs against our cloudy, humid climate, were only to be transplanted hither for one summer-journey, they might find a parallel example to the unhappy lover of riches, who obtained the object of his passion to so grievous an extent, that whatever he touched became gold; for, wherever they go here, they would meet dryness, and cloudless, fervent sunshine.

AGRICULTURE OF THE PEASANTRY.

Travelling onward, we found bands of peasants engaged in the different rural occupations of the season; some separating the grain from the straw, others cutting down the corn that had been left standing, but performing the business with a sickle so far unlike ours, as to be scarcely bended in the blade. The threshing operation is managed by a machine, composed of a large square frame of wood, which contains two wooden cylinders placed parallel to each other, and which have a turning motion. They are stuck full of spikes, with sharp square points, but not all of a length. These rollers have the appearance of the barrels in an organ, and their projections, when brought in contact with the corn, break the stalk, and disengage the ear. They are put in motion by a couple of cows, or oxen, yoked to the frame, and guided by a man sitting on the plank that covers the frame which contains the cylinders. He drives this agricultural equipage in a circle, round any great accumulation of just-gathered harvest, keeping at a certain distance from the verge of the heap; close to which a second peasant stands, holding a long-handled twenty-pronged fork, shaped like the spread sticks of a fan; and with which he throws the unbound sheaves forward to meet the rotary motion of the machine. He has a shovel also ready, with which he removes to a considerable distance the corn that has already passed the wheel. Other men are on the spot, with the like implement, which they fill with the broken material, and throw it aloft in the air, where the wind blows away the chaff, and the grain falls to the ground. The latter process is repeated till the corn is completely winnowed from its refuse, when it is gathered up, carried home, and deposited for use in large earthen jars. The straw also is preserved with care, being the sole winter food of the horses and mules. But while I looked on, at this patriarchal style of husbandry, and at the strong yet docile animal which, for so many ages, had been the right hand of man in his business of tilling and reaping the ground, I could not but revere the beneficent law which pronounced, "muzzle not the ox when he treads out the corn."

HAMADAN, THE ANCIENT ECBATANA.

I had not expected to see Ecbatana as Alexander

Alexander found it; neither in the superb ruin in which Timour had left it; but, almost unconsciously to myself, some indistinct ideas of what it had been, floated before me; and, when I actually beheld its remains, it was with the appalled shock of seeing a prostrate dead body, where I had anticipated a living man, though drooping to decay. Orontes, indeed, was there, magnificent and hoary headed; the funeral monument of the poor corse beneath. Having, for a few moments, gazed at the venerable mountain, and on the sad vacuum at its base; what had been Ecbatana, being now shrunk to comparative nothingness; I turned my eye on the still busy scene of life, which occupied the adjacent country; the extensive plain of Hamadan, and its widely extending hills. On our right, the receding vale was varied, at short distances, with numberless castellated villages rising from amidst groves of the noblest trees; while the great plain itself, stretched northward and eastward to such far remoteness, that its mountain boundaries appeared like clouds upon the horizon. This whole tract seemed one carpet of luxuriant verdure, studded with hamlets, and watered by beautiful rivulets. On the south-west, Orontes, or Elwund, (by which ever name we may designate this most towering division of the mountain,) presents itself, in all the stupendous grandeur of its fame and form. Near to its base, appear the dark-coloured dwellings of Hamadan, crowded thickly on each other; while the gardens of the inhabitants, with their connecting orchards and woods, fringe the entire slope of that part of the mountain. Its higher regions exhibit every variety of picturesque forms, and indigenous vegetable production, whether in scent or hue; while from its rocky crest the brightness of the risen sun was reflected, mingling its rays with the brilliantly clear springs which wind in rills amongst its upland paths; or roll, in accumulated streams, down upon the plain below, inviting, and assisting the hand of industry.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century it received its final blow under the arms of Timour, the Tartar, who sacked, pillaged, and destroyed its proudest buildings, ruined the inhabitants, and reduced the whole, from being one of the most extensive cities of the East, to hardly a farsang in length and breadth. In that dismantled and dismembered state, though dwindled down to a mere clay-built suburb of what it was, it possessed iron gates, till within these fifty years; when Aga Mahomed Khan, not satisfied with the depth of so great a capital's degradation, ordered every remain of past consequence to be totally destroyed. His commands were obeyed to a tittle. The mud alleys, which now occupy the site of ancient streets or squares, are narrow, interrupted by large holes, or hollows, in the way, and heaps of the fallen crumbled walls of deserted dwellings. A miserable bazar or two are passed through in traversing the town; and large lonely spots are met with, marked by broken low mounds over older ruins; with here and there a few poplars, or willow trees, shadowing the border of a dirty stream, abandoned to the meanest uses; which, probably, flowed pellucid and admired, when these places were gardens, and the grass-grown heap, some stately dwelling of Ecbatana. In one or two spots I observed square platforms, composed of large stones; the faces of many of which were chiselled all over into the finest arabesque fretwork, whilst others had, in addition, long inscriptions in the Arabic character. They had evidently been tombstones of the inhabitants, during the caliph rule in Persia. But when we compare relics of the seventh century, with the deep antiquity of the heaped ruins on which they lie, these monumental remains seem but the register of yesterday. For what purpose, or when they were disturbed from their original destination, and arranged in their present order, are subjects of no easy conjecture. The only thing that appears for some years to have kept the place in any degree of notice with the modern Persians, is the manufacture of a superior sort of leather; but the very article of traffic proclaims the low order of population to which it has been abandoned; and as I passed through the wretched, hovelled streets, and saw the once lofty city of Astyages, shrunk like a shrivelled gourd, the contemplation of such a spectacle called forth more saddening reflections than any that had been awakened in me on any former ground of departed greatness. In some I had seen mouldering pomp, or sublime desolation; in this, every object spoke of neglect, and hopeless poverty. Not majesty in stately ruin, pining to final dissolution on the spot where it was first blasted; but beggary, seated on the place which kings had occupied, squalid in rags, and stupid with misery. It

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was impossible to look on it and not exclaim, "Oh! Ecbatana, seat of princes! How is the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!" Some attempts are indeed making, to dislodge the fiend of waste and wretchedness from this once noble city. Within these twelve months it has been created a royal government, and committed to the care of Mahmoud Ali Mirza, a son of the Shah's. In consequence of this appointment, plans are now laying, to raise it to a more equal rank with other provincial capitals. Palaces for his royal highness, and mansions for his ministers, are erecting in the most desirable situations; and new bazars, with mercantile caravansaries, have had more than their foundations laid.

At present it does not number more than nine thousand houses; one-third of which do not increase the revenue to the crown, three thousand of them being inhabited by persons in the employment of the state, who are therefore not included in the taxation of the town. The population is calculated at between forty and forty-five thousand souls; amongst whom are about six hundred Jewish families, and nearly the same number of Armenians.

TOMB OF ESTHER.

The Jewish part of the inhabitants with whom I conversed, shook their heads at the history of the Judean tomb on the mountain, but entered with a solemn interest into the questions I put to them, respecting the sepulchre of Esther and Mordecai; the dome roof of which rises over the low, dun habitations of the poor remnant of Israel, still lingering in the land of their captivity. This tomb is regarded by all the Jews who yet exist in the empire, as a place of particular sanctity; and pilgrimages are still made to it at certain seasons of the year, in the same spirit of holy penitence with which in former times they turned their eyes towards Jerusalem. Being desirous of visiting a place, which Christians cannot view without reverence, I sent to request that favour of the priest under whose care it is preserved. He came to me immediately on my message, and seemed pleased with the respect manifested towards the ancient people of his nation, in the manner with which I asked to be admitted to their shrine.

I accompanied the priest through the town, over much ruin and rubbish, to an enclosed piece of ground, rather more elevated than any in its immediate vicinity. In the centre was the Jewish tomb; a square building of brick, of a mosque-like form, with a rather elongated dome at the top. The whole seems in a very decaying state; falling fast to the mouldered condition of some wall-fragments around, which, in former times, had been connected with, and extended the consequence of the sacred enclosure. The door that admitted us into the tomb, is in the ancient sepulchral fashion of the country, very small; consisting of a single stone of great thickness, and turning on its own pivots from one side. Its key is always in possession of the head of the Jews, resident at Hamadan; and, doubtless, has been so preserved, from the time of the holy pair's interment, when the grateful sons of the captivity, whose lives they had rescued from universal massacre, first erected a monument over the remains of their benefactors, and obeyed the ordinance of gratitude in making the anniversary of their preservation, a lasting memorial of Heaven's mercy, and the just faith of Esther and Mordecai.

The original structure, it is said, was destroyed at the sacking of the place by Timour; and soon after that catastrophe, when the country became a little settled, the present unobtrusive building was raised on the original spot. Certain devout Jews of the city stood to the expense; and about a hundred and fifty years ago, (nearly five hundred after its re-erection,) it was fully repaired by a rabbi of the name of Ismael.

On passing through the little portal, which we did in an almost doubled position, we entered a small arched chamber, in which are seen the graves of several rabbis; probably, one may cover the remains of the pious Ismael; and, not unlikely, the others may contain the bodies of the first re-builders after the sacrilegious destruction by Timour. Having "trod lightly by their graves," a second door of such very confined dimensions presented itself at the end of this vestibule, we were constrained to enter it on our hands and knees, and then standing up, we found ourselves in a larger chamber, to which appertained the dome. Immediately under its concave, stand two sarcophagi, made of a very dark wood, carved with great intricacy of pattern, and richness of twisted ornament, with a line of inscription in Hebrew, running round the upper ledge of each. Many other inscriptions, in the same language, are cut

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on the walls; while one of the oldest antiquity, engraved on a slab of white marble, is let into the wall itself. The priest assured me, it had been rescued from the ruins of the first edifice, at its demolition by the Tartars; and, with the sarcophagi themselves, was preserved on the same consecrated spot.

Hebrew Inscription of a Marble Slab in the Sepulchre of Esther and Mordecai.

"Mordecai, beloved and honoured by a king, was great and good. His garments were as those of a sovereign. Ahasuerus covered him with this rich dress, and also placed a golden chain around his neck. The city of Susa rejoiced at his honours, and his high fortune became the glory of the Jews."

The inscription which encompasses the sarcophagus of Mordecai, is to this effect:

"It is said by David, preserve me, O God! I am now in thy presence. I have cried at the gate of Heaven, that thou art my God; and what goodness I have received came from thee, O Lord!

Those whose bodies are now beneath in this earth, when animated by thy mercy, were great; and whatever happiness was bestowed upon them in this world, came from thee, O God!

Their grief and sufferings were many, at the first; but they became happy, because they always called upon thy holy name in their miseries. Thou liftedst me up, and I became powerful. Thine enemies sought to destroy me, in the early times of my life; but the shadow of thy hand was upon me, and covered me, as a tent, from their wicked purposes!—*Mordecai.*"

The following is a translation of the inscription carved round the sarcophagus of Esther, the queen.

"I praise thee, O God, that thou hast created me! I know that my sins merit punishment, yet I hope for mercy at thy hands; for whenever I call upon thee, thou art with me; thy holy presence secures me from all evil.

My heart is at ease, and my fear of thee increases. My life became, through thy goodness, at the last full of peace.

O God! do not shut my soul out from thy divine presence! Those whom thou lovest, never feel the torments of hell. Lead me, O merciful Father, to the life of life; that I may be filled with the heavenly fruits of paradise!—*Esther.*"

KANDAVAR.

Kandavar, the ancient Κοναβάγ, reduced to a village, maintains something of prolonged existence, by preserving a name so near in sound to its venerable appellation of antiquity, and shewing a few human habitations, still mingling with the ruins of the past. The village consists of about three hundred houses, most of which occupy the lofty eminence, so long celebrated as having been the site of a superb temple of Diana. That the great goddess of Ephesus would find a host of worshippers in Persia, besides its conquerors who built the temple, is very probable; since the Diana of the Greeks was the same supposed intelligence whom the Sabian corrupters of the Mithratic faith deified under the name Astarté, queen of Heaven. The spot on which the temple stood, commands the whole vale, and, doubtless, was originally surrounded by a citadel.

As soon as I had settled my people in their quarters, I took Sedak Beg with me; and, accompanied by our host as a guide, set forth to minutely examine the ruins. The greatest part of the site of the ancient edifice is totally concealed from observation, by the modern houses, and hovels, built of its materials, and over its former platform. Some of these habitations, from the inequalities of their situations, are evidently erected on earth-covered heaps of the fallen temple, and others are crushed in between broken fragments of the causeway-like walls; but enough of the fine stone foundations are every where discernible to enable an investigating eye to trace the original form of the building. It must have been quadrangular, and each face measures three hundred yards. The front, to the westward, is the most perfect; there, a considerable part of the wall rises above the accumulated rubbish at its base; the thickness of the fabric, towards its foundation, appearing not less than thirty feet; a structure, certainly, to stand the shock of time. I could not compass the elevation exactly, but I should deem it to be nearly twenty feet. It is built of large stones cut in regular proportions; and, not far from the edge of this magnificent wall, runs a beautifully executed cornice, which, formerly, at a foot's height above it, sustained a noble colonnade, each column being distant from each other ten feet. The pedestals of eight, are still surmounted by the chief part of their shafts, in good preservation. The southern front stood almost on the very verge of a nearly perpendicular ascent, which is now entirely covered with broken

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broken columns, and other vestiges of the most classic architecture; besides the quantities which have rolled down the steep in huge masses upon the plain beneath; indicating by their forms, that they are the fragments of what must have been a very majestic portico. To the eastward, is a continued line of solid foundation wall-work, as well as innumerable piles of broken pedestals, capitals, &c. Our guide told me, that not longer than twelve months ago, an almost entire column stood erect in this quarter, but the inhabitants of the village thought they had occasion for it, and, tumbling it down, carried away parts of the broken shaft to apply to their own purposes.

The material of which these relics are composed, is a hard marble, of a bluish tint, elegantly marked with white veins. The style appears to have been of the most majestic simplicity, no traces of ornamented friezes, or any other laboured involvement of decoration, being to be found any where.

ROCKY PLATFORM OF BE-SITOON.

This huge mass of crags, which rises so stupendously over our present quarters, from the spot where I stood to view its ancient chiselling, presents a nearly perpendicular face of fifteen hundred feet. The lower part of it (at Heaven knows how distant a time,) has been smoothed to a height of one hundred feet, and to a breadth of a hundred and fifty; beneath which projects a rocky terrace of great solidity, embracing the same extent from end to end, of the smoothed cliff above, and sloping gradually in a shelving direction to the level of the ground below. Its base, to some way up, is faced with large hewn stones; and vast numbers of the same, some in a finished and others in a progressive state, lie scattered about in every direction, evidently intended to build up, and complete the front perpendicularly to its higher level. The observations I made on the several elevated terraces on the smoothed mountain-base at Persepolis, lead me to think, that this unfinished projection from the rock was begun, not as a foundation for a palace, (which is the idea of the natives, and that Khosroo Purvis erected it for his beloved Shireene,) but as a platform for a temple; it being too circumscribed for the variously diverging apartments of the one, but amply sufficient for the usual space allotted to the other. And, besides, I should deem it of a date far anterior to the Sassanian monarch. Amongst these evident materials for building some great structure, it is said that no remnants of a columnar shape have ever been found; and a peculiarity so singular, in a country where the finest architectural fragments of the sort are seen on almost every spot reputed to have been an ancient site, might, probably, suggest to the natives the distinguishing name of Be-Sitoon "without pillars."

About fifty yards from this rocky platform, more towards the bridge, and at the foot of the mountain, bursts a beautifully clear stream. Just over its fountain-head, on a broad protruding mass of the rock, the remains of an immense piece of sculpture are still visible, but so lamentably defaced, that it is almost impossible to make out any one continued outline. The whole has been contained in an enormously extensive frame-work excavation, within which many now shapeless projections are seen; but, by close attention, parts of the rude forms of several colossal figures may be traced. The most apparent, are seven in a range, which have formerly stood out from the rock in something more than bas-relief, and their bearded visages are tolerably distinct; but all that is observable, shews that the work has been done by the very coarsest chisel. The principal cause of the general mutilation of this specimen of remote antiquity, must have arisen from subsequent additions, without reference to it, having been made on the same spot. First, a large and deep tablet has been excavated in the very middle of the sculpture, for the purpose of containing a Greek inscription; and, secondly, a few years ago, this was almost entirely obliterated by another in the modern character of the country, relating to some royal grants for the road.

The neighbourhood of fountains seems to have been a favourite spot with the ancients, for places of seclusion, or commemorating erections, whether they were temples, or monuments of any kind; and the situation of this stream, so immediately under the great mutilated bas-relief on the rock, could not fail recalling to my recollection a similar spring that gushes over the sloping cliff which sustains the mysterious tablets of Gunj Namhal, in the bosom of Orontes. Mr. Macdonald Kinnier, in his valuable Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire, makes an interesting notice of this fountain of the bas-relief, in remarking on the sculpture itself. On the

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the authority of Diodorus Siculus, he seems inclined to attribute the gigantic remains over the spring, to so distant a time as that of Semiramis; and, accordingly, he observes, "I shall confine myself to a few remarks which occurred to me whilst contemplating those wonderful monuments of antiquity. We are informed by Diodorus Siculus, that Semiramis, in her march to Ecbatana, encamped near a mountain called Bagistan, in Media, where she made a garden twelve furlongs in compass, in a plain champaign country, watered by a great fountain. Mount Bagistan was dedicated to Jupiter, (the Ormuzd of the East,) and towards one side of the garden, it had steep rocks, seventeen furlongs in height. She cut out a piece of the lower part of the rock, and caused her image to be carved upon it, and a hundred of her guard, that were lanceteers, standing round her. She wrote, likewise, in Assyrian letters on the rock, that Semiramis ascended from the plain to the top of the mountain, by laying the packs and fardles of the beasts that followed her, one upon another. This account (continues Mr. Macdonald Kinnier) will be found to answer the description of Be Sitoon in many particulars.

VALLEY OF KERMANSHAH.

The fertility of this extensive valley is truly beautiful in its whole stretch from the city of Kermanshah, to the town of Senna, the capital of Ardelan, the most southern district of Courdistan; and on the opposite direction, to the junction of the rivers Mori and Kara-sou, whose ample streams, with the addition of many others of less note, water this delicious garden. Such natural luxuriance could not fail, from the earliest ages, attracting the sovereigns of the country to fix a palace of temporary rest at least, in so charming a spot; and hence no doubt need subsist of its real claim to the reputation of having been the occasional abode of all the princes to which tradition gives it a pretension. The extent of the Assyrian, and Persian dominions, during different eras; and the almost constant progress of their sovereigns from one province to another, may well account for the numerous palaces and gardens, said to be built and planted by them, at what, to us, may appear such unreasonably short distances.

The present annual produce of this valley, in grain of various kinds, is scarcely to be credited; while its neighbouring fertile vales under the same prince-governor, must raise his revenue to the largest amount of any delegated authority in the kingdom. The calamity of famine, which a few years ago desolated the other provinces, never touched this; and the number of its population was consequently much increased during that great national affliction. Whole families emigrated from the vicinities of Ispahan, Kashan, Koom, and other places, to find an asylum here from starvation. The distress was so dreadful in many parts of the country, that mothers sold their grown-up daughters for a few mauns of wheat, to feed their younger children, perishing for want. The abundance of every necessary of life in this vale, may be imagined, when I mention that my own party consists of ten persons, twelve horses, with mules in proportion; and it does not cost me more than three reals per day, (about two shillings and sixpence,) to subsist the whole. Meat, butter, eggs, milk, bread, corn, straw, all were included in this trifling sum. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Courds, somewhat tamed down from their wandering mountain-habits, to become settlers in villages, and to till a land which amply rewards them. Yet, as I intimated on my arrival, they are not so thoroughly weaned from their primitive ways, but that they gladly embrace every fair excuse for getting under their black canvass, even at no greater distance from their kishlock, or walled cluster of cottages, than a few hundred yards.

Their dress differs more in hue than in shape from that of the ordinary Persian; as we generally find that the common people in every country, paying more regard to climate and convenience than to any change of mode, wear much the same sort of apparel through every age. Instead of the black skin cap of the Persian, the Courd has one of a whitish felt, pointed at the top, but varying in height. It has flaps falling over the ears, to shelter them from the mountain-cold. In winter, or in those keen higher regions, an additional garment is worn, called a kadack; its form is that of a short jacket, and its fabric and colour the same with the cap. They seldom move without a heavy pear-headed stick in their hands, and frequently are armed besides with a trusty well-handled sword. Whether they live in villages or towns, their hearts yearn after all that belongs to the open field; the boldest spirits, for the foray and the spoil;

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spoil; and those who do not object the prey without the chase, gladly embrace whatever plunder fortune may throw into their hands.

The fair sex of the Courdish race are generally of a pale mahogany hue, with very fine features; the nose usually aquiline, with eyes bright indeed as the antelope's, and the whole countenance expressive of frank and amiable dispositions. The men have nothing of that suspicion regarding their women which distinguish the Turks and Persians; hence their wives and daughters walk abroad in the security of innocence, without the great veil or chadre. Their only appendage which at all resembles such a covering, is a handkerchief hanging loose from the back of the head, which at will they can pull quite over the face, or allow it merely to shade the cheek. Their persons are enveloped in a long blue garment shaped like a shift, and opening low down the bosom, where it is partially closed with loops fastened to buttons, usually formed of pieces of money; an ornament which they affect in profusion. Their ears, too, are decorated with large silver rings, running through strings of the same. In the cottages, or at the tent doors, these women appear without restraint; and are as ready as any peasant girl in England to pay to a stranger the usual simple duties of hospitality. Modest when maidens, and chaste as wives, in every respect they cultivate those vigorous habits in themselves, which produce an athletic race of children and set them a fearless example. "Our boys are to be soldiers, (say they,) and they must learn to bear, and to dare every thing. We shew them the way."

MAHMOUD ALI MIRZA.

The fact of the Shah having nominated Abbas Mirza to be his successor, rather than Mahmoud Ali Mirza, the elder brother, is well known to every country in Europe at all interested in the affairs of this kingdom. The reason assigned for the preference, is simply the different circumstances of their birth; the mother of the declared heir, having been one of the legal queens of the king, and also a daughter of the Kadjar or royal tribe; whereas the mother of the Prince of Kermanshah, was only a concubine slave. But from what has already passed, we must see that the scymetar is likely to be called upon hereafter, to write in blood the will of Futteh Ali Shah. On the day for naming the successor, all the royal brothers, with the ministers and great khans, were present; and when the king presented Abbas Mirza to them as their sovereign, every soul bowed the head of submission, excepting Mahmoud Ali Mirza; and he told his royal father, that while he lived he would acknowledge no other sovereign than himself; then laying his hand on his sword, he added sternly, "after that, this shall decide who is to be king of Persia."

The intrepidity of such frankness marks the character of this prince. He is proud, ambitious, daring, and invincibly brave; but he is despotic and severe, rather holding the affections of those about him by awe, than attachment. His military talents have been tried on more than one occasion, in conflicts with the troops of the Pasha of Bagdad; the results of which have shewn his powers for negociation and political intrigue, by the advantages to himself which he always derived from these differences. He has now fixed a tribute on the Pasha, and maintains a sovereign influence over all the considerable chiefs of that part of Courdistan which appertains to the pashalick. The boldness and command of such a character is very striking; and we see in it iron qualities, well adapted to the government of so wild a country as the most part of southern Persia; power to use, or to hold in check, those predatory and turbulent spirits which obey no law but the sword. But these, perhaps essential dispositions to control an almost determinately barbarous people, would crush the growing progress of civilization in the northern part of the empire; which requires the bland influence of gentleness, goodness, liberality, and bravery wedded to mercy, to foster that country into what it promises. And between two such opposite characters as those I have just sketched, the contest will lie. The power of Mahmoud Ali Mirza, whenever he chooses to exert it, may be considered formidable, from the extent and nature of the country under his jurisdiction. It embraces almost the whole of the Louristan mountains, even so far to the south-east as where they nearly touch the head of the Persian Gulf; and, bending round in the line of the Ziloon hills, it includes the province of Khuzistan; whence it runs north-west by Mount Zagros, till bounded by the province of Ardelan; a part of Courdistan, under the rule of the Waly of Senna. Hamadan touches it on the north-east. And thus it may be said to hold within its influence two of the most

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most ancient capitals of the Persian empire; Ecbatana of the Medes, and Susa of Elam, or Susiana. Besides, from the numerous rivers which flow through the extensive valleys of these numerous districts, this may be esteemed the most productive government in the kingdom; fruitful in every aliment of life, and abundant in life itself, by producing multitudes of warlike tribes, Courdish, Bactiari, Fielly, &c: who are by turns, husbandmen, soldiers, or robbers. In the hands of such a prince as Mahmoud Ali, these are formidable resources.

ENTERS IRAK ARABI.

Kanakee is said to be a place of considerable antiquity. It may, indeed, be called a little town; its extent occupying, to a considerable length, both sides of the river, which is here pretty broad, flowing south-west, with a handsome bridge crossing its stream. Delightful gardens surround the town; and there, for the first time, I beheld the date-tree, with other treasures of the vegetable world indigenous to Arabia. We are now, in fact, entered on the extensive regions of Irak Arabi; one of the most interesting portions of the globe, and which was also one of the most fruitful. It is so called by the Persians, in distinction from Irak Ajem; the wide division of their empire to the north-east of the far-stretching Zagros; and even the short distance we had travelled within its boundary, presented a material difference both in the character of the country, and the aspect of its inhabitants. I have already mentioned the variation in its produce; and the people shewed as little similarity to the Persians, as liking to their persons. Jealousy of too near neighbourhood, and detestation of their contrary creeds, may, perhaps, account for the Sooneh natives of Irak Arabi, treating the Sheah subjects of the Great King, with the same absence of respect that the common order of Turks bestow on Christian Europeans, whenever they dare shew such contempt with impunity. It may not be irrelevant to mention here, that the Sooneh faith is that which considers Omar or Othman, to have been the legitimate immediate successor in the caliphate, or head of the Mahomedan church, to the prophet himself; and this is the creed of the Turks or Ottomans; while the Sheah looks upon Omar to have been a usurper of the sacred throne; having wrested it from Ali, the son-in-law, and first disciple of the prophet, and whose attested right to the supremacy was sealed with his own blood and that of his son Hossein. The Persians are of this faith, but tolerant to those of a different opinion; while their adversaries denounce on them, the most unequivocal condemnation.

But to return to the beautiful banks of the Diala, and their inhabitants. The dress of these people, a mixture of Courdish, Arabian, and Turkish: consisting of large flattened turbans, long white trowsers, and wide ample-sleeved kaftans bound round the waist with a piece of linen, or silk of various colours, in which they stick a large crooked knife. Such were the persons who appeared from the town, but we did not then enter it, rather taking up our quarters in an excellent khaun: the most spacious, indeed, I had seen on either side of the Zagros. Close to it flowed a clear stream; the usual object of our idolatry, after one of these hot and dusty rides.

PESTILENTIAL WINDS.

Oct. 9.—My people were still too ill to-day to give any signs of speedy amendment; and in order to while away my anxiety in this untoward detention, I sent for the master of the khaun, to make some enquiries respecting the country and its inhabitants. He told me, that they consider October the first month of their autumn, and feel it delightfully cool in comparison with July, August, and September; for that, during forty days of the two first-named summer months, the hot wind blows from the desert, and its effects are often destructive. Its title is very appropriate, being called the Samiell or Baude Semoon, the pestilential wind. It does not come in continued long currents, but in gusts at different intervals, each blast lasting several minutes, and passing along with the rapidity of lightning. No one dare stir from their houses while this invisible flame is sweeping over the face of the country. Previous to its approach, the atmosphere becomes thick and suffocating, and, appearing particularly dense near the horizon, gives sufficient warning of the threatened mischief. Though hostile to human life, it is so far from being prejudicial to the vegetable creation, that a continuance of the Samiell tends to ripen the fruits. I enquired what became of the cattle during such a plague, and was told they seldom were touched by it. It seems strange that their lungs should be so perfectly insensible to what seems instant destruction to the breath of man, but

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but so it is, and they are regularly driven down to water at the customary times of day, even when the blasts are at the severest. The people who attend them are obliged to plaster their own faces, and other parts of the body usually exposed to the air, with a sort of muddy clay, which in general protects them from its most malignant effects. The periods of the wind's blowing are generally from noon till sun-set; they cease almost entirely during the night; and the direction of the gust is always from the north-east. When it has passed over, a sulphuric and indeed loathsome smell, like putridity, remains for a long time. The poison which occasions this smell, must be deadly; for if any unfortunate traveller, too far from shelter, meet the blast, he falls immediately; and, in a few minutes his flesh becomes almost black, while both it and his bones at once arrive at so extreme a state of corruption, that the smallest movement of the body would separate the one from the other. When we listen to these accounts, we can easily understand how the Almighty, in whose hands are all the instruments of nature, to work even the most miraculous effects, might, by this natural agent of the Samiell brought from afar, make it the braud of death by which the destroying angel wrought the destruction of the army of Sennacherib. Mine host also told me, that at the commencement of November the nights begin to be keen; and then the people remove their beds from their airy and star-lit canopies at the tops of their houses, to the chambers within; a dull, but comfortable exchange when the winter advances, the cold being frequently at an excess to freeze the surface of the water in their chamber-jars; but almost as soon as the sun rises, it turns to its liquid state again.

ARRIVES AT BAGDAD.

A stranger arriving from Irak Ajem, into this renowned capital of Irak Arabi, cannot fail being instantly struck with the marked difference between the people before him, and those he left north of the mountains. There, the vesture was simple and close, though long, with a plain-hilted knife stuck in the girdle, and the head of the wearer covered with a dark cap of sheep-skin. Here, the outer garment is ample and flowing, the turban high and superbly folded, and the costly shawl round the waist additionally ornamented with a richly embossed dagger. With personages in every variety of this gorgeous costume, I saw the streets of Bagdad filled on my entrance. Monstrous turbans of all hues, pelisses, and vests, of silk, satins, and cloths, in red, blue, green, yellow, of every shade and fabric, clothed the motley groupes who appeared every where; some slowly moving along the streets, others seated cross-legged on the ground, or mounted on benches by the way-side, sipping their coffee, and occasionally inhaling a more soporific vapour from their gilded pipes, with an air of solemnity not to be anticipated from such a tulip-garbed fraternity. The contrasted appearance of the gaily coloured and gloomily pompous Turk, when compared with the parsimoniously clad Persian, sombre in appearance even to the black dye of his beard, yet accompanied with the most lively and loquacious activity of body and mind, amused me much; and in traversing these characteristic paths, I could not but recollect I was now in the far-famed city of the Caliphs, the capital of Haroun-al-Raschid, through whose remote avenues he and his faithful vizier used to wander by night, in disguise, to study the characters of his subjects, and to reign with justice.

The outward fashion of the houses bore an aspect new to me in the East. They are built in different stories, with window openings thickly latticed; which style giving them an European appearance, I felt a kind of welcoming old-acquaintanceship in looking at them; that, perhaps, made me prefer their height before the low Asiatic dwellings I had left in Persia. In proceeding to Mr. Rich's house, the point whither we were moving, we crossed through part of the great bazar. It was crowded with people, and displayed every kind of Asiatic commodity for traffic. Numberless coffee-houses, intermingled with shops, were arranged on each side; all of which were well-stored with silent and smoking guests, seated in rows like so many painted automatons. There was a rustling sound of slippered feet, and silken garments, and a low monotonous hum from so numerous a hive; but nothing like the brisk, abrupt movements, and clamorous noises of a Persian assemblage of the same sort. Yet, as all present were not of the taciturn nation; Jews, Armenians, and even some of the great king's subjects, mingling in the exchange of commerce; at times the swell of human voices augmented a little; but take it in general, had the

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the mysterious crier who called the enchanted merchandise of the fairy *Parabonoo*, then appeared amongst them, his sonorous proclamation would have been audibly heard over the usually low murmuring sounds from the company at large.

The city of Bagdad (now to be regarded as the capital of Assyria and Babylonia!) is the residence of the Pasha; and, according to the character of the man who fills that station, proceeds a temporary independence of the pashalick, or its continued subjection to the Sublime Porte. Being so distant from the seat of the Ottoman empire, the sovereign can seldom stretch his hands so far, as to have any substantial control over his delegate; and, when either Persia or the Arabs chuse to annoy the pashalick, its defence is usually left to the ways and means of the deputed governor.

Dowd (David) the present pasha, who holds the mace of deputed dignity over this far-eastern boundary of the Ottoman power, like many of the Moslem princes, was originally a slave. He is a native of Tiflis, and was sold when very young, with several companions in captivity, to one of his predecessors, in the rank he now holds. His scarcely formed Christian faith easily changed to the profession of Mahometanism; and, as he grew towards manhood, he became one of the Georgian guards attendant on the person of the Pasha of Bagdad. This was a step to future trust and honours, to which his address and talents introduced him; and when his master met his melancholy fate, the accomplished Georgian found sufficient influence with the divan to get himself nominated his successor.

A day or two after my arrival at the residence of Mr. Rich, he accompanied me to the palace, where I was to be presented in due form to this almost independent viceroy. The state he assumed was perfectly that of a sovereign prince. In himself, his manners were pleasing, his person rather handsome, with an intelligent and particularly urbane countenance. On his learning that I had passed through Georgia in my way to his capital, the feelings of nature took place of princely ceremonies in his heart. He questioned me repeatedly on the present state of the country; on its hope of lasting tranquillity, and consequent welfare; and as repeatedly expressed his great pleasure in the answers I made, which described the prosperity and comfort it enjoys under the Russian government. He then told me, that his father, mother, and brothers, lived in Tiflis; and asked, "if he were to write to the Russian governor of Georgia, recommending his family to that illustrious person's especial protection, did I think it would be attended to?" I said, "Doubtless; the heart of General Yarmoloff was too good, not to be ready, of itself, to dispense kindness; but I was sure he would be particularly delighted in any opportunity of redoubling his attentions to the pasha's family; and, above all, gratified at receiving a letter from so distinguished a prince." All epistolary communication between the great of these countries being accompanied by a present, his highness proposed to me, sending a particularly fine shawl to the Russian general; but, in consideration of his intended correspondent being a celebrated military character, I took the liberty to recommend a sword. On this suggestion, the pasha commanded, that several of the best should be brought before him; out of which, at his request, I chose what I esteemed the most valuable, and that was one of little exterior ornament, but with a blade well adapted to a soldier's hand. Its temper and beauty could not be exceeded in any country. Our entertainment in the saloon of this Turkish chief, differed in some respects from the like hospitable ceremonies in the courts of Persia. Soon after taking our seats, which he did on our entrance, and opposite to the pasha, small portions of sweetmeats were presented to us on the end of a gold spoon; which was replenished from a golden saucer, held by an attendant in one hand, while he thus appeared to feed us with the other. That over, silken towels were spread on our knees, and coffee served. These napkins were then changed for muslin, finely embroidered; and sherbert, in costly little cups, given us to drink. This light regale being finished, our right hands received from a silver ewer, a profuse ablution of rose-water, which his highness set us the example of bestowing plentifully on the beard and mustachios. In order to accomplish our perfect fragrance, a kind of censer, filled with all sorts of aromatic gums, was held by another attendant for a few seconds near our chins; the exquisite exhalations of which were carefully wafted by our hands over our faces, till the perfume, uniting itself with the essence of rose, insinuated

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insinuated its delightful odours through all the rough appendages of our unshaven visages. Here was the actual ceremony performed upon us, after eating, which I have described as sculptured on the walls of the banqueting chamber in the palace of Persepolis. There a group of persons are seen, "one, holding a sort of censer, evidently intended for burning perfumes, while in the other hand he carries a vessel resembling a pail; probably to contain the aromatic gums. The man who follows him, bears a little bottle set in the palm of his right hand, and in the left he holds a piece of linen or towel:" we cannot doubt that all this apparatus was to perform the cleansing rite we had just gone through. The saloon in which we were received, exhibited no gaudy variety of ornament; and those in attendance, both in demeanour and apparel, were in unison with its cleanliness and simple furniture. Most of these persons, for they were numerous, appeared to be Georgians; a regular garde de corps, amounting to several hundred well-looking young men of acknowledged bravery and talent, having been the long-established household battalion of the pashas of Bagdad. It is from this body that their favourite ministers are usually chosen; and too often the ambitious servant manifests his gratitude to his master, by engaging in intrigues to displace him from his authority, or to remove him to a better world; that he may, for a brief while, seat himself on the same slippery chair of state!

THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES.

The Tigris varies as much in the rapidity, as in the depth of its stream, both being governed by the periodical waters that rush from the mountains of Armenia, where its sources are about fifty miles north west of the valley of Diarbeker. It flows thence, with a swiftness that gave it the ancient Persian name of *Teer* or *Tir*, the arrow, which is descriptive of its course. The average rate of its current is about seven knots an hour. Its first swell takes place in April, and is produced by the melting of the winter snows in the mountains; its second appears towards the close of October, or the beginning of November, and rises immediately after the annual rains in those high regions. But it is only during the spring torrents, that a complete inundation covers the land, and the city of Bagdad stands like a castellated island in the midst of a boundless sea. This mighty flood does not, however, owe all its waters to the Tigris; those of the vaster Euphrates, which flow also from Armenia, having received their superabundance about the beginning of March, continue increasing in elevation till the end of April; at which period, the river being at its highest pitch, remains so until the expiration of June; and, during that time, having spread its welcome waters to meet the overflowing Tigris, both united cover the surrounding country, west, east, and south, to beyond the reach of sight. Soon after they have subsided, spots, which at this season flourish only partially, become enriched to an amazing luxuriance. Herodotus, speaking of the fertility of Babylonia, ascribes it to the influence of the river; but remarks, that it does not, like the Nile, enrich the soil by overflowing its banks; the dispersion of the waters, he adds, being produced by manual labour. Rather, we might say, held in check by that means; for, doubtless, the perfect state of the numerous canals, now in ruins, or totally lost, would regulate the diffusion more within the limits of what might be called voluntary irrigation; and when the water is very low, it has always been raised to use by machines on its banks. The Euphrates, or Phrat, is a much more magnificent stream than the Tigris, flowing in a more abundant, circuitous, and majestic course, from its sources in Armenia, through a length of channel estimated at fourteen thousand miles.

CLIMATE OF BAGDAD.

The latitude of Bagdad, from the mean observations taken by Mr. Rich and others, is 33° 19′ 40″; and the longitude east of Greenwich, 44° 44′ 45″. The climate, in general, has the advantage of parts of Persia, in not being variable in such violent extremes; but then its warmest months are certainly insufferable, from the abiding effects of the forty days' prevalence of the consuming samiell. At that season, the thermometer frequently mounts in the shade, from 120 to 140 degrees of heat, according to Fahrenheit. Hence it may easily be conceived that winter is the most genial season here; and the inhabitants tell me, that the air then becomes soft, and of the most delightful salubrity; particularly, they say, from the fifteenth of November to about the middle of January. At present, towards the latter end of October, while I am writing, the skirts of the "withering blast,"

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blast," seem to be yet hovering over us; the heat standing at 90, and has been from that to 93, on an average, ever since my arrival. When the heat approaches ten degrees beyond this point, the inhabitants betake themselves to the refuge of certain arched apartments called the Zardaub; constructed deep in the foundations of the house, for this very purpose. From their situation they can have no windows; therefore catch their glimpse of daylight as it may glimmer through the doors from the chambers above. Thin matting supplies the place of carpets, and every precaution and method is pursued that can bring coolness to these gloomy abodes; where the chief part of the natives of Bagdad pass the whole of the sultry day, while the atmosphere without retains its more scorching fires. At sun-set, each family issues from their subterranean shelters, and ascending to the top of the house, take their evening repast beneath the arch of heaven. And under the same free canopy, "fanned by tepid airs," they spread their bedding along the variously disposed divisions of the roof; whose irregular forms are so contrived, to catch every zephyr's breath that passes. In these elevated apartments, the natives repose, until the close of October; at which time the days become comparatively cool; and sudden blasts blowing up during the night, from the north and south-east, render sleeping in the open air chilling and dangerous. Hence, at these nocturnal hours, the good people begin to nestle into the warm corners within the house; but during the day, they describe the atmosphere to be every thing that is celestial; so clear, so balmy, so inspiriting, as to yield sufficient excuse to the great monarchs of Persia for deserting the arid regions of their own kingdom at this season, to take up a temporary abode in the salubrious gardens of Amyites.

CUSTOMS IN BAGDAD.

From some sad warp in the present government, hardly a year elapses without making an apparent necessity, under the plea of apprehended scarcity and consequent tumults, for driving some hundreds of the poor inhabitants from within the walls, to seek their bread, on chance, beyond them. That such fears are not groundless, is certain; want of grain creating high prices, and high prices exciting famishing poverty to despair and revolt. Such scarcity arises from two causes. First, oppression in excessive taxation on the husbandman, by robbing him of its fruits, paralyses his industry; and, relaxing his labours, less corn is grown, less profit is produced to the revenue; exaction then comes in the place of due payment: and the peasantry, driven to desperation, abandoning their villages, seek employment in the city. There the defalcation of grain makes itself speedily known; and the new ingress of claimants renders the want more apparent every hour. To obviate this difficulty, the summary measure is resorted to of annually banishing the most miserable of the inhabitants; to starve in the desert, to wander to the mountains; or, abiding nearer home, to league themselves with robbers, and support themselves and families by plundering and murder.

We see poverty and distress in the Christian countries of Europe; but we must come to the East to witness the one endured without pity, and the other only noticed to have fresh afflictions heaped upon it. I do not mean to say, that there are not amiable exceptions to this remark; but where charity is not a leading principle of duty, the selfishness of human nature readily turns from the painful or expensive task of sympathising with the miserable. General hospitality, and universal benevolence, arise from totally different motives; and are, often, as completely distinct in their actions. The one is bestowed on grounds of probable reciprocity of benefit; the other, when not commanded by religion, can only arise from the compassion of a disinterested heart. Hence, though we find individual instances of this species of benevolence in all countries, it is only where Christianity prevails, that care of the poor is practised as a national concern. In the midst of the scenes just described, acting within and without the walls of Bagdad, luxury grows as rankly round the rich, as in the most prosperous cities; and the expences lavished on "singing-men, and singing-women," brought from afar, are equally enormous. The ladies of Bagdad, in particular, appear to be singularly inclined to festivity; and their assemblies, like those of our own countrywomen, are generally held during the later hours of the twenty-four. They usually meet, by invitation, at the harem of some one of the wives of the chief officers of state; where due care has been taken to provide the best female dancers, singers, and musicians, that the city affords; and thither, about sun-set, the several bidden guests assemble, in

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the most lovely groups of youth and beauty, attended by their serving-women bearing their narquillies; a sort of hooker or kalioun, of which even the most delicate of the fair sex in these countries are remarkably fond. Before I proceed with the details of the entertainment, it may not be amiss to stop, and describe the dresses of the ladies, in the customary style of drawing-room paraphernalia.

Women of the first consequence here go about on ordinary occasions on foot, and with scarcely any attendants; it being the etiquette to avoid, when in public, every striking distinction of appearance. In compliance with this fashion, all the fair sex of the city, high and low, walk abroad in the blue-checked *chadre;* its folding drapery having no other mark of an august wearer, than a few gold threads woven into its border. Instead of the white towel-like veil of the Persians, these ladies conceal their faces behind a much more hideous mask; a black stuff envelope of horse-hair. The liberty they possess, of paying visits without the *surveillance* of a male guard, and under these impenetrable garbs, are privileges perhaps too friendly to a licence their husbands do not intend. So much the reverse is the case with Persian women of rank, they hardly move but on horseback, and escorted always by trains of eunuchs, and other trusty vigilants.

When the fair pedestrians of Bagdad issue from behind their clouds, on entering their own apartments, or those of the ladies they go to visit, dresses are displayed in every group, of the most gorgeous magnificence; for it may easily be conceived, that rivalry with regard to personal charms, and graceful habiliments, flourishes amongst the belles of an Eastern harem, as gaily as with those of an European ball-room. The wives of the higher classes in Bagdad are usually selected from the most beautiful girls that can be obtained from Georgia and Circassia; and, to their natural charms, in like manner with their captive sisters all over the East, they add the fancied embellishments of painted complexions, hands and feet dyed with henna, and their hair and eye-brows stained with the rang, or prepared indigo-leaf. Chains of gold, and collars of pearls, with various ornaments of precious stones, decorate the upper part of their persons, while solid bracelets of gold, in shapes resembling serpents, clasp their wrists and ancles. Silver and golden tissued muslins, not only form their turbans, but frequently their under-garments. In summer, the ample pelisse is made of the most costly shawl, and, in cold weather, lined and bordered with the choicest furs. The dress is altogether very becoming; by its easy folds, and glittering transparency, shewing a fine shape to advantage, without the immodest exposure of the open vest of the Persian ladies. The humbler females generally move abroad with faces totally unveiled, having a handkerchief rolled round their heads, from beneath which their hair hangs down over their shoulders, while another piece of linen passes under their chin, in the fashion of the Georgians. Their garment is a gown of a shift form, reaching to their ankles, open before, and of a grey colour. Their feet are completely naked. Many of the very inferior classes stain their bosoms with the figures of circles, half-moons, stars, &c. in a bluish stamp. In this barbaric embellishment, the poor damsel of Irak Arabi has one point of vanity resembling that of the ladies of Irak Ajem. The former frequently adds this frightful cadaverous hue to her lips; and, to complete the savage appearance, thrusts a ring through her right nostril, pendent with a flat button-like ornament set round with blue or red stones.

THE RUIN OF AKARKOUFF.

I lost no time in making arrangements for visiting the eminence, called that of Akarkouff. The late successes of the Arabs, having emboldened them to advance in plundering parties, even to the walls of the city, it had become dangerous to go to the smallest distance without a guard; I therefore set off on this my first expedition to explore the colossal relics of these Titan regions, with an adequate escort, besides the good company of the two gentlemen attached to Mr. Rich's mission. We crossed the bridge of the Tigris to its western shore; and again traversing that large suburb, with the still more extensive remains of old Bagdad beyond the walls, our party took a north-west direction over the plain, towards the point of my present curiosity; which lay at several miles' distance. The tract of country we passed over this morning is regularly overflowed by the waters of the river; and many spots were left not yet dried up, of an expanse wide enough to be called little lakes. The soil, consequently, even under neglect, is very rich; while the endless interseeting remains

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mains of the numerous canals, which, in former days, conveyed away the superfluous waters from the whole land of Shinar, show the great care of the ancient inhabitants to cultivate the ground to the utmost power of husbandry. Near to these broken embankments, rise mounds of higher elevation; marking, no doubt, the sites of the villages, once inhabited by these industrious peasantry, who wrought on those banks, and in the fields now abandoned to the desert.

The pile to which we were directing our steps, is called by the Arabs *Tell Nimrood*, and by the Turks *Nemrood Tepassé*, both of which appellations mean the *Hill*, not, as some would translate them, the *tower* of Nimrod. The term Akarkouff, given by the Arabs, is intended to signify the ground only around it; and the word, having no distinct meaning in the Arabic language, most probably was the name of some ancient city of the Babylonians, long ago disappeared.

On arriving at the huge pyramidal mass which appeared in the center of this tract, we found it standing upon a gently gradual elevation, ascending from the perfect level upwards of sixty yards. This apparently foundation-hill, though in fact only a collection of rubbish round the pile itself, consists of loose sandy earth, intermixed with fragments of burnt brick, pottery, and a kind of hard clay partially vitrified. I measured one of the baked bricks that was nearly entire; it formed a square of twelve inches, in thickness two and three quarters, and was of an excessively hard substance. No characters whatever were traceable on this specimen, nor on any of the fragments we saw. From the gentle elevation just described, rises an enormous solidly-built mass, crowning it like a rock, and composed entirely of sun-dried brick. Its present irregular shape, worn away by time, and furrowed by the rain of ages, leaves no possibility of doing more than conjecturing its original form. Its sides face the cardinal points. Neither mounds nor any rubbish of ancient decay, track its more distant vicinity in any direction except to the East, where, not many paces from the foot of the Tepessé, a couple of extensive and high heaps of ruins, composed of the same materials with those of their more gigantic neighbour, vary the perfect flat of the plain. The height of the Tepessé, from the summit of the gradual slope, from which the more ponderous fabric shoots upwards, to the towering irregular top of the whole, may be about a hundred and twenty-five or thirty feet; and its circumference at the bottom of this upper structure, is three hundred feet; which huge pile, at about ten feet in a perpendicular line from its base, measures a hundred feet in the breadth of its face. From its foundation, and the whole way up to its summit, the different layers of sun-dried brick or clay, of which it is composed, may be traced with great precision. But the several courses vary so much in height, that some are twelve, others eighteen, or twenty feet; while every brick in each layer of the course is united to its neighbour by a thin lining of pure slime; no other cement whatever being visible; though each horizontal division between these courses is marked by a stratum of reeds, similar to those which at present grow all over the marshy parts of the plain. They bed every fifth or sixth layer of brick, to a thickness of two inches, lying regularly one over the other, unmixed with any other substance; and, as the adjacent part of the bricks gradually crumble away, these strata project from the surface, and are very distinguishable at a considerable distance. Their state of preservation is indeed wonderful; the only apparent difference, between them and the gathered growth of the present year, seeming to be, that these of so remote a harvest are of a darker hue. I drew a large quantity out, and found many of them two feet in length. It does not appear that in constructing these sun-dried bricks, any straw was mixed with the fabrick; and in examining various fragments of burnt brick, I sought in vain for a morsel of bitumen. The whole of this curious pile seems to be solid, excepting where certain square perforations, going directly through, must intersect each other in the heart of the building, and were, probably, intended to preserve it from damp, by the constant succession of free air. There is also, on its northern face (which is nearly perpendicular,) and at a considerable elevation from the base, an opening of an oval form, rather larger than a common-sized window; but it does not penetrate farther into the pile than six or eight feet.

From the already mentioned ruins and mounds near to the Tepessé, some traces of a former city are certainly apparent; and the scripture account of the establishment of Nimrod in this country, gives

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gives authority for seeking in it the remains of several places of that consequence, besides those of the great capital. The words are these, from Genesis, "And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar." Hence, we may find one here; and the third name in the above enumeration seems not very dissimilar to that of Akarkouff.

Immense pyramidal piles, like this of the Tepessé Nemrood, at Akarkouff, seem to be peculiar marks by which we may discover the sites, at least, of the earliest settlements of mankind; but to what different purposes they were severally applied, must, with most of them, always remain a matter of conjecture. With regard to the Tepessé, I should suppose the mass we now see to be no more than the base of some loftier superstructure, probably designed for the double use of a temple and an observatory; a style of sacred edifice common with the Chaldeans, and likely to form the principal object in every city and town devoted to the idolatry of Belus, and the worship of the stars.

THE RUINS OF BABYLON.

November 9th, 1818.—I was now fully embarked on my long-anticipated expedition; and having passed the gate of the western suburb, I looked around me on the vast extended Chaldean plain east of the Euphrates, with a delight that seemed for some minutes to send me on the wing over its whole interesting tract; ranging both sides of that mighty river, and to wherever the majesty of Babylon had flowed down its venerable stream.

According to Herodotus, the walls were sixty miles in circumference, built of large bricks cemented together with bitumen, and raised round the city in the form of an exact square; hence they measured fifteen miles along each face. They were eighty-seven feet thick, and three hundred and fifty high, protected on the outside by a vast ditch lined with the same materials, and proportioned in depth and width to the elevation of the walls. They were entered by twenty-five gates on each sides, made of solid brass; and additionally strengthened by two hundred and fifty towers. Within these walls rose the multitudinous streets, palaces, and other great works of Babylon; including the temple of Belus, the hanging gardens, and all the magnificence which constituted this city the wonder of the world. A branch of the Euphrates flowed through the city, from the north to the south; and was crossed by a strong bridge, constructed at the foundation, of large stones fastened together with lead and iron. While it was building, the course of the river was turned into a large basin, to the west of the town, which had been cut to the extent of forty square miles, and seventy-five feet deep, for a yet nobler purpose; to receive the same ample stream, while the great artificial banks were erecting of brick on each side of the bed of the river, to secure the country from its too abundant overflow. Canals were cut for this purpose also; one of these led to the immense basin already described, which, when required, disembogued the river into its capacious bosom; and always continued to receive its superflux; returning the water, when necessary, by various sluices to fructify the ground. During the three great empires of the East, no tract of the whole appears to have been so reputed for fertility and riches as the district of Babylonia; and all arising from the due management of this mighty stream. Herodotus mentions, that even when reduced to the rank of a province, it yielded a revenue to the kings of Persia that comprised half their income. And the terms in which the Scriptures describe its natural, as well as acquired, supremacy when it was the imperial city, evidence the same facts. They call it, "Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldee's excellency: The Lady of Kingdoms, given to pleasure; that dwellest carelessly, and sayest in her heart, *I am*, and there is none else beside me!" But now, in the same expressive language, we may say, "She sits as a widow on the ground. There is no more a throne for thee, O daughter of the Chaldeans!" And for the abundance of the country, it has vanished as clean away, as if "the besom of desolation" had indeed swept it from north to south; the whole land, from the outskirts of Bagdad to the farthest stretch of sight, lying a melancholy waste.

The present population of this part of the country consists of a race of Arabs, called the tribe of Zobiede; but, from their situation, being much in contact with the Turks, they have lost their national character of independence, and acquired in its stead rather degrading than elevating habits. In times of tranquillity from openly declared warfare, these people and their chief are responsible

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responsible to the government of the Pasha for the general security of the road from casual depredators; but under the present circumstances, when their brethren of the desert issue forth in such formidable hordes, these poor creatures dare hardly show their heads.

If I complained of want of cleanliness in the persons of the Persian lower orders, I have not terms to express the exceeding loathsomeness of the Arab *Fellah*. The skins of these people are actually ingrained with dirt; and the male children, additionally embrowned by the roasting sun, run about till thirteen or fourteen years of age, without the shadow of a garment. The mothers answer pretty well to the description I have already given of the lowest class in Bagdad. The only difference appears to be, that here their shift-like gowns are always of a coarse red flannel, open a good way down in front, buttoned at the neck, and touching the ankles and wrists; both of which extremities are usually adorned with massive silver rings. Strings of many-coloured beads hang on their tattooed necks, sometimes enriched with a silver or gold coin. A black handkerchief binds their heads, beneath which devolve their long uncombed tresses. The nose is never without its weighty ring also, which gives rather a snuffling grace to the voice of the wearer.

The men do not, like the Turks and Persians, shave their heads; but, letting their hair grow, its dark locks much increase the wild and often haggard appearance of their roughly bearded visages. They frequently are seen without other covering than the *kaffia* or cloak, formed of an extremely broad-striped stuff. This is the domestic attire, in which they are met in the vicinity of their homes; but when they go farther a-field, they put on a brown woollen tunic, girt about the middle with a stout leathern belt, armed with a short wooden club, or a long crooked dagger. Most of them carry, in addition, a scymetar, and a small round shield. The head-dress of Arab men appears the point to which they pay the most attention. It is usually of one fashion with all; being composed of a yellow and red piece of stuff, wound round the brows like a close turban, with pointed ends hanging long upon the breast. The wearer sometimes throws one of them across his chin; which piece of drapery, falling on his shoulder, conceals his neck and the whole of the lower part of his face. From the folds round his forehead, depend two twisted braids of long black hair; which add not a little of the savage to the wily air of the lower orders of this tribe.

Nov. 10th.—We left the khaun* of Iskanderia at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Soon after clearing the numerous low heaps of ruins and rubbish diverging from the place, we discovered the golden cupola of Mosseib, reflecting the rising sun, in a direction south 40°. west. Having travelled about four miles farther, the usual traces of former buildings spread a vast way on the rest of our road; and one relic, not inferior in bulk to that of Boursa Shishara, stood very conspicuous. It was built of unburnt bricks, marked at their lines of union with no other cement than that of slime; neither reeds, nor straw, appeared outwardly; and at first I judged it to have been of more recent construction than the former pile I had ascended; but, on examining some broken pieces of the bricks, which lay thickly around, I found several bearing remnants of cuneiform inscriptions; proof sufficient of the antiquity of the materials at least. But whether the place, of which the edifice they composed had formed a part, were coeval with Babylon, or was afterwards erected out of her remains, cannot easily be determined. Yet, so extensive and numerous are the traces of former buildings on the spot, we must conclude that something like a town has existed here; and if the historical accounts are to be depended on, that the original dimensions of Babylon extended to a length and breadth of fifteen miles, the adjacent great villages, or minor towns, usually attendant on metropolitan cities, might very well reach thus far.

Mahowil lies four miles from the Hadgé's khaun; and is only separated from the plain more immediately connected with the remains of Babylon, by the embankments of two once noble canals, very near each other, and running almost due east and west. In the first, which we crossed by a brick bridge, we saw water. These canals seem at present to be regarded as the boundary, whence the decided vestiges of the great city commence; and we soon discovered their widely spreading tracks. In crossing the bridge, which leads to those immense tumuli of temples, palaces, and human habitations of every

* Inn or caravansery.

description;

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description; now buried in shapeless heaps, and a silence profound as the grave; I could not but feel an undescribable awe, in thus passing, as it were, into the gates of "fallen Babylon."

Between this bridge and Hillah (something more than eight miles distant), three piles of great magnitude particularly attract attention; but there are many minor objects to arrest investigation in the way. A mound of considerable elevation rose on our left as we rode along, not five hundred yards from the second embankment; its sloping sides were covered with broken bricks, and other fragments of past buildings, while the ground around its base presented a most nitrous surface. At a few hundred yards onward again, another mound projected of still greater height, and from it branched subordinate elevations in several directions. I here had a fine view of the great oblong pile, called by the Arabs Mujelibé, or rather Mukallibe, "the overturned:" an attributive term, which, however, they do not confine to this sublime wreck alone; other remains, in this immense field of ruin, bearing the same striking designation of the manner of its fall. Mujelibé bore from the elevation on which we stood, south 10° west. Having proceeded about a couple of miles from the two canal ridges near Mahowil, we advanced to another and higher embankment, of a totally different appearance from that of a water-course. It ran almost due east and west, until lost to the eye in the horizon on both sides. I rode a considerable way along its base, to examine whether there might not be some trace of a ditch, and, though I did not discover any, nor, indeed, aught that was at all answerable to our ideas of what would have been even a fragment of the vast bulwark-walls of Babylon, yet I saw no cause to doubt its being a remnant of some minor interior boundary.

The whole of our road was on a tolerably equal track; excepting where unavoidably broken by small mounds, detached pieces of canal embankments, and other indications of a place in ruins; mingled with marshy hollows in the ground, and large nitrous spots, from the deposits of accumulated rubbish. Indeed it was almost impossible to note, while their number confused our antiquarian researches, the endless ramifications of minor aqueducts, whose remains intersected the way. At about four miles in advance from the long single embankment, or interior boundary ridge I mentioned before, we crossed a very spacious canal; beyond which, to the eastward, the plain appeared a vast uninterrupted flat.

An hour and a quarter more brought us to the north-east shore of the Euphrates, hitherto totally excluded from our view by the intervening long and varied lines of ruin, which now proclaimed to us on every side, that we were, indeed, in the midst of what had been Babylon. From the point on which we stood, to the base of Mujelibé, large masses of ancient foundations spread on our right, more resembling natural hills in appearance, than mounds covering the remains of former great and splendid edifices. To the eastward also, chains of these undulating heaps were visible, but many not higher than the generality of the canal embankments we had passed. The whole view was particularly solemn. The majestic stream of the Euphrates wandering in solitude, like a pilgrim-monarch through the silent ruins of his devastated kingdom, still appeared a noble river, even under all the disadvantages of its desert-tracked course. Its banks were heavy with reeds, and the grey osier willows were yet there, on which the captives of Israel hung up their harps, and, while Jerusalem was not, refused to be comforted. But how is the rest of the scene changed since then! At that time, these broken hills were palaces; those long undulating mounds, streets; this vast solitude, filled with the busy subjects of the proud daughter of the East! Now, "wasted with misery," her habitations are not to be found; and, for herself, "the worm is spread over her!" Our road bent, from the immediate bank of the river, to the south-east; and, after crossing the bed of a very wide canal, almost close to the bank we were leaving, we entered on an open tract, on which I saw the extensive encampment of the Kiahya Bey. The town of Hillah lay a couple of miles beyond it; a long stretch of low-bulwarked wall, but enlivened by cupolas and glittering minarets, and the tops of numerous plantations of date-trees, with other green boughs from the gardens, through whose pleasant avenues we soon approached the gates of the place. On passing them, I found a house prepared for me in the suburb of the city, on the east side of the river, and not far from the bridge: I could not have had a more desirable situation, for comparative coolness and interest

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interest of prospect. Our ride this day had occupied nearly nine hours, and over a space of ground about the same as the day before, namely, twenty-eight miles.

November 12th.—By the appointed hour this morning, the kiahya's officer appeared before my gate, at the head of a hundred well-armed men, some of whom were Arabs, all fairly mounted, and ready to attend me to that part of the desolated land of Shinar which lies west of the Euphrates. My immediate object was the Birs Nimrood; the tower mentioned by Neibuhr with so much regret at his having been prevented, by apprehension of the wild tribes in the desert, from closely examining its prodigious remains. But the observations he was enabled to make, however short of his wishes, were sufficient to awaken in him an idea, now ably supported by the more comprehensive investigations of the present British resident at Bagdad, that in this pile we see the very Tower of Babel, the stupendous artificial mountain erected by Nimrod in the plain of Shinar, and on which, in after-ages, Nebuchadnezzar raised the temple of Belus. It lies about six miles south-west of Hillah. On leaving the suburb on the eastern shore of the river, we crossed a bridge of thirty-six pontoons, all considerably smaller than those over the Tigris at Bagdad, and like them in a neglected state. The width of the Euphrates at this passage, is four hundred and thirty feet. On quitting the crazy timbers of the bridge, which gave terrible note of insecurity, under the tramping feet of my attendant troopers, we entered the most considerable part of the town of Hillah; and, after riding through a narrow and crowded bazar, nearly suffocated with the double evils of heat and stench, and thence proceeding along three or four close streets, at intervals opened to the fresh air by intervening heaps of ruins, we reached the western gate, called that of Tahmasia, which happily delivered us into a freer atmosphere. We left the high banks of the Tajya canal on our right, or, as it is otherwise called, the Ali Pasha trench, (cut to defend the town from the marauders of the desert,) running in a direction north-west; and rapidly over the apparently boundless plain, found the ground in general perfectly flat, and in parts very marshy. My eyes ranged on all sides, while crossing this vast barren tract, which, assuredly, had of old been covered, if not by closely compacted streets, at least with the parks and gardens attached to distinct mansions, or divisions of this once imperial city; but all was withered and gone, and, comparatively, level to the very horizon, till the object of my expedition presented itself, standing alone in the solitary waste like the awful figure of Prophecy herself, pointing to the fulfilment of her word.

At the moment of my first seeing it, the tower bore from us south 7° west; to which point we made direct forward, hastening our speed as we approached nearer the stupendous pile. During almost the whole of our ride, I had observed numerous spots on the plain, shewing the saline encrustment usually found where buildings have formerly stood; also a long line of broken bank on our left: but here, at about five miles from Hillah, certainly commenced the first western very elevated traces of former edifices, beginning with some considerable mounds, near to the remains of an old canal, through whose bed we passed, and which stretched first southward, and then bent westward. About six hundred yards further brought us to a second canal of vaster dimensions than the preceding, being full thirty yards across, with very high embankments, broken into a succession of little hillocks. This canal took a direction to our right for nearly three-quarters of a mile, corresponding to the line of the other on our left; running first north and west, then taking a sweep gradually due south, bent again, and (according to the observation I could make by my glass, while standing on one of the hillocks,) described a line to the eastward, till it joined the narrower canal through whose channel we had recently passed. The space thus inclosed, seemed to be about two miles; forming, though in ruins, the outlines of a vast court, or area, round the sublimest monument of the past, still rearing its shattered summit towards the Heavens. On observing the range of these canals, or trenches, it struck me, that the inner bank may have been a wall; and in that case, the surrounding channel becomes a feature of exterior defence. Almost all over the ground between the base of the great pile itself and these boundaries, abundant vestiges of former building are visible; exhibiting uneven heaps of various sizes, covered with masses of broken brick, tiles, and vitrified fragments, all silently eloquent of some former signal overthrow.

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On coming within this traceable area, I found its irregular surface thronged with the Kiahya's horsemen; while the commander himself, with the leaders of his troops, had dismounted, and were already ascended into the mount itself. This intelligence did not delight me quite so much as my informer seemed to anticipate; for these were companions in my researches I had neither expected nor desired; being well aware that the formality of court ceremonies would ill agree with the freedom of my purposed movements. I do not deny that their groups were eminently picturesque, and, from their magnificent or wildly various Asiatic costume, mingled more harmoniously with the character of this venerable wonder of the East, than the garb of a European stranger; but yet their presence was discordant to me; for, perhaps, that strange European garb covered the only breast present, which felt the solemn import of that still existing pile, up whose acclivities he was slowly ascending; and amidst whose awfully stricken summits be found the Turkish commander, quietly seated amongst his officers, smoking his pipe, while awaiting the coffee his servants were preparing in another part of the stupendous ruin! The moment I appeared before him, he rose and welcomed me; declaring, with all the pomp of oriental compliment, that, "though he had accorded me a personal guard for short excursions, he valued my life too highly to permit its being exposed to the dangers of the desert, without an escort adequate to his friendship,—himself! Of course, I duly thanked him, though in far humbler language; and, probably, therefore much nearer the level of his real motive, which, I suspect, was curiosity, rather than such superabundant zeal in my service. It is a common idea with the Turks here, that the true object with Europeans, in visiting the banks of the Euphrates, is not to explore antiquities, as we pretend, but to make a laborious pilgrimage to these almost shapeless relics of a race of unbelievers more ancient than ourselves; and to perform certain mysterious religious rites before them, which excite no small curiosity amongst the faithful, to pry into. However, nothing of this was shown, by either my illustrious escort or any of his body-guard; and, after civilly enduring an hour's delay in my pursuits, by remaining in his company, I left him to his repose, or his own pious ablutions; and descended the pile, to regularly commence my observations.

The present shape and dimensions of this huge mass of building, when seen from the East, appears like an oblong hill, sweeping irregularly upwards towards its western aspect, in a broad pyramidal form. It measures at the base 694 yards, (3082 feet;) at least, as nearly that, as the dilapidated state of the outline there would allow me to ascertain. On looking towards its eastern face, it extends in width 153 yards (459 feet,) and presents two stages of hill; the first shewing an elevation of about 60 feet, cloven in the middle into a deep ravine, and intersected in all directions by furrows, channelled there by the descending rains of succeeding ages. The summit of this first stage, stretches in rather a flattened sweep to the base of the second ascent, which springs out of the first in a steep and abrupt conical form, terminated at the top by a solitary standing fragment of brick-work, like the ruin of a tower. From the foundation of the whole pile, to the base of this piece of ruin, measures about 200 feet; and from the bottom of the ruin to its shattered top, are 35 feet. On the western side, the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular pyramidal hill, broken, in the slopes of its sweeping acclivities, by the devastations of time and rougher destruction. The southern and northern fronts are particularly abrupt towards the point of the brick ruin; but in both these views we have a profile of the first stage of the Birs, which I fully described in approaching the eastern face. My advance to the northern steep was much interrupted by large masses of fine and solid brick-work, projecting from amongst the far-spreading heaps of rubbish at its base, and which had evidently been parts of the original facing of the lower ranges of the pile. I shall describe these fragments more particularly hereafter; meanwhile observing, that it is only on the northern side they occur.

The tower-like ruin on the extreme summit is a solid mass, twenty-eight feet broad, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, and presenting the apparent angle of some structure originally of a square shape; the remains of which stand on the east, to a height of thirty-five feet, and to the south twenty-two feet. It is rent from the top to nearly half-way to the bottom; unques-

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tionably by some great convulsion of nature, or some even more extraordinary destructive efforts of man. The materials of the masonry are furnace-burnt bricks, of a much thinner fabrick than most of those which are found east of the river, on the spot to which some writers confine the remains of Babylon. I had not explored that ground when I first visited the Birs Nimrood; but I had seen many of the Babylonian bricks at Hillah, forming the court and walls of the house I inhabited; and which had been brought from the mounds of the ancient great city, to assist in erecting the modern miserable town. The cement which holds the bricks together, that compose the ruin on the summit of the Birs, is so hard, that my most violent attempts could not separate them. Hence I failed in discovering whether these bore any inscriptive stamps on their surface; marks invariably found, where they exist at all, on the side of the bricks which faces downwards. Why they were so placed, we cannot guess; but so it is, in all the primitive remains of ancient Babylonia; but in the more modern structures of Bagdad, Hillah, and other places erected out of her spoils, these inscribed bricks are seen facing in all directions. While on the summit of the Birs, I examined many of the fine brick fragments which lay near the foot of the piece of standing wall, to see whether bitumen had been used any where in their adhesion, but I could not trace the smallest bit. The cement throughout was lime, spread in a very thin layer, not thicker than a quarter of an inch, between each brick and its neighbour; and, thin as this cement was laid, it contained a spreading of straw through the midst of it. The standing piece of ruin is perforated in ranges of square openings; through which the light and air have free passage. The latter admission may have been deemed necessary to preserve the interior of the building from the abiding influence of damp. For, that this tower-like relic is a remains of what formerly constituted a part of some interior division of the great pile itself, I shall presently attempt to shew. At the foot of this piece of wall, on its southern and western sides, besides the minor fragments I have just mentioned as having inspected in search of bitumen, lay several immense unshapen masses of similar fine brick-work; some entirely changed to a state of the hardest vitrification, and others only partially so. In many might be traced the gradual effects of the consuming power which had produced so remarkable an appearance; exhibiting parts burnt to that variegated dark hue, seen in the vitrified matter lying about in glass manufactories; while through the whole of these awful testimonies of the fire, (whatever fire it was!) which, doubtless, hurled them from their original elevation, the regular lines of the cement are visible, and so hardened in common with the bricks, that when the masses are struck they ring like glass. On examining the base of the standing wall, contiguous to these huge transmuted substances, it is found totally free from any similar changes, in short, quite in its original state; hence I draw the conclusion, that the consuming power acted from above, and that the scattered ruin fell from some higher point than the summit of the present standing fragment. The heat of the fire which produced such amazing effects, must have burnt with the force of the strongest furnace; and from the general appearance of the cleft in the wall, and these vitrified masses, I should be inclined to attribute the catastrophe to lightning from heaven. Ruins, by the explosion of any combustible matter, would have exhibited very different appearances.

On the face of the pile itself, a little way down its northern brow, a considerable space of similar fine brick masonry is visible. The bricks here measure three inches and a quarter in thickness, by twelve inches in length. They are a pale red, and cemented, like the upper mural fragment, with lime. In this wall, also, are square apertures, running deep into the interior of the pile; and, notwithstanding that the masonry is greatly injured in places, yet, from its general smoothness and well-finished work, I cannot doubt its having formed a part of the grand casing of fine brick, which every observation on this gigantic ruin, leads us to suppose encrusted the whole structure in gradual stages. Lower down, and more to the eastward, we have another and larger vestige of this sort of wall, presenting itself in an angular form; one of its faces fronting the east. Here the work is altogether on a vaster scale; the bricks being four inches and three quarters thick, by twelve and three quarters in length; and are joined by a bed of mortar more than an inch deep. The bricks, though decidedly furnace-burnt, are of a much softer texture than those described above, and the cement is of a coarser

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coarser quality. The use of straw in the midst of the layers of lime, as seen in the upper remains, was here also every where evident; but here it was quite mouldered away, its impression alone being visible.

The space of wall, now under description, is of considerable extent, and appears to me to have actually formed part of the north-west angle of the pile in its ancient state. But what marks it as an object of particular observation is, that the courses of its bricks do not run level, but have a gentle inclination on its northern face, towards the east; and on its eastern face, they slope to the south. This singularity cannot be accounted for by ascribing it to the electric shock that may have split, and, possibly, overturned part of the superstructure; their situation in the building being too distant from that point to be affected by the means of its destruction. At some yards still lower down we came to an excavation, or rather very large and deep hole, made by the clearing away of the rubbish; and through it we plainly discerned, what I may call the pith of the building; that is, the composition of the solid body, and base of the pile; which consisted of sun-dried bricks, of the same dimensions with those from the furnace, described in the last specimen of wall, and which, like the bark of a tree, seem to have encased the whole. These interior, and, I may term them, imperishable materials, are cemented together by layers of slime and broken straw, lying full an inch and a half in thickness; and through this vast, consolidated mass, large square holes, (each two feet in height, by one in width) penetrate, apparently, to the very heart of the structure.

I have now noticed, not merely the general appearance of the Birs on all its sides, but every remaining piece of wall still perceptible, through the deep accumulations of mouldering and broken fragments, which invade the distinct lines of this ever-wonderful monument; but I have yet to remark, that, with regard to the use of bitumen, I saw no vestige of it whatever on any remnant of building on the upper ascents, and therefore drier regions. It was towards the foundations of the burnt brick-walls, lower down, and on the large fragments of brick-ruins at the base of the pile, that I first discovered any specimens; and there I found them in great quantities. These circumstances led me to suppose, that bitumen was chiefly confined by the Chaldean builders to the foundations and lower parts of their edifices; for the purpose of preventing the ill effects of the damp and water, to which this country must always have been liable from the successive inundations of the river. The same reason accounts for the perforation in the body of the buildings; to give vent to the consequent evaporations from the moisture below. Amongst the many specimens of bitumen I picked up, were several large cakes, more than ten inches long, and three in thickness; appearing to have been the casing of some work, perhaps the lining of a water-course.

On observing Birs Nimrood from the plain, if we admit the projecting stage towards the east to have been any part of the real base of the original pile, then we must see that the tower-like remains, now forming its highest pyramidal point, do not rise over the true centre of the building. But if we subtract that projection from the base, and regard it only as a platform, or court of approach, then we have a remaining ground of elevation exactly adapted to make the present highest point that of its primary centre; and this result, the four views I have given will sufficiently shew. Indeed, the effects of the gradual mouldering of any tower, or conical structure, will always, while a vestige remains, define themselves, and, therefore, in the general outline, that of the building; which common fact, if allowed in this instance, presents the present ruin, as I would limit its base, in a form more consonant to historical details of the Temple of Belus, than if we were to suppose its foundations had been spread over the whole oblong surface.

All around its present base extends to some distance an open area, bounded by mounds, which I shall more particularly mention hereafter, having first described one that may be called of prodigious magnitude, though under the shadow of Babel itself. It is distant from the eastern front of the great pile about 270 feet; extends north and south to a breadth of 1242 feet; where those two sides take rather a triangular form, to a distance of 1935 feet, meeting, in a bend, to the eastward. The whole of its summit and sides are furrowed into endless hollows, and traversing channels, the effect of time, accident, and various sorts of violences; and all are thickly embedded with fragments of bricks, tiles, vitrifications, bitumen, &c. the remnants of superstructures now no more.

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The only objects now seen above its desolate surface, are two small Mahomedan buildings, called Koubbés; meaning oratories, or places of prayer. The one bears the name of Makam Ibraham Khali, the other that of Makam Saheb Zeman; but both are nearly in ruins. Standing on this super-eminent mound, as a central position, from it I made my observations on all the remains yet visible within what must have been the great encompassing quadrangle of the sacred enclosure. The great mound and the great tower occupied the interior space of the quadrangle, with a large open area stretching on all sides of them; but, on looking towards the north, where the area measured across between three and four hundred feet, at that distance I observed mounds of varied elevations in unconnected heaps, filling the ground from that line to the bank of the great canal I mentioned having passed in my approach to the Birs. Clustering ranges of these remains appear to continue, curving round to the east; then a vacuum occurs; then they commence again, running from the eastward in a similar sweeping direction along the southern front of the great mounds. Many of these latter vestiges are but very faint, yet they are sufficient to prove the existence of former structures on those spots, and the regular plan of their disposition. There are, likewise, answering chains, of apparent greater consequence, to the west, rising about 200 yards from the supreme pile; and these connect themselves with others to the north and south.

From the elevation on which I stood, I traced, without difficulty, the lines of embankment also, which had compassed the whole sacred area. The extent of their broken remains appears to agree very nearly with that mentioned by Herodotus as inclosing the ground of the temple of Belus; he describing it to be quadrangular, on each side measuring two stadia, or one thousand feet. On extending my view beyond the boundary, to the south, all seemed flat, arid desert; to the westward, the same trackless waste presented itself; but towards the north-east, very considerable marks of buried ruins were visible to a vast distance. In a direction south 50° east, I could plainly discern the golden cupola of Mesched Ali; and, on the same line of the horizon, but about 30° more to the eastward, I saw the dark summit of a very lofty mound, which I calculate to be the same mentioned by Mr. Rich, in his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon," distant many miles from their boundaries; and, to which notice, he adds the interesting circumstance, that a few years ago, a cap, or diadem, of pure gold, and some other articles of the same metal, were found there by the Khezail Arabs; but who refused to give them up to the pasha. Had they been resigned to him, and preserved, an opportunity of examining such antiquities would have been very desirable. So high a mass of ruin as the mound presented, can hardly be supposed to cover any thing less than the remains of a fortress, a palace, or one of those enormous piles consecrated to religion and astronomy, which appears to have been erected in every city of Babylonia; answering in general shape at least, as well as purpose, to the great center of Sabian worship, the Temple of Belus, in Babylon itself.

Besides the mound I have just mentioned, as that of the diadem, I saw from the height on which I continued to stand, many distant points, to which my companions gave the names of Koubbés and tombs, and added several curious traditions respecting them.

During my traversing the ruins, both of the tower and the mound, I picked up curious fragments of brick and bitumen, besides pieces of broken marble, and several thin copper coins in a very corroded state. With respect to the specimens of brick, both sun-dried and fire-burnt, there were ample quantities everywhere; giving us an idea, how very opportune the furnaces might have been, which manufactured the latter, to execute the mad judgments of either Nimrod or Nebuchadnezzar. The bricks which compose the tower, and its appending objects, are mostly stampt with three lines of inscription, in the cuneiform, or, as it is commonly called, the Babylonian character. Some extend to four, or even seven lines; but, though differing in this respect, the dimensions of all are the same; the only superiority appears in those of seven lines being better stampt than those with the fewer numbers. However, I could only draw these observations from fragments about, and I examined a great many; entire detached bricks not being now to be found on the ruin. I have already mentioned that the bricks of Babylon are of two kinds, sun-dried and fire-burnt. The former is generally largest, as it is of a coarser fabric than the latter; but its solidity seems, by proof, to be equal to the

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the hardest stone. It is composed of clay mixed with chopped straw, or broken reeds, to compact it, and then dried in the sun. Here, then, besides tracing the first builders of Babel in their very executed work, "Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly!" we find the exact sort of brick which the children of Israel made, during their captivity in Egypt: "And Pharaoh commanded the task-masters, and said, ye shall no more give the people straw to make bricks, &c." These unburnt bricks commonly form the interior or mass of any strong foundation amongst these ruins; and this is the case with the great tower, while it is, or rather has been, faced with the more beautiful fabric of those manufactured in the furnace or kiln. From every account left us by historians of the supereminently stupendous structure of the Tower of Belus, we must seek it on the banks of the Euphrates, and on the site of Babylon; and of all the colossal mounds which remains amongst its far-spreading ruins, not one appears to answer so fully, in place, dimensions, and aspect, to all their pictures of the tower, whether called by the name of Babel or of Belus, as this sublime inhabitant of the desert, known universally to the present descendants of Ishmael, by the name of Birs Nimrood. The etymology of the word Birs, Mr. Rich considers difficult to trace. He observes, that it does not appear to be Arabic, though it is possible to be some term which has suffered the corruptions of time, that might originally be derived from that language, or the Chaldean. There are words in both, similar to it in sound; in the latter meaning a palace, or splendid building; in the former, a sandy desolation, or the habitation of dæmons. The Arabs, as I mentioned before, call it Birs Nimrood; but the remnant of the captivity, still abiding amongst "the waters of Babylon," when they speak of it, call it Nebuchadnezzar's prison.

HILLAH.

The town of Hillah lies in latitude 32° 31′ 16″, in longitude 12′ 36″ west of Bagdad; and, according to Turkish authorities, it was built in the fifth century of the Hegira, in the district of the Euphrates, which the Arabs call El-Ared Babel. Lying on a spot of the vast site of Babylon, nothing was more likely than that it should be built out of a few of the fragments of that great city. The town is pleasantly situated amidst gardens and groves of date-trees; and spreads itself on both sides of the river, where it is connected by the miserable floating-bridge I have just described; but which, perilous as it may be, is security itself, when compared with the pass of danger at Bagdad. The portion of the town, or, as it is usually called, the suburb, on the eastern bank, consists of one principal street of bazar, reaching from the small defenceless gate, whence it is entered from Bagdad, down to the edge of the water; it is deemed the least considerable part of Hillah, being of far less dimensions in every way, than the more populous branch across the rotten timbers. There the inhabitants, Jews, Turks, and Arabs, are much thicker; the streets and bazars more numerous and abundant. From the great centre bazar, well filled with merchandize, branch off, in various crooked directions, minor ranges, among which are found the fish and flesh markets. In the former I saw several varieties; and some of enormous size, resembling the barbel. The fish in question ran from four to five feet in length, and were covered with very large thick scales. The head took up full a third of their length. I am told they eat coarse and dry, but are, nevertheless, a favourite food with the inhabitants. They are caught in great quantities near the town, and also to a considerable distance above it. The flesh-market was sparingly served with meat, the whole not appearing to be more than the dismembered carcases of two sheep, two goats, and the red rough fragments of a buffalo. This display was but ascetic provision for a population of seven thousand persons. The streets are narrow, like those of Bagdad; a necessary evil in oriental climates, to elude the full power of the sun: but they were even more noisomely filthy; a most unnecessary annoyance any where. In like manner, also, they were crowded, but not with so many persons in gay attire. Here were groups of dark, grim-looking, half-naked Arabs, sitting idly on the sides of the streets, and so numerously, as scarcely to leave room for a single horse to pass; and even a cavalcade in line would not have alarmed them, so indifferent did they appear, when we were almost compelled, at some abrupt turn, almost to ride over them. A few sombre-garbed Israelites; and some of the Turks, attendant on official duties of the pashalic in this part of the government, also mingled occasionally in the passing, or seated crowd; where the solemn, saturnine air of the latter,

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latter, with their flowing, gaudy apparel, formed a striking contrast to the daring, dirty, independent air of the almost ungarmented swarthy Arab.

OTHER RUINS OF BABYLON.

Having discussed Hillah, I shall proceed to the more interesting ground in its immediate neighbourhood, still named by the Arabs Babel; while its vast remains lay for ages in the depths of time, as much forgotten by the learned of Europe as if it had been a city of the antediluvians.

Since the days of Alexander, we find four capitals, at least, built out of her remains: Seleucia by the Grecks, Ctesiphon by the Parthians, Al Maidan by the Persians, Kufa by the Caliphs; with towns, villages, and caravansaries without number. That the fragments of one city should travel so far, to build or repair the breaches of another, on the first view of the subject, appeared unlikely to myself; but on traversing the country between the approximating shores of the two rivers, and observing all the facilities of water-carriage from one side to the other, I could no longer be incredulous of what had been told me; particularly when scarce a day passed without my seeing people digging the mounds of Babylon for bricks, which they carried to the verge of the Euphrates, and thence conveyed in boats to wherever they might be wanted. From the consequent excavations in every possible shape and direction, the regular lines of the original ruins have been so broken, that nothing but confusion is seen to exist between one course and another, when any traveller would attempt seeking a distinct plan amongst those eternally traversing minor heaps, hollows, and ravines. But certain huge and rugged masses yet stand pre-eminent; which, by their situation, and other local circumstances, seem sufficiently to warrant the conclusions which have been drawn of their original purpose. These vaster mounds are surrounded by subordinate ranges, now bearing the appearance of embankments; and which, doubtless, have been the cause of the interior pile's comparatively unimpaired state. The yearly overflowing of the whole country, from the decay of the canals, made to draw off the superflux of the river, having for ages swept unimpeded over the faces of all the ruins which had not the protection of these, I may call them, break-waters, could not fail producing the devastation we see. All such exposed parts of the city must necessarily be broken down into wider and more shapeless ruin, and be gradually washed down into lower and lower hillocks, till, in most places, all traces would be entirely swept away. The piles which I am now going to describe have, therefore, not only been saved by their extraordinary magnitude from the over-topping of the floods, but their foundations greatly preserved, by the majestic length of these banks inclosing them nearly on all sides.

The pre-eminent mounds are three in number. First, the Amran Hill, so named by Mr. Rich in his "Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon;" and who designates it by that appellation, from its supporting a small tomb erected to the memory of some personage of that name, said to have been a son of the Caliph Ali, who fell at the battle of Hillah. There must be some mistake in this tradition; Ali having had only two sons, Hassan and Hossein. The second pile is that called the Kasr, or palace, which is separated from the preceding by a distance of only 750 yards. The third is known by the appellation Mujelibé, or Maclouba, "the overturned." It stands about a mile and a half northward from the other.

I shall begin my notice of the great ruins on this bank with a detail of the Mujelibé.

The Mujelibé stands about four miles north of Hillah, on the eastern side of the Euphrates; and, perhaps, it is only second to the Birs Nimrood in being one of the most gigantic masses of brick-formed earth that ever was raised by the labour of man. It is composed of these sun-dried materials, to the present height of 140 feet. The form, an oblong square; and, like the Birs, facing the four cardinal points. The side to the north measures along its base 552 feet; that to the south 230; that to the east 230; and that to the west 551. The summit is a broad flat, when compared with the pyramidal Birs, yet very uneven; its highest point being to the south east, where it forms an angular kind of peak, sloping gradually down, in an opposite direction, upon the broad bosom of the mound, to a depth of about 100 feet. Regular lines of clay brickwork are clearly discernible along each face; and those on the western front bear every trace of a perfectly straight wall, that appears to have cased and parapeted this side of the pile. The angle to the south-west is rounded off; but whether it thus marks the original shape

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shape of the corners, or that time has worn this so, I do not pretend to say. Towards the bottom, where it meets the loose dust and scattered fragments, it has mouldered away in an inward sloping direction, giving this angle of the Mujelibé the singular effect of an appending watch-tower. The decay at the base, and the form in consequence, are obviously wrought by the casualties of weather; indeed, all the parts of this huge fabric have been terribly torn by the rain, which here seems to fall with the body and force of water-spouts; the eastern face, in particular, is worn into a deep channel, nearly from the top to the bottom. However, all these depredations of the elements, have only acted on this pile like the wrinkles on a human face, marking the advance of years, without absolutely breaking the general lineaments. The sun-dried bricks, and mode of fixing them, differ in no respect in Mujelibé, from the method I had observed in most other massy fabrics throughout the general ruins; namely, the mixture of broken straw or reeds with the mud used as cement; also the layers of perfect reeds between the horizontal courses of the bricks. In many of the other structures, the courses were of unequal heights, which these reed strata marked; but here, the straw line ran its unbroken length between the ranges of every single brick course.

From the general appearance of this piece of ruin, I scarcely think that its solid elevation has ever been much higher than it stands at present. I have no doubt of its having been a groundwork, or magnificent raised platform, (like that of Persepolis, though there it was of the native rock;) to sustain habitable buildings of consequence. The whole of the existing mass bears that affinity with those already described, as to lead us to conclude, it must have been superfaced from the base to the summit with the usual fire-burnt bricks; where lofty battlements of the same would inclose the edifices its ample area had been planned to contain. That it has been occupied by various buildings, is sufficiently proved by the fragments of such, covering the whole wide surface. Several deep excavations have been made, in different places, into the sides of the mound; some, probably, by the wearing of the seasons, according to the effects described above; but many others have been dug by the rapacity of the Turks, tearing up its bowels in search of hidden treasure. Several penetrate very far into the body of the structure, making angular turnings; and some, it is likely, have never yet been explored, the wild beasts of the desert literally keeping guard over them. In short, these souterains, over which the chambers of majesty may have been spread, are now the refuge of jackalls and other savage animals. The mouths of their entrances are strewed with the bones of sheep and goats; and the loatheome smell that issues from most of them is sufficient warning not to proceed into the den. However, into some of those which exhibited the fewest of these signals, I ventured to go a little way. I found the reeds in its sides as pliable and fresh as if they had been gathered yesterday. From amongst them projected a huge beam of date-tree, nearly in a state of decay. The wall on one side of this passage, as far as I went down, is formed of burnt brick intermixed with sun-dried; and evidently constructed in haste, being merely a front of mortar and casual bricks, put together without regular arrangement: from which may be concluded, that the bodies found here had not been deposited in a spot originally intended for that purpose.

In traversing the summit of the Mujelibé, I observed, on a spot about twenty feet lower than its highest point, a great portion of erect building, smooth and well finished; another similar piece of wall joined it, forming, together, an angle that seemed part of some former chamber in the solid body of the pile. Between these walls, loose fragments had either fallen in, or been cast there purposely; but confused as they were, the irregular heaps were bound together with mortar. Not far distant from this angular remains, and towards the western end, a sort of circular lump of brick-work, tapering towards the top, rises from a deep bed of rubbish. In this fragment, each stratum of mortar is four inches and a half thick, while the intermediate courses of brick are merely broken pieces, thrown together without the smallest care; but the hardness of the mass is inconceivable. From its lower extremity being so deeply buried in dust and rubbish, I could not inspect it to any depth. The whole surface of this irregular, cliff-topped ruin, is covered with the remnants of its former superstructure, but I was unable to get even one brick entire, to bring away. A

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stamp of seven lines, however, seemed traceable on most of the fractured pieces I took up to examine. This huge mass stands totally unconnected with any other whatever, if we may except the remains of protecting lines of wall or embankment, which, at certain distances, surround it on three of its sides, that is, to the east, north, and west. The western line now terminates near a couple of small modern canals; but there can hardly be a doubt that it originally extended to the shore of the Euphrates, whence the Mujelibé is distant little more than half a mile.

With regard to what the Mujelibé really was, my ideas are to be drawn from what I saw, when compared with certain representations I have read concerning Babylon. All ancient authors who have written on the subject, speak of its "Fortified Palace." In which title we must understand a fortified space, of sufficient extent to contain the terraced habitation of the sovereign, with his courts of pomp and ceremony, his private temples to the gods, his personal treasury, and residences for his officers of state; and, besides, strong lodgments on the embattled surrounding walls, a fortress, or citadel, to garrison the royal body-guard. The situation and style of the Mujelibé seem to mark it out to have been the citadel of this embattled palace. Not only its superior magnitude presents it as the fittest platform for military evolutions and exercises, but its contiguity to the river, and its commanding power of observation on all sides, proclaim it, of all others now traceable, to be that of most extensive command. Hence, to that purpose I would venture to assign its original destination; and to some period in its besieged states attribute the inhumed remains.

KASR, OR PALACE.

I shall now proceed to the description of the remains of this palace, according to the belief of all who have visited the spot, that it is found in the vast mound or hill, called by the natives that of the Kasr. This mass, after the Mujelibé, is certainly the most august on this side of the river, standing above the general level full seventy feet. Its length is nearly 800 yards, its breadth 600; but its form is now very irregular. Much of the local, which this interesting spot presented to the Abbé Beauchamp in 1782, and to Mr. Rich in 1811, has now totally disappeared; the aspect of the summit and sides suffering constant changes from the everlasting digging in its apparently inexhaustible quarries for brick of the strongest and finest material. From these incessant depredations, the whole mass is furrowed into deep ravines, many of considerable length and width, crossing and recrossing each other in every direction; indeed, there is hardly a ridge of the mound left that does not, at intervals of ten or fifteen feet, slope into hollows of from forty to fifty feet in depth, and some even deeper. From the unbroken succession of these traders in brick, during the progress of so many ages, and the system still going on, the minor features of the place are not only altered, but the whole surface kept in so decomposed a state, that at every step we made, we sunk into dust and rubbish.

In making my own observations on the entire mound of the Kasr, through all the mutations it had undergone during the lapse of seven years, (which was the space of time between my visit and that of Mr. Rich,) I still found, deep in the ravines, considerable pieces of wall standing; also detached masses of the same, composed of furnace-burnt bricks, of a beauty, admirable masonry, and freshness, that indeed struck me with similar amazement, when I reflected that thousands of years had passed away since their insertion. It was only amongst the huge fragments lying thus low in the foundations, that I observed bitumen had been used as a cement between each course of brick: in all other parts of the structure, which appeared of sufficient height to be beyond the probable reach of water or damp, neither bitumen nor reeds could be traced; a layer of simple mortar being there the binding material. The farther I examined into the body of this immense hill of buildings, the more I was convinced of one essential difference between the manner of its construction and that of the Birs Nimrood and Mujelibé. The great stamina of their piles were vast internal courses of sun-dried brick, consolidated into huge sustaining masses, by the intervention of reeds and slime; but all that I observed throughout the heights and depths of the Kasr mound, within and without, was a magnificent material of furnace-burnt brick, with all its necessary attendant cements. On inspecting the fragments accessible to examination, I found that the face of every brick, (that is, the surface where the inscription is stamped,) was invariably placed downwards; and, where bitumen

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bitumen had been used, the backs of each course so disposed, were then covered with a layer of bitumen, on which reeds were spread, or laid in regular matting; and on this careful preparation, the face of the succeeding course of bricks was bedded; which preserving management, in some measure, accounts for the astonishingly fresh state in which the inscriptions on their surfaces are generally presented. I have an exception or two in my possession; having picked up several pieces of the brick, where the characters have been totally filled up by the bitumen; an accident likely to happen, from the almost fluid state of the petroleum when first applied. Specimens of the actual reed or matting have never yet been found here, even in breaking up any of its walls; though impressions of the (now mouldered) intersecting weavings of the straw remain perfectly legible on the pitchy covering of the bricks. How faithfully do these vestiges agree with the method of building in Babylon, as described by Herodotus! He observes, that the bricks intended for the walls were formed of the clay dug from the great ditch that backed them: they were baked in large furnaces; and, in order to join them together in building, warm bitumen was used; and between each course of thirty bricks, beds of reeds were laid interwoven together. The bitumen (he continues to tell us) is drawn from certain pits in the neighbourhood of Is, a town on the Euphrates. These pits exist to this day; the town in their vicinity now bearing the name of Hit or Heet; it lies about four days' journey north-west of Bagdad, and is on the western bank of the river.

I have already stated its present dimensions; and that its whole exterior is one mass of rugged surface, and deeply caverned hollows. The piles of wall, to which the natives have more peculiarly given the name of the Kasr, or Palace, still stand in striking remnants, from sixteen to eighteen feet above the general line of the broken summit. Parts of them are so connected as to give indications of their having originally formed several square piers, or supports, rather than distinct ranges of chamber or tower walls. Their thickness, in general, measures from eight to nine feet; and their materials are so strongly cemented, that, in spite of the bricks being the hardest of any I had hitherto met with, I found they would not bear detaching from the mortar; in short, it was nearly impossible to separate them: and to this circumstance the present masses owe their preservation. The bricks of which they are composed are of a very pale yellow; having so fresh an appearance as to strike me at first, as they did Mr. Rich, with an idea of their having been a more modern erection than the mound; but, on a minute examination, no doubt remained on my mind of their equal antiquity. After considerable labour, I succeeded in having several pieces of the brick chipped off from an immense fragment which had fallen from an adjacent mass; and, on clearing my specimens from the lower course, I plainly traced sufficient of the cuneiform characters, to discover them to be parts of inscriptions in seven lines. Each brick was placed with its written face downwards, on a layer of cement so sparing, that it did not exceed the twentieth part of an inch in thickness; appearing, where it united the two bricks, like a fine white line, subdivided by another of a reddish brown, with a granulated sparkling effect. The hardness of this mass was inconceivable; and it seemed not less wonderful that so slender a line of cement should hold so tenaciously its respective courses of such massive bricks. I was also much struck with the singular appearance of several of these buttress-like walls, standing, or rather inclining from their centre, as if shaken by some convulsion of nature: part are half torn asunder; and others seem actually pushed beyond the smooth and regular line of their original front. On examining a projecting ledge thus formed, and looking up under its protruding bricks, I plainly discerned the cuneiform inscriptions on their downward faces, thus exposed; a sufficient proof of the very ancient antiquity of the structure, notwithstanding the fresh, untarnished aspect of the materials.

Standing, as I believed myself to be, over part of the foundations of one of these venerable specimens of building, of ages so near the first fathers of mankind, it was with inexpressible regret that I found the avenues of search closed in many places which had admitted Mr. Rich to the most interesting particulars of his examination. The lower distribution of the serdaubs, dark chambers, and numerous intricate passages, have long been broken up, or impenetrably buried; and the subterraneous way, near the ravine, which our British resident has described with so much valuable precision, is now completely lost.

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lost. Some persons have considered it to have been a drain; but its dimensions appear too large for such a purpose, and its situation not low enough in the foundation to have been intended to carry off any superflux of waters from the entire building: hence, I regard it as no other than one of the many passages, which, in every direction, must have traversed so comprehensive an edifice.

The Kasr mound is divided from the Amran Hill, by a space, in extent about 800 yards; which space is subdivided by a long low mound of ridges, running east and west; at the after extremity it unites with a transverse ridge of greater altitude, and nearly 100 yards in breadth, which extends from the south-west angle of the Kasr Hill to almost the extreme north-west point of the Amran Hill. This line of mound runs parallel with the piece of embankment deserted by the river. It is not improbable that the broad summit may have originally formed a grand terraced avenue between the two divisions of the palace which occupied these opposite mountains of structure. And here it may not be irrelevant to remind my reader, that, if we are to suppose there was any affinity in the plans of ancient Eastern palaces, we must not expect to find the ruins of the palace of Babylon confined to one mound; but that its various compartments, private and ceremonial, gardens, &c. (like the remains at Persepolis, on their different stages,) would be spread over several of these venerable hills. The attendant buildings, civil and military, would stand in every direction, within the embattled walls.

The surface of the flat ground which lies between the two leading hills, is covered with long rank grass, the soil being very soft and damp. The great mass of the Amran spreads over a vaster expanse every way, than that of the Kasr; and, with the exception of the height gained by the surmounting standing wall of the latter, appears quite as high. The form of the Amran is triangular; the south-west face extending to a line of 1400 yards, the eastern to 1100, the northern to 850; the whole of which stupendous heap is broken like that of the Kasr, into deep caverned ravines, and long winding furrows. I conclude it to be exhausted of all its extractable bricks, from finding it totally abandoned by the people who dig in search of them: the whole surface now appearing to the eye nothing but a vast irregular hill of earth, mixed with fragments of brick, pottery, vitrifications, mortar, bitumen, &c.; while the foot, at every step, sinks into the loose dust and rubbish. On the most elevated spot towards its south-western brow, stands the tomb of Amran, now inhabited by a living, as well as a dead saint; a Sheah Saied (or holy disciple of the sect of Ali) having taken up his quarters there. The good man did not seem in the least alarmed by the evil demons, which he, in common with the Arabs about, believed to haunt all the ruins; the sacred bones of the kinsman of Ali were sufficient protection. Before the western face of the hill, extends a considerable line of flat ground, bounded on its opposite side by the river's high embankment.

My object being to ascertain whether there were, or were not, any signs, however small, of former building on the western bank; and particularly in any line parallel to those I had been examining on the eastern shore, we did not, in passing through the larger suburb of Hillah, quit it by the Thamasia, or western gate, which pointed almost direct to Birs Nimrood; but left the town by the gate nearest to the river, and which gave our march a northerly direction. About fifty yards to the north-west of the village of Anana, rises a rather considerable ridge of mounded earth, fourteen feet high, running due north for three hundred yards, then forming a right angle due east, takes that direction till it meets the river. All around was very low and marshy; and the mounds in question were nearly all I could see for a good way up, along this bank of the stream.

Having traversed the plain north-west for some time, in search of farther mounds in that direction, I turned, disappointed, and bent my way south-west, keeping Birs Nimrood in my eye. After riding onward about a mile, I found the little vegetation which cheered the waste gradually disappear, and the ground become perfectly sterile. All over this surface evident marks are visible of its having been formerly covered with buildings; these indications increased at every step, till, after such growing proofs for more than a mile, we came to a numerous, and very conspicuous assemblage of mounds; the most considerable of which, was about thirty-five feet in height; and from its elevated summit I observed that the face of the country, both to the north and the south, for upwards

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wards of a mile either way, bore the same hillocky appearance; besides being thickly scattered with those fragments of past habitations, which, in all Babylonian ruins, have so particularly marked their character. From the highest point, I took the following bearings: Mujelibé N. 40° E.; tree on the Kasr N. 55° E.; Amran Tomb N. 60° E.; Mesched Esshems S. 65° E.; Birs Nimrood S. 25° W. Here, doubtless, is the trace of a building of considerable consequence. The extent of its mounds and ruins-tracked ground, seemed more than two miles; and, having traversed that extent to the south-west, I found the hilly vestiges did not cease for a mile beyond. Here, I think it is possible, I may have found the site of the old or lesser palace; which, probably, was the temporary abode of Alexander, during his inspection of his workmen, while clearing away the ruins of its fallen superstructures from the base of the temple of Belus. In the midst of the labour, and after having been engaged nearly two months in that attempt, we are told that he died; but previous to the event, he ordered himself to be "removed from his residence on one side of the river, to his palace on the other:" and the eastern having been the most stately of the two, we can hardly entertain a doubt of its having also been the conqueror's stationary habitation.

Having duly explored this second specimen of considerable remains, we came out upon a good deal of cultivated ground; over which we took our course for more than a mile, when we arrived at the banks of a canal, the bed of which we crossed; and half a mile more brought us to an extensive wood of date-trees, in the bosom of which stands the village of Thamasia. We did not halt there, but passed on over two miles of cultivation and high grass; at which extremity, a vast tract opened before us, covered with every minor vestige of former buildings; and which appearances continued the whole way to the eastern verge of the boundary around Birs Nimrood, a distance of nearly a mile and three-quarters. These remains seem, to my apprehension, not only to establish the fact, that the western plain of the Euphrates sustained its portion of the city of Babylon, as well as the eastern bank, but that Birs Nimrood, otherwise the temple of Belus, did actually stand in one division of the city. Indeed, if the recorded dimensions of Babylon are compared with the relative situation of that extraordinary pile, and the traceable buildings still extant, it will be found that the Birs must have stood even far within the computed limits of the city.

LIONS.

In this my second visit to Birs Nimrood, while passing rapidly over the last tracks of the ruin-spread ground, at some little distance from the outer bank of its quadrangular boundary, my party suddenly halted; having descried several dark objects moving along the summit of its hill, which they construed into dismounted Arabs on the look-out, while their armed brethren must be lying concealed under the southern brow of the mound. Thinking this very probable, I took out my glass to examine, and soon distinguished that the causes of our alarm were two or three majestic lions, taking the air upon the heights of the pyramid. Perhaps I never had beheld so sublime a picture to the mind, as well as to the eye. These were a species of enemy which my party were accustomed to dread without any panic fear; and, while we continued to advance, though slowly, the hallooing of the people made the noble beasts gradually change their position, till, in the course of twenty minutes, they totally disappeared. We then rode close up to the ruins; and I had once more the gratification of ascending the awful sides of the tower of Babel. In my progress I stopped several times to look at the broad prints of the feet of the lions, left plain in the clayey soil; and, by the track, I saw that if we had chosen to rouse such royal game, we need not go far to find their lair. But, while thus actually contemplating these savage tenants, wandering amidst the towers of Babylon, and bedding themselves within the deep cavities of her once magnificent temple, I could not help reflecting on how faithfully the various prophecies had been fulfilled, which relate, in the Scriptures, to the utter fall of Babylon, and abandonment of the place; verifying, in fact, the very words of Isaiah, —"Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; and the houses shall be full of doleful creatures: owls shall dwell there, and dragons shall cry in the pleasant places."

AL HYMER, ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

November 22d. — Another gigantic object worthy of note, lay pretty far on the eastern side of the Euphrates; and, again attended by my escort, I set forth this morning to resume my researches in

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in that quarter. The pile in view is called Al Hymer. Its distance from the western suburb of Hillah cannot be less than eight miles and a half; and from the eastern bank of the Euphrates opposite Anana, in a direct line it may be about seven miles and a half. On clearing the gardens in the vicinity of Hillah, we bent our course north 30° east, for full an hour. The country, as usual, was perfectly flat, except where interrupted by the endless traversings of old canal beds; some of which are of prodigious width, and of an answering depth and steepness, often so abrupt as to be exceedingly troublesome to pass. Having ridden an hour, we took a direction due east, crossing, at different distances, three other canals in a course from north to south; the last of the three was very wide, and not more than a mile from Al Hymer, the whole of which intervening space is covered with broken bricks, pottery, glass, and all the other usual relics of Babylonian ruins. When we reached the great mound itself, which had long been a conspicuous object above the horizon, I found it to be pyramidal, with numerous dependant smaller mounds. Its base was nearly circular, in circumference 276 yards, and in height about 60. One-third of its elevation is composed of unburnt brick, the rest of the pile of that which has passed through the fire.

While standing on the mount of Al Hymer, we perceived, at some little distance to the eastward, a considerable group of mounds, appearing nearly equal in height to the one we then occupied. To these we directed our horses' heads; and found the distance between the one we left and those to which we were going, about 1656 yards; the intermediate track being divided by a deep and highly embanked old canal, which ran south 25° east. On its first appearance it gave me so much the idea of a ruined wall, that I conceived it possible to have here found some trace of the long-sought boundary of Babylon; but on close examination, like searching for the philosopher's stone, the pursuit still ended in disappointment. Nitrous tracks, and other incontestible vestiges of former ancient buildings, spread all the way from the mount of Al Hymer to the bank of this old water-channel, and beyond it, even to the base of the easter mounds we approached. Minor elevations covered the plain on every side; and we quickly ascended the highest of the prominent group. It was not inferior in height to Al Hymer, and of the same conical form. From its base three branches projected, of less elevation; two running southward and south-west; and the third, the longest, to the north; from which struck out eastern and western ramifications. This central mound, and its adjuncts, stood perfectly detached from all others, in an open area; nearly surrounded towards the north and north-east by a deep chain of minor mounds, covered with the usual fragments of scattered ruin.

The distance from Al Hymer to the shores of the Euphrates, being close upon eight miles, puts it out of the question to suppose it could have ever stood within the limits of Babylon, or even formed any part of its great bulwarked exterior wall; yet, from every internal proof, it is a structure of the Babylonian age. I do not doubt that Al Hymer, with its minor mounds, and all the others, great and small, east of the canal (long before the intrusion of that canal and its neighbours,) formed one place; but of what sort, we are left to conjecture; and I venture to think not improbably one of the colleges or towns, dedicated to the astronomers and soothsayers of Babylon. In Al Hymer, we may find the pyramidal pile whence the heavens were explored; and in the larger and lesser mounds, and other vestiges of building, the remains of former temples, mansions, &c. belonging to the Sabian philosophers, prophets, and other sages, with their disciples attendant on the knowledge of the stars.

THE EUPHRATES.

The Euphrates, (on whose banks I had passed so many interesting hours,) though not so rapid as its sister stream, is infinitely more majestic, and claims a longer course, rising from three sources amongst the mountains of Armenia. The most distant, springs a few miles to the north of Arzeroom, where it bears the name of the Kara-Sou; a title common to streams in Persia. The second source rises about thirty miles south of Arzeroom, and is called the West Frat; and the third springs many miles to the east, not far from Bayazid. After flowing thus in three currents to the south-west, through many a wild glen and rich valley, all unite in one channel at the foot of the mountains, (nearly opposite the source of the Tigris; and thence winding on in full stream, south and south-west, in a corresponding course to that of the Tigris, the two rivers form a junction at Korna; and under the appellation

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lation of the Shat-el-Arab, "the river of Arabia," roll on in one noble flood to the Persian Gulf, seventy miles south of Bussora. The name of Phrat, or Euphrates, Josephus describes as derived from words denoting fruitfulness, or dispersion, and either apply to the history of this river. Its course comprehends an extent of fourteen hundred miles, but its width varies considerably during so long a journey.

SUSA, OR SHUSHAN.

My next object of research was Susa. Major Monteith had visited that spot a few years before, in company with Mr. Macdonald Kinnier; and his account, communicated to me at Tabreez, when laying down my route for the south of Persia, redoubled my curiosity to inspect the same remains. But having been obliged to relinquish all in that tract of the exasperated Arabs, as well as in their ranges on the banks of the Euphrates, I must connect the chain of my narrative by retrospections from the information of my friend.

The ruins of Susa, in themselves, present an appearance not at all unlike those of Babylon, being a succession of similar mounds, covered with fragments of bricks, tiles, &c. and stretching over a space of country to the extent of ten or twelve miles. Of these mounds, two stand pre-eminent, and of enormous expanse; one being in circumference a mile, and the other nearly two; their height measures about 150 feet. They are composed of huge masses of sun-dried bricks, and courses of burnt brick and mortar, and stand not very far from the banks of the Korrah, or Kara-Soù; from whose eastern shore the vestiges of this famous capital are yet traceable nearly to the banks of the Abzal, approaching the town of Desphoul. The people of the country distinguish these two great mounds, by the names of the Castle and the Palace; and at the foot of the largest appears a little dome-like building, under which travellers are shewn the tomb of the prophet Daniel. A dervise resides there, impressed with a belief of its peculiar sanctity, and who points to the grave of the inspired son of Judah, with as much homage as if it belonged to one of his own most respected imauns. Though covered by this modern structure, no doubt is held by Jew, Arab, or Mussulman, of the great antiquity of the tomb beneath; all bearing the same tradition, that it indeed contains the remains of the prophet. Prideaux calculates that he died at Susa, some time in the third or fourth year of Cyrus's empire over the Babylonians, of a great age; having been placed in government there by that king: and the same author remarks, that Josephus mentions a famous edifice built by Daniel at Susa, in the manner of a castle, which, the Jewish historian adds, was remaining in his time, and had been finished with such wonderful art, that even then it seemed as fresh and beautiful as if only newly built. Within this edifice, he continues, was the place where the Persian and Parthian kings used to be buried; and, for the sake of the founder, the keeping of it was committed to one of the Jewish nation, even at that day. It must be observed that the copies of Josephus now extant do indeed place this building in Ecbatana in Media; but St. Jerome, who also gives an account of it, and professes to do so word for word out of Josephus, places it in Susa in Persia; which makes it plain that the copy of Josephus he quoted had it so. And that most likely is the true reading; for Susa having been within the Babylonian empire, (before it came into the possession of Cyrus,) the Scriptures tell us that Daniel sometimes resided there; and a common tradition has existed in those parts for ages, that Daniel died in that city, and there they shew his monument unto this day. The site of this once noble metropolis of the ancient princes of Elamis is now a mere wilderness, given up to beasts of prey; no human being disputing their reign, excepting the poor dervise who keeps watch over the tomb of the prophet. The friend to whom I am indebted for the outlines I subjoin, passed the night under the same protection, listening to the screams of hyænas, and the roaring of lions, wandering around its solitary walls.

RECOLLECTIONS & REFLECTIONS,
PERSONAL AND POLITICAL,
as connected with
PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
during
THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.
BY JOHN NICHOLLS, ESQ.
Member of the House of Commons in the 15th, 16th, and 18th Parliaments of Great Britain.
VOL. II. 8vo.

[Mr. Nicholls having published a second volume of his Recollections, and his entire work being the result of his personal observations during a long political life, we consider it a duty to present our

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our readers with some further extracts. Happy would it be for the world, if all men of Mr. N.'s profound views were at the same time of life to commit to writing the results of their experience. Each succeeding age would then be enabled to profit by the occurrences of the preceding age; and books, instead of being filled with the universal propositions and the crudities of youthful presumption, might be consulted as depositories of wisdom.]

DEATH OF BYNG.

ADMIRAL BYNG was tried by a court martial under the 12th Article of War, which runs thus: "Every person in the fleet, who, through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall in time of action withdraw, or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to engage, take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every one of His Majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court martial, shall suffer death." The court martial declared that Admiral Byng had not failed from cowardice, nor from disaffection, nor did they accuse him of negligence; but found that he had not done his utmost to destroy the enemy's ships. They therefore pronounced him guilty under part of the 12th Article of War, in not having done his utmost to destroy the enemy's ships, and for this omission sentenced him to be shot, but unanimously recommended him to the King's mercy. Common sense must point out to every man, that to constitute guilt under this Article of War, there must in the naval officer have been an omission to do his utmost either from cowardice, or disaffection, or negligence; and that the omission to do his utmost to destroy the enemy's ships, where such omission does not arise from one of these motives, does not amount to a crime within this Article of War. But it suited the ministers that Byng should be shot. Notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy by the court martial, the King immediately signed a warrant for his execution. Earl Temple, who had been First Lord of the Admiralty on the removal of Lord Anson, towards the close of the year 1756, and the other commissioners of the Admiralty, refused to countersign the warrant. This occasioned some delay; but the ministers ultimately prevailed, and Admiral Byng was shot, to shelter a culpable administration.

It would be presumption in me to offer any opinion as to the plan which Admiral Byng had adopted for attacking the fleet of M. de la Galissionère. The French fleet lay to, expecting our attack. Admiral Byng proposed to go down in a slanting line for the purpose of preventing his ships from being raked. Admiral West disobeyed these orders, and went down in a straight line. Several ships of his division were raked and disabled; from which circumstance, the continuance of the attack was no longer practicable. Admiral Vernon publicly declared, that the mode of attack proposed by Admiral Byng was judicious, and that it failed through the disobedience of Admiral West.

WILLIAM THE THIRD.

It may be inferred, that I am not an admirer of the character of King William. To the man who makes such a charge against me, I shall reply, *Habes confitentem reum.* We are indebted to King William for the first establishment of our national debt, and of a standing army in time of peace; and what Englishman is there, who is not sensible of the misery which the people of England at this moment suffer from these establishments. The Tories zealously concurred in placing King William and Queen Mary on the throne. Whatever hesitation they might have had from the old doctrine of non-resistance, their scruples gave way to their love of civil and religious liberty; but they did not wish that such heavy taxes should be permanently imposed on the people of England, for the gratification of King William in his continental wars. The Tories composed the landed interest: they and their posterity were to bear these permanent burdens: it is not wonderful therefore, that they hesitated, before they consented to impose them. The Whigs did not possess so large a share of the landed property; they, therefore, did not view these permanent taxes with the same aversion. The practice of funding, and of imposing taxes to pay the interest, had long prevailed in Holland. It was acceptable to the existing generation, because they felt the burden of the interest only, instead of the principal; and probably much of the money, during the reign of King William, was advanced by foreigners and Jews, who received larger interest from the newly

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newly created English funds than they could obtain in any other country.

The war, on account of the Spanish succession, had been resolved on before the close of King William's life. The design was persevered in by Queen Anne, through the influence of the Duke of Marlborough. This nobleman must be viewed as having succeeded to that situation which had been occupied by King William. He was, by political connexions, a Tory; but he saw that the Whigs would be more disposed to advance money for the continuance of the war than his former friends; he, therefore, changed his party; and, although Queen Anne had a preference for the Tories, yet the sway which the Duchess of Marlborough possessed over the mind of the Queen, preserved for a long time the Duke's influence from being diminished. The Queen was awakened at last to the consequences of the heavy burdens imposed upon her subjects, and she resolved to terminate the war. In effecting this, she was embarrassed by the Whigs; whose power was much increased, not only by the great ability of their leaders, but from their long continuance in office, and uninterrupted distribution of patronage. The latter years of her life were years of affliction. She cannot be called a great Queen; but, viewed as an individual, every part of her life merits our esteem and partiality.

The three first sovereigns of the Brunswick line have followed the footsteps of King William. Continental wars, an augmentation of the national debt, and a standing army uniformly increasing, have distinguished their successive reigns; till, at length, we have been brought to consider a national debt and a standing army as forming part of our constitution. And we hear, without astonishment, of forty-four millions sterling employed to pay the interest of our debt, and eleven millions sterling demanded for the army in time of peace.

JUDGES' ACT.

At the common law commissions were granted to the Judges *durante bene placito*. By the Act of Settlement, 13th William III. it was enacted, That commissions should be granted to the Judges *quamdiu se bene gesserint*. George II. while Prince of Wales, had been displeased with some of the Judges, for the opinion which they had given on a dispute between him and his father, respecting the guardianship of George the Second's children: and, as by the death of George I. all commissions granted by him were terminated, it was necessary that new commissions should be granted to the Judges by George II. The Act of Settlement compelled the King to grant commissions to the Judges *quamdiu se bene gesserint*, but it did not compel him to grant those commissions to the men who had been Judges in his father's reign; and George II. refused to grant new commissions to those Judges who had offended him. At the accession of George III. those who had the most influence about the young King, had a wish to throw reproach upon the memory of George II.; the King, therefore, was prevailed on to recommend to Parliament to enact, That every succeeding King should grant new commissions to those who had held the office of Judge in the preceding reign. The courtiers of George III. have trumpeted this conduct as a singular mark of George the Third's disposition to diminish his power; but in fact George III. increased his power by this measure: having no dislike to those whom he found in office, he had renewed their commissions. By the statute which he thus procured to be enacted, he rendered those Judges whom he might himself afterwards appoint, irremoveable by his successor; and thus, instead of diminishing his power, he increased it.

I do not mean to vindicate the conduct of George II. in refusing to grant new commissions to these gentlemen who had been Judges in his father's reign. I will even admit that his conduct on this occasion was injudicious; but the manner in which the subject was brought forward in Parliament, and the elaborate praises bestowed upon the young King on this occasion, flowed from the malevolence which had been cultivated at the Court of Leicester House against the deceased monarch; and which was not terminated even by his death.

LORD TEMPLE.

Earl Temple possessed at one time a considerable degree of popularity; he owed it to his connexion with his brother-in-law, Mr. Secretary Pitt. Leonidas Glover speaks with much approbation of Earl Temple's conduct in December 1756, in going down to the House of Lords, while labouring under a severe fit of sickness, to oppose a clause of thanks to the King for having introduced the German auxiliaries. I think the conduct of Earl Temple, on this occasion, was peevish and ill-timed. These

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German troops had been sent for over in consequence of addresses from the two Houses; it was, therefore, but properly respectful that his Majesty should be thanked for his compliance with the request of Parliament. It was certainly an unnecessary opposition, and probably proceeded from the noble Earl's self-importance having been offended, at the admission of this clause into the address without his previous approbation.

Earl Temple's character seems to be fairly given by Lord Waldegrave. He tells us, that George II. had a decided aversion to him. That the noble Earl had a pert familiarity not agreeable to majesty; and that on some occasions, he had used an insolence of expression which the King could never forgive. On the removal of the Marquis of Rockingham in 1766, George III. authorized Mr. Pitt to form an administration. Under this authority, Mr. Pitt applied to his brother-in-law, Earl Temple; and from the accounts of that negociation which have reached us, Mr. Pitt seems to have allotted the place of First Lord of the Treasury to the noble Earl; but Earl Temple seems to have demanded more power in the selection of his colleagues, than Mr. Pitt was disposed to allow: the negociation failed. The two brothers-in-law separated, and I believe were never afterwards re-united.

LORD CHATHAM'S EULOGIUM.

I hesitate to say any thing respecting the eloquence of the late Earl of Chatham. I have already mentioned the terms in which it is described by his contemporary, Mr. Glover. For myself, I never heard the Earl of Chatham but once; that was on the subject of Falkland Island, in 1771. The effects of his eloquence seemed to arise from sudden bursts, which surprised and terrified his hearers, rather than from any continued chain of reasoning: it was a style fitted more for offensive, than for defensive purposes; more suited to the House of Commons, than to the House of Lords; it was a style peculiar to himself, eminently and visibly artificial. On the Falkland Island question, the Earl of Chatham wished to engage the country in a war. We are indebted to George III. for having protected us from this calamity.

THE FRENCH WAR.

I cannot refrain from remarking in this place, how unfortunate it was that those great families whom Mr. Edmund Burke deluded into the desire of a crusade against French principles, had not an accurate knowledge of the causes which led to the French Revolution. Had they seen that it was the division of France into two distinct classes of nobles and bourgeois which had given occasion to the Revolution, they must have known that there was no such division of the people of England; and that consequently we had no real cause to apprehend a similar revolution: their ignorance was the source of our misfortunes. Mr. Pitt was equally ignorant of the causes of the French Revolution. He embarked in the war as the measure which would be the least embarrassing to his administration. His colleagues in the cabinet had one object: he himself, as far as he can be said to have had any definite object, was actuated by an object incompatible with that of his colleagues; he found himself entangled, and that he could not retreat from that war in which he had engaged; he floundered on without wisdom, and without weighing the consequences of the measures which he brought forward. He imposed taxes without considering how destructive they were to the happiness of the people; he negotiated with foreign states, without remarking how unequal they were to the measures which he wished them to effectuate. He relinquished his former sentiments of frugality, because he found that wasteful expenditure was necessary to enable him to carry on his government.

GRAMPOUND.

I hope and trust, that the principles advanced on the disfranchisement of Grampound, will influence the opinion of Parliament when they take into consideration the state of other boroughs. If Grampound was incapable of exercising its functions, because it was diseased, *à fortiori*, must a borough which is actually dead be incapable of such exercise; and is not this the case in a burgage tenement borough in which all the burgages belong to a peer? The peer himself is not capable of voting, because he is not of the order of the commonalty; and the fictitious colourable conveyances which he has executed the night before the election, have conveyed no property to the several grantees. I have mentioned burgage tenement boroughs, but I certainly consider those boroughs which have given themselves up to patrons, who feed them either with their own money, or with places procured from the minister, as equally fit to be disfranchised.

Let us view the situation of the borough

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rough of Grampound. I will go no further back than the general election of 1780. At that time Grampound, with two other boroughs in the county of Cornwall, was under the influence of one patron; he was an opponent of the administration, and, as he wished to keep well with both parts of the opposition, he gave the nomination for two seats to the Marquis of Rockingham, and for two others to the Earl of Shelburne. The other two seats were kept by the patron for himself and a private friend. The price paid by the nominees for each seat was 3000*l*. I am unacquainted with the circumstances which took place at the elections which intervened between 1780 and 1796. But in that year the electors of Grampound discovered, that, although their patron only distributed 3000*l*. among the electors, he was in the practice of receiving 6000*l*. at every general election from the two members returned. They therefore determined to sell through another patron, from whom they might receive the full sum paid by the two elected members.

The return of members to parliament ought not to be obtained by bribery; but is it more injurious to the state when the electors appropriate the whole money to themselves, than it is when they are cheated out of one-half of it by their patron? The elector receives the bribe, at the peril of being convicted in a penalty of 500*l*.; but, at the period I allude to, the patron, not being an elector, was subject to no penalty. But the mischief to the state is much greater when an individual peer has acquired the nomination to *many* seats. Is it not known that there are at this time two noble earls, one of whom names nine members, and the other eight? What political power might not be acquired by the confederacy of a few such individuals? We are compelled to acquiesce in the waste of the public money by the minister, to enable him to resist the efforts of such confederacies.

BURKE AND THE WHIGS.

The influence which Mr. Edmund Burke had acquired over the Marquis of Rockingham, was great; but that which he afterwards possessed over the mind of the Duke of Portland was still more considerable. In fact, the Duke of Portland had no opinions of his own; he spoke and acted under the direction of Mr. Burke. The India Bill, brought forward in November 1783, and the contest which followed, left the party not only deprived of office, but also highly unpopular. The peace had enabled the country to recover much of its prosperity; and perhaps Mr. Pitt drew more credit from this circumstance than he merited. The King's illness in 1788, and the conduct of the opposition on that occasion, while it conciliated compassion to the King, revived the unpopularity of the Whig families. The French Revolution burst forth in 1789. Perhaps at the very commencement it excited alarm in the nobles, as well as in the King. They were misled by the similitude of names; but Mr. Pitt wisely restrained this country from interfering in the affairs of France. Towards the close of the year 1792, Mr. Burke had sufficient influence over the great Whig families, to induce them to concur with the King in clamouring for a crusade against French principles. Mr. Pitt was unable to resist; and, that he might retain his situation as minister, he was under the necessity of receiving the great Whig families into his cabinet, and of embarking the country in the crusade. To say that this crusade has failed, would not adequately express the consequences which have followed from it. It has established the principles of liberty through the greatest part of Europe, and of South America; while Great Britain exhibits itself to every eye, exhausted by those efforts which it has been prevailed on to employ. Nor is the contest at an end; Europe must suffer more paroxysms, before it is depurated from the remains of feudalism. In this crisis, the great Whig families present themselves to the people; they offer themselves as the assertors of its rights; but they are not trusted. The people complain loudly of their sufferings, but have little reliance on the great Whig families for their relief.

LORD CLIVE.

Lord North had agreed to support the accusation brought forward in the House of Commons against Lord Clive. I happened to be with Mr. Thurlow the morning after the debate. General Burgoyne came in; he observed, that although Lord North had professed to speak against Lord Clive, yet it was so manifest from Lord North's speech that he wished his friends should vote for him, that during the debate Lord George Germaine got up, kissed his hand to General Burgoyne, and walked out of the house. General Burgoyne had been one of the most active accusers; and Thurlow had supported the accusation with sincerity. I recollect Thurlow's remark,

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remark in answer to General Burgoyne. "Lord North has played a very deep, and a very dirty game: he drove Lord Clive to the wall, forced him to surrender his six members, and then abandoned the accusers." But, although the accusation failed, it broke Lord Clive's heart: he fell a victim to the mortification which he had suffered. Lord Clive had not been accustomed to public speaking, yet he defended himself in the debate with great ability, and much dignity. He closed his defence with these words: "He hoped that while the House decided on his honour, they would not forget their own." The mind of Lord Clive was certainly cast in the heroic mould; and if our Indian empire is of any value to Great Britain, Lord Clive undoubtedly laid the foundation of that empire. As an Englishman I am grateful to his memory.

INDIA.

But of all our acquisitions, the empire which has been formed in India, seems to be that which is likely to be productive of the most important consequences. Has the British empire in India, down to the present time, produced any benefit to us? This is a question which cannot be answered without much reflection. I am not prepared to say, that our acquisitions in India may not have produced benefit; but I hesitate much to say, that they have upon the whole been advantageous to us. The wealth which has been brought into this country from India, has enabled our government to make greater exertions in all its transactions with foreign states. When George III. invaded the rights of his American subjects, the wealth of India enabled him to support a war against France, Spain, and Holland, without relinquishing his expensive efforts against the inhabitants of America. The crusade against French principles, begun in 1793, may also be considered as having owed its long continuance to the wealth of India. That wealth enabled the British government to subsidize every sovereign who was willing to receive its money; but what has been the effect of these exertions? You see it in the luxurious few, and in the impoverished many. It is true, that the wealth of India may have enabled us to improve our agriculture, and our manufactures, and to extend our commerce; but it has led our Government to those wasteful exertions which have more than balanced these advantages. Patronage, immoderate taxation, and the minister's power of corruption, have kept pace with the growth of our Indian empire. I have heard physicians say, that the juices of the human frame become sometimes so vitiated, that death is desirable. Perhaps we may be fast approaching to the hour, when Revolution, the euthanasia of governments, may be looked for as a relief.

But the calamities which I foresee, are from the loss of India. Sooner or later the Indian empire must be torn from us; and our exertions to prevent that loss will most probably leave us with every resource exhausted.

It is scarcely possible that our Indian empire can, for any great length of time, be united to Great Britain. Our government in that country is repugnant to the happiness of the inhabitants; it is avowed to be for the benefit of the governors, not of the governed; it is a government by foreigners, who, as fast as they acquire wealth, carry it out of the country. No relations of amity grow up between the governors and the governed. Religious usages obstruct intercourse between the Hindoos and the Europeans. And the Mahometans, who, before our acquisition of empire in that country, possessed all offices, both civil and military, cannot but look on us with aversion; their degradation is far greater than that of the Hindoos: their nobles seek subsistence as privates among our troops; they are not trusted with power, and they are deprived of their wealth; even the intercourse between the sexes has no tendency to soften the hatred of the Mahometans to the Europeans. The progeny are left a degraded race, helpless and wretched; despised by the Europeans, and hated by the Mahometans. Whenever an addition is made to our empire, the opulence of the inhabitants is rapidly diminished. When the victory of Plassy laid the foundation of our greatness in India, there were many Hindoos of prodigious wealth, and Mahometans of great power; both classes have disappeared; even the Europeans who every year go out, complain that they shall return with fortunes no ways proportionate to those of the individuals who had preceded them. The first countries which we acquired had the most productive soils; nearly the whole of Bengal is alluvial ground: under a hot sun, and with a command of water, its productions are to an extent unknown in a northern climate; and as the inhabitants consume but little, much is left for the European conqueror. But in

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proportion as our empire has been extended, the soil has been found less fertile, and the inhabitants less opulent. After the first acquirers had carried off the fruits of their conquest, the Europeans who succeeded them, found little more than the gleanings of the harvest; yet the whole extent of country, productive and unproductive, requires equally to be defended. I am aware that, as long as the government of India can find money to pay their sepoys, there is good reason to believe that these soldiers will be faithful; but perhaps the moment may arrive, when this money is not to be found.

Whether the inhabitants under our dominion in India amount to sixty millions, or eighty millions, I will not pretend to say; but it is pretty well ascertained, that the revenue drawn from them does not exceed seventeen millions. I believe the India Company derives no profit from its commerce with Indostan: this commerce will probably be abandoned; for it affords the means of oppressing the English competitor, without being profitable to the Company: its commerce with China is perfectly distinct.

CONCLUSION.

I will now close these Recollections and Reflections. The sentiments which I have wished to impress are these:—First, that immoderate taxation is the grievance by which the country is oppressed; that this immoderate taxation has been the result of the unnecessary wars in which the nation has been involved during the reign of George III. and has been carried to such an excess, that it checks and impedes the creative industry of the people. Either the expenses of the government must be diminished, or a portion of the dividends must be withheld from the public creditor. Secondly, that this retrenchment cannot be effected without a reform of the House of Commons; inasmuch as wasteful expenditure is necessary, to enable the minister to regulate and controul this most expensive machinery. The Stuarts were expelled, because they abused the power confided to them. The House of Commons will be reformed from a similar cause, viz. because it has abused that power of taxing which has been confided to it by the Constitution. One other sentiment Englishmen should keep in mind; it is this,—that our government is, by the principles of our Constitution, a civil government; but that there are certain persons who, during the reign of George III. have endeavoured to change it into a military government. This system cannot be persevered in; a German military, united to English profusion, is beyond what can be supported by the most active industry of the people; and when Englishmen are deprived of the enjoyment of those principles of civil liberty in which they have been accustomed to delight, their energies will cease.

NAPOLEON IN EXILE;

or,

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free discussion, and listen to the admonitions of bye-standers, before any thing is done, which, if wrong, cannot be recalled.]

PREFACE.

PLACED by peculiar circumstances arising from my profession, about the person of the most extraordinary man perhaps of any age, in the most critical juncture of his life, I determined to profit by the opportunities afforded me, as far as I could consistently with honour. The following volumes are the result.

The few alleviations which I had it in my power to offer, Napoleon repaid by the condescension with which he honoured me; and my necessary professional intercourse was soon increased into an intimacy, if I may speak of intimacy with such a personage. In fact, in the seclusion of Longwood, he soon almost entirely laid aside the emperor; with those about him, he conversed familiarly on his past life, and sketched the characters, and detailed the anecdotes, which are here presented faithfully to the reader. The unreserved manner in which he spoke of every thing can only be conceived by those who heard him; and, though where his own conduct was questioned, he had a natural human leaning towards himself, still truth appeared to be his principal, if not his only object. In the delineation of character he was peculiarly felicitous. His mind seemed to concentrate its beams on the object he wished to elucidate, and its prominent features became instantly discernible.—It may perhaps be only right to add, that some of the observations or arguments on particular subjects were committed to paper from Napoleon's own dictation.

I spoke as little and listened as attentively as I could, seldom interposing, except for the purpose of leading to those facts on which I wished for information. To my memory, though naturally retentive, I did not entirely trust; immediately on retiring from Napoleon's presence, I hurried to my chamber, and carefully committed to paper the topics of conversation, with, so far as I could, the exact words used. Where I had the least doubt as to my accuracy, I marked it in my journal, and by a subsequent recurrence to the topic, when future opportunities offered, I satisfied myself; this, although I have avoided them as much as possible, may account for some occasional repetitions, but I have thought it better to appear sometimes tedious, than ever to run the risk of a misstatement.

The following official letter will shew, that it was at least the desire of his Majesty's ministers to bury Napoleon's mind with his body in the grave of his imprisonment. If I have disobeyed the injunction, it is because I thought that every fragment of such a mind should be preserved to history, because I despised the despotism which would incarcerate even intellect:—and because I thought those only should become subsidiary to concealment, who were conscious of actions which could not bear the light.

Admiralty-office; Sept. 13, 1817.

SIR,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration a work which has been published by Mr. Warden, late surgeon of his Majesty's ship Northumberland, their lordships have commanded me to signify their directions to you to acquaint all the officers employed under your orders, that they are to understand, that if they should presume to publish any information which they may have obtained by being officially employed at St. Helena, they will suffer their lordships' heavy displeasure.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN BARROW.

To Rear-Admiral Plampin, St. Helena.

LONGWOOD.

Longwood is situated on a plain formed on the summit of a mountain about eighteen hundred feet above the level of the sea; and including Deadwood, comprises fourteen or fifteen hundred acres of land, a great part of which is planted with an indigenous tree called gumwood. Upon his return from Longwood, Napoleon proceeded to the Briars, and intimated to Sir George that he would prefer remaining there, until the necessary additions were made to Longwood, to returning to town, provided the proprietor's consent could be obtained. This request was immediately granted. The Briars is the name of an estate romantically situated about a mile and a half from James Town, comprising a few acres of highly cultivated land, excellent fruit and kitchen gardens, plentifully supplied with water, adorned with many delightful shady walks, and long celebrated for the genuine old English hospitality of the proprietor, Mr. Balcombe. About twenty yards from the dwelling house stood a little pavilion, consisting of one good room on the ground,

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ground-floor, and two garrets, which Napoleon, not willing to cause any inconvenience to the family of his host, selected for his abode. In the lower room his camp-bed was put up, and in this room he ate, slept, read, and dictated a portion of his eventful life. Las Cases and his son were accommodated in one of the garrets above, and Napoleon's premier valet de chambre, and others of his household, slept in the other, and upon the floor in the little hall opposite the entrance of the lower room. At first his dinner was sent ready cooked from the town; but afterwards, Mr. Balcombe found means to get a kitchen fitted up for his use.

Mr. Balcombe's family consisted of his wife, two daughters, one about twelve and the other fifteen years of age, and two boys of five or six. The young ladies spoke French fluently, and Napoleon frequently dropt in to play a rubber of whist or hold a little *conversazione*. On one occasion he indulged them by participating in a game of blind-man's-buff, very much to the amusement of the young ladies. Nothing was left undone by this worthy family that could contribute to lessen the inconveniences of his situation.

FIRST RESIDENCE.

During the time that Napoleon resided at the Briars, I kept no regular journal, and consequently can give only a brief outline of what took place. His time was occupied principally in dictating to Las Cases and his son, or to Counts Bertrand, Montholon, and Gourgaud, some of whom daily visited him. He occasionally received some visitors, who came to pay their respects to him on the lawn before the house; and, in a few instances, some who had received that permission, were presented to him, when at Mr. Balcombe's in the evening. He frequently walked for hours in the shady paths and shrubberies of the Briars, where care was taken to prevent his being intruded upon. During one of these walks, he stopped and pointed out to me the frightful precipices which environed us, and said, "Behold your country's generosity, *this* is their liberality to the unfortunate man, who, blindly relying on what he so falsely imagined to be their national character, in an evil hour unsuspectingly confided himself to them. I once thought, that you were free; I now see that your ministers laugh at your laws, which are, like those of other nations, formed only to oppress the defenceless, and screen the powerful, whenever your government has any object in view."

MURAT AND NEY.

Some short time after his arrival at Longwood, I communicated to him the news of Murat's death. He heard it with calmness; and immediately demanded, if he had perished on the field of battle? At first I hesitated to tell him that his brother-in-law had been executed like a criminal. On his repeating the question, I informed him of the manner in which Murat had been put to death, which he listened to without any change of countenance. I also communicated the intelligence of the death of Ney. "He was a brave man, nobody more so; but he was a madman," said he. "He has died without having the esteem of mankind. He betrayed me at Fontainebleau: the proclamation against the Bourbons, which he said in his defence I caused to be given him, was written by himself, and I never knew any thing about that document until it was read to the troops. It is true, that I sent him orders to obey me. What could he do? His troops abandoned him. Not only the troops, but the people wished to join me."

MISS WILLIAMS.

I had lent him Miss Williams's "Present State of France" to read. Two or three days afterwards he said to me, while dressing, "That is a vile production of that lady of yours. It is a heap of falsehoods. This," opening his shirt, and shewing his flannel waistcoat, "is the only coat of mail I ever wore. My hat lined with steel too! There is the hat I wore," pointing to the one he always carried. "Oh, she has doubtless been well paid for all the malice and the falsehoods she has poured forth."

HIS HABITS.

Napoleon's hours of rising were uncertain, much depending upon the quantum of rest he had enjoyed during the night. He was in general a bad sleeper, and frequently got up at three or four o'clock, in which case he read or wrote until six or seven, at which time, when the weather was fine, he sometimes went out to ride, attended by some of his generals, or laid down again to rest for a couple of hours. When he retired to bed, he could not sleep unless the most perfect state of darkness was obtained, by the closure of every cranny through which a ray of light might pass; although I have sometimes seen him fall asleep on the sofa, and remain so for a few minutes in broad day-light. When ill,

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ill, Marchand occasionally read to him until he fell asleep. At times he rose at seven, and wrote or dictated until breakfast time; or, if the morning was very fine, he went out to ride. When he breakfasted in his own room, it was generally served on a little round table, at between nine and ten; when along with the rest of his suite, at eleven: in either case *à la fourchette*. After breakfast, he generally dictated to some of his suite for a few hours, and at two or three o'clock received such visitors, as, by previous appointment had been directed to present themselves. Between four and five, when the weather permitted, he rode out on horseback or in the carriage, accompanied by all his suite, for an hour or two; then returned and dictated or read until eight, or occasionally played a game at chess, at which time dinner was announced, which rarely exceeded twenty minutes or half an hour in duration. He ate heartily and fast, and did not appear to be partial to high seasoned or rich food. One of his most favourite dishes was a roasted leg of mutton, of which I have seen him sometimes pare the outside brown part off; he was also partial to mutton chops. He rarely drank as much as a pint of claret at his dinner, which was generally much diluted with water. After dinner, when the servants had withdrawn, and when there were no visitors, he sometimes played at chess or at whist, but more frequently sent for a volume of Corneille, or of some other esteemed author, and read aloud for an hour, or chatted with the ladies and the rest of his suite. He usually retired to his bedroom at ten or eleven, and to rest, immediately afterwards. When he breakfasted or dined in his own apartment (*dans l'intérieur*), he sometimes sent for one of his suite to converse with him during the repast. He never ate more than two meals a day, nor, since I knew him, had he ever taken more than a very small cup of coffee after each repast, and at no other time. I have also been informed by those who have been in his service for fifteen years, that he had never exceeded that quantity since they first knew him.

ST. HELENA.

"In this *isola maladetta*," said he, "there is neither sun nor moon to be seen for the greatest part of the year. Constant rain and fog. It is worse than Capri. Have you ever been at Capri?" continued he. I replied in the affirmative. "There," said he, "you can have every thing you want from the continent in a few hours." He afterwards made a few remarks upon some absurd falsehoods which had been published in the ministerial papers respecting him; and asked if it were "possible that the English could be so foolishly credulous as to believe all the stuff we published about him."

COCKBURN.

"He is not," said he, "a man of a bad heart; on the contrary, I believe him to be capable of a generous action; but he is rough, overbearing, vain, choleric, and capricious; never consulting any body; jealous of his authority; caring little of the manner in which he exercises it, and sometimes violent without dignity."

FEES.

He then asked me many questions about the relative price of articles in England and St. Helena, and concluded by asking if I took any fees for attending sick people on the island. I replied in the negative, which seemed to surprise him. "Corvisart," said he, "notwithstanding his being my first physician, possessed of great wealth, and in the habit of receiving many rich presents from me, constantly took a Napoleon for each visit he paid to the sick. In your country particularly every man has his trade: the member of parliament takes money for his vote, the ministers for their places, the lawyers for their opinion."

CHRONOMETERS.

"How shameful it is," said he, "for your government to put three or four hundred men on-board of a ship destined for this place without a chronometer, thereby running the risk of a ship and cargo, of the value perhaps of half a million, together with the lives of so many *poveri diavoli*, for the sake of saving three or four hundred francs for a watch. I," continued he, "ordered that every ship employed in the French service should be supplied with one. It is a weakness in your government not to be accounted for." He then asked me if it were true that a court of inquiry was then holding upon some officer for having made too free with the bottle. "Is it a crime," added he, "for the English to get drunk, and will a court-martial be the consequence? for, if that were the case, you would have nothing but court-martials every day. —— was a little merry on-board every day after dinner." I observed that there was a wide difference between being merry and

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and getting drunk. He laughed, and repeated what he had said relative to court martials. "Is it true," said he, "then, that they are sending out a house and furniture for me, as there are so many lies in your newspapers, that I have my doubts, especially as I have heard nothing about it officially?"

VISIT IN HIS BED-ROOM.

It was about fourteen feet by twelve, and ten or eleven feet in height. The walls were lined with brown nankeen, bordered and edged with common green bordering paper, and destitute of surbace. Two small windows, without pullies, looking towards the camp of the 53d regiment, one of which was thrown up and fastened by a piece of notched wood. Window-curtains of white long cloth, a small fire-place, a shabby grate, and fire-irons to match, with a paltry mantel-piece of wood, painted white, upon which stood a small marble bust of his son. Above the mantel-piece hung the portrait of Marie Louise, and four or five of young Napoleon, one of which was embroidered by the hands of the mother. A little more to the right hung also a miniature picture of the Empress Josephine, and to the left was suspended the alarm chamber-watch of Frederic the Great, obtained by Napoleon at Potsdam; while on the right, the consular watch, engraved with the cypher B, hung by a chain of the plaited hair of Marie Louise, from a pin stuck in the nankeen lining. The floor was covered with a second-hand carpet, which had once decorated the dining-room of a lieutenant of the St. Helena artillery. In the right-hand corner was placed the little plain iron camp bedstead, with green silk curtains, upon which its master had reposed on the fields of Marengo and Austerlitz. Between the windows there was a paltry second-hand chest of drawers; and an old book-case, with green blinds, stood on the left of the door leading to the next apartment. Four or five cane-bottomed chairs, painted green, were standing here and there about the room. Before the back-door, there was a screen covered with nankeen, and between that and the fire-place an old-fashioned sofa, covered with white long cloth, upon which reclined Napoleon, clothed in his white morning gown, white loose trowsers and stockings all in one. A chequered red madras upon his head, and his shirt collar open without a cravat. His air was melancholy and troubled. Before him stood a little round table, with some books, at the foot of which lay, in confusion upon the carpet, a heap of those which he had already perused, and at the foot of the sofa, facing him, was suspended a portrait of the Empress Marie Louise, with her son in her arms. In front of the fire-place stood Las Cases with his arms folded over his breast, and some papers in one of his hands. Of all the former magnificence of the once mighty emperor of France, nothing was present except a superb wash-hand stand, containing a silver basin, and water-jug of the same metal, in the left-hand corner.

Napoleon, after a few questions of no importance, asked me, in both French and Italian, in the presence of Count Las Cases, the following questions:—"You know that it was in consequence of my application that you were appointed to attend upon me. Now I want to know from you, precisely and truly, as a man of honour, in what situation you conceive yourself to be, whether as my surgeon, as M. Maingaud was, or the surgeon of a prison-ship and prisoners? Whether you have orders to report every trifling occurrence, or illness, or what I say to you, to the governor? Answer me candidly; What situation do you conceive yourself to be in?" I replied, "As your surgeon, and to attend upon you and your suite. I have received no other orders, than to make an immediate report in case of your being taken seriously ill, in order to have promptly the advice and assistance of other physicians." "First obtaining my consent to call in others," demanded he; "is it not so?" I answered, "that I would certainly obtain his previous consent." He then said, "If you were appointed as surgeon to a prison, and to report my conversations to the governor, whom I take to be *un capo di spioni*, I would never see you again. Do not," continued he, (on my replying that I was placed about him as a surgeon, and by no means as a spy,) "suppose that I take you for a spy; on the contrary, I have never had the least occasion to find fault with you, and I have a friendship for you, and an esteem for your character, a greater proof of which I could not give you than asking you candidly your own opinion of your situation; as you, being an Englishman, and paid by the English government, might perhaps be obliged to do what I have asked." I replied as before said, and that in my professional capacity I did not consider myself to belong to any particular country.

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try. "If I am taken seriously ill," said he, "then acquaint me with your opinion, and ask my consent to call in others. This governor, during the few days that I was melancholy, and had a mental affliction in consequence of the treatment I receive, which prevented me from going out, in order that I might not *ennuyer* others with my afflictions, wanted to send his physician to me, under the pretext of inquiring after my health. I desired Bertrand to tell him, that I had not sufficient confidence in his physician to take any thing from his hands. That if I were really ill, I would send for you, in whom I have confidence, but that a physician was of no use in such cases, and that I only wanted to be left alone. I understand that he proposed an officer should enter my chamber to see me, if I did not stir out. Any person," continued he, with much emotion, "who endeavours to force his way into my apartment, shall be a corpse the moment he enters it. If he ever eats bread or meat again, I am not Napoleon. This I am determined on; I know that I shall be killed afterwards, as what can one do against a *camp?* I have faced death too many times to fear it. Besides, I am convinced that this governor has been sent out by Lord ———. I told him a few days ago, that if he wanted to put an end to me, he would have a very good opportunity, by sending somebody to force his way into my chamber. That I would immediately make a corpse of the first that entered, and then I should be of course dispatched, and he might write home to his government, that '*Bonaparte*' was killed in a brawl. I also told him to leave me alone, and not to torment me with his hateful presence. I have seen Prussians, Tartars, Cossacs, Calmucks, &c.; but never before in my life have I beheld so ill favoured, and so forbidding a countenance. *Il porte le —— empreint sur son visage.*"

After this, he mentioned his apprehensions of being afflicted with an attack of gout. I recommended him to take much more exercise. "What can I do," replied he, "in this execrable isle, where you cannot ride a mile without being wet through; an island, that even the English themselves complain of, though used to humidity?"

"During the short interview that this governor had with me in my bed-chamber," continued he, "one of the first things which he proposed was, to send you away, and to take his own surgeon in your place. This he repeated twice; and so earnest was he to gain his object, that, although I gave him a most decided refusal, when he was going out, he turned about, and again proposed it. I never saw such a horrid countenance. He sat on a chair opposite to my sofa; and on the little table between us there was a cup of coffee. His physiognomy made such an unfavourable impression upon me, that I thought his looks had poisoned it, and I ordered Marchand to throw it out of the window; I could not have swallowed it for the world."*

"It appears," added he, "that this governor was with Blucher, and is the writer of some official letters to your government, descriptive of part of the operations of 1814. I pointed them out to him the last time I saw him, and asked him, *Est-ce vous, Monsieur?* He replied, 'Yés.' I told him that they were *pleines de faussetés et de sottises.* He shrugged up his shoulders, appeared confused, and replied; '*J'ai cru voir cela.*' If," continued he, "those letters were the only accounts he sent, he betrayed his country."

GENERAL MOORE.

"Moore," said he, "was a brave soldier, an excellent officer, and a man of talent. He made a few mistakes, which were probably inseparable from the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and caused perhaps by his information having misled him." This eulogium he repeated more than once; and observed, that he had commanded the reserve in Egypt, where he had behaved very well, and displayed talent. I remarked, that Moore was always in front of the battle, and was generally unfortunate enough to be wounded. "Ah!" said he, "it is necessary sometimes. He died gloriously—he died like a soldier." Menou was a man of courage, but no soldier. "You ought not to have taken Egypt. If Kleber had lived, you would never have conquered it. An army without artillery or cavalry." The Turks signified nothing. Kleber was an irreparable loss to France and to me. He was a man of the brightest talents, and the greatest bravery. I have composed the history of my own campaigns in Egypt and of yours, while I was at the

* These are strong expressions relative to a man, who, since his return, has been graciously received by George the Fourth, and been variously promoted and distinguished!—EDIT.

Briars.

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Briars. But I want the Moniteurs for the dates."

VILLENEUVE.

The conversation then turned upon French naval officers. "Villeneuve," said he, "when taken prisoner and brought to England, was so much grieved at his defeat, that he studied anatomy on purpose to destroy himself. For this purpose he bought some anatomical plates of the heart, and compared them with his own body, in order to ascertain the exact situation of that organ. On his arrival in France, I ordered that he should remain at Rennes, and not proceed to Paris. Villeneuve, afraid of being tried by a court-martial for disobedience of orders, and consequently losing the fleet, for I had ordered him not to sail, or to engage the English, determined to destroy himself, and accordingly took his plates of the heart, and compared them with his breast. Exactly in the centre of the plate, he made a mark with a large pin, then fixed the pin as near as he could judge in the same spot in his own breast, shoved it in to the head, penetrated his heart, and expired. When the room was opened, he was found dead; the pin in his breast, and a mark in the plate corresponding with the wound in his breast. He need not have done it," continued he, "as he was a brave man, though possessed of no talent."

A ship arrived from England; went to town; saw the governor, and on my return, went to Napoleon, who was playing at nine-pins with his generals in his garden. I told him (by desire of the governor) that a bill concerning him had been brought into Parliament, to enable ministers to detain him in St. Helena, and to provide the necessary sums of money for his maintenance. He asked if it had met with opposition? I replied, "scarcely any." "Brougham or Burdett," said he, "did they make any?" I replied, "I have not seen the papers, but I believe that Mr. Brougham said something."*

HIS REMEDIES.

Had a long medical argument with him, in which he maintained, that *his* practice in case of malady, viz. to eat nothing, drink plenty of barley water, and no wine, and ride for seven or eight leagues to promote perspiration, was much better than mine.

LONDON.

He asked me a number of questions about London, of which I had lent him a history, which had been made a present to me by Captain Ross. He appeared to be well acquainted with the contents of the book, though he had not had it in his possession many days; described the plates, and tried to repeat several of the cries;—said that if he had been king of England he would have made a grand street on each side of the Thames, and another from St. Paul's to the river. The conversation afterwards turned upon the manner of living in France and England. "Which eats the most," said he, "the Frenchman or the Englishman?" I said, "I think the Frenchman." "I don't believe it," said Napoleon. I replied, that the French, though they nominally make but two meals a day, really have four. "Only two," said he. I replied, "they take something at nine in the morning, at eleven, at four, and at seven or eight in the evening." "I," said he, "never eat more than twice daily. You English always eat four or five times a day. Your cookery is more healthy than ours. Your soup is, however, very bad: nothing but bread, pepper, and water."

LORD HOLLAND.

Some conversation now passed relative to the protest which had been made by Lord Holland against the bill for his detention. Napoleon expressed that opinion of Lord Holland to which his talents and virtues so fully entitle him. He was highly pleased to find that the Duke of Sussex had joined his lordship in the protest; and observed, that when passions were calmed, the conduct of those two peers would be handed down to posterity with as much honour, as that of the proposers of the measure would be loaded with ignominy.

HIS ANTICIPATIONS.

He then spoke about the new house, said, that if he expected to remain long in St. Helena, he would wish to have it erected at the Plantation-house side; "but," continued he, "I am of opinion that as soon as the affairs of France are settled, and things quiet, the English government will allow me to return to Europe, and finish my days in England. I do not believe that they are foolish enough to be at the expense of eight millions annually, to keep me here, when I am no longer to be feared; I therefore am not very anxious about the house." He then spoke about escape, and said, that, even if he were inclined to try it,

* It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. B. said so much.—EDIT.

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there were ninety-eight chances out of a hundred against his succeeding; "notwithstanding which," continued he, "this gaoler imposes as many restrictions, as if I had nothing more to do than to step into a boat and be off. It is true, that, while one lives, there is always a chance, although chained, enclosed in a cell, and every human precaution taken, there is still a chance of escape, and the only effectual way to prevent it is to put me to death. *Il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas.*' Then all uneasiness on the part of the European powers, and Lord Castlereagh, will cease: no more expense, no more squadrons to watch me, or poor soldiers fatigued to death, with picquets and guards, or harassed carrying loads up those rocks."

HIS HABITS.

While dressing, he is attended by Marchand, St. Denis, and Novarre. One of the latter holds a looking-glass before him, and the other the necessary implements for shaving, while Marchand is in waiting to hand his clothes, *eau de Cologne*, &c. When he has gone over one side of his face with the razor, he asks St. Denis or Novarre, "Is it done?" and after receiving an answer, commences on the other. After he has finished, the glass is held before him to the light, and he examines whether he has removed every portion of his beard. If he perceives or feels that any remains, he sometimes lays hold of one of them by the ear, or gives him a gentle slap on the cheek, in a good-humoured manner, crying, "Ah, *coquin*, why did you tell me it was done?" This, probably, has given rise to the report of his having been in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-treating his domestics. He then washes with water, in which some *eau de Cologne* has been mingled, a little of which he also sprinkles over his person, very carefully picks and cleans his teeth, frequently has himself rubbed with a flesh brush, changes his linen and flannel waistcoast, and dresses in white kerseymere (or brown nankeen) breeches, white waistcoat, silk stockings, shoes and gold buckles, and a green single-breasted coat with white buttons, black stock, with none of the white shirt collar appearing above it, and a three-cornered small cocked hat, with a little tri-coloured cockade. When dressed, he always wears the cordon and grand cross of the legion of honour. When he has put on his coat, a little *bonbonnière*, his snuff-box, and handkerchief, scented with *eau de Cologne*, are handed to him by Marchand, and he leaves the chamber.

ATROCIOUS PLOT.

Informed by Cipriani, that in the beginning of 1815, he had been sent from Elba to Leghorn, to purchase 100,000 francs worth of furniture for Napoleon's palace. During his stay, he became very intimate with a person named ***, who had a *** at Vienna, from whom a private intimation was sent to him, that it was the determination of the congress of Vienna to send the emperor to St. Helena, and even had sent him a paper containing the substance of the agreement, a copy of which he gave to Cipriani, who departed instantly for Elba, to communicate the information he had received to the emperor. This, with the confirmation which he afterwards received from M*** A** and M*** at Vienna, contributed to determine Napoleon to attempt the recovery of his throne.

ROBROUSE'S BOOK.

He observed that a book, relative to his last reign in France, had been lately sent out by the author (an Englishman), to Sir Hudson Lowe, with a request that it should be delivered to him. On the back was inscribed, in letters of gold, —to the Emperor Napoleon, or, to the Great Napoleon. "Now," continued he, "this *galerians* would not allow the book to be sent to me, because it had the 'Emperor Napoleon' written upon it; because he thought that it would give me some pleasure to see that all men were not like him, and that I was esteemed by some of his nation. *Non credevo che un uomo poteva essere basso e vile a tal segno.*"

Sir Hudson Lowe came to Longwood, and calling me aside in a mysterious manner, asked if I thought that "General Bonaparte" would take it well if he invited him to come to a ball at Plantation House, on the Prince Regent's birth-day? I replied, that, under all circumstances, I thought it most probable that he would look upon it as an insult, especially if made to "*General Bonaparte.*"

After this, he spoke about Mr. Hobhouse's book, observed, that he could not send it to Longwood, as it had not been forwarded through the channel of the Secretary of State; moreover, that Lord Castlereagh was extremely ill spoken of, and that he had no idea of allowing General Bonaparte to read a book in which a British minister was treated in such a manner, or even to know that a work

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a work containing such reflections could be published in England. I ventured to observe to his excellency, that Napoleon was very desirous to see the book, and that he could not confer a much greater favour than to send it up. Sir Hudson replied, that Mr. Hobhouse, in the letter which accompanied it, had permitted him to place it in his own library, if he did not think himself authorised to send it to its original destination.

On the following day, Napoleon again entered on the subject of the book to me, the detention of which by the governor he declared to be illegal; and that even if he were a prisoner under sentence of death, the governor's conduct would not be justifiable in detaining a printed and published book, in which there was no secret correspondence or treason, because there were some *bêtises* in it. By "*bêtises*," he meant the inscription addressed to him.

LESLIE'S AIR PUMP.

One of Leslie's pneumatic machines for making ice sent up to Longwood this day. As soon as it was put up, I went and informed Napoleon, and told him that the admiral was at Longwood. He asked several questions about the process, and it was evident that he was perfectly acquainted with the principles upon which air-pumps are formed. He expressed great admiration for the science of chemistry, spoke of the great improvements which had latterly been made in it, and observed, that he had always promoted and encouraged it to the best of his power. I then left him, and proceeded to the room where the machine was, in order to commence the experiment in the presence of the admiral. In a few minutes Napoleon, accompanied by Count Montholon, came in, and accosted the admiral in a very pleasant manner, seemingly gratified to see him. A cup full of water was then frozen in his presence in about fifteen minutes, and he waited for upwards of half an hour to see if the same quantity of lemonade would freeze, which did not succeed. Milk was then tried, but it would not answer. Napoleon took in his hand the piece of ice produced from the water, and observed to me, what a gratification that would have been in Egypt. The first ice ever seen in St. Helena was made by this machine, and was viewed with no small degree of surprise by the natives.

HIS QUARREL WITH LOWE.

He then said, "that governor came here yesterday to annoy me. He saw me walking in the garden, and in consequence I could not refuse to see him. He wanted to enter into some details with me, about reducing the expenses of the establishment. He had the audacity to tell me that things were as he found them, and that he came up to justify himself: that he had come up two or three times before to do so, but that I was in a bath. I replied, 'No, Sir, I was not in a bath, but I ordered one on purpose not to see you. In endeavouring to justify yourself, you make matters worse.' He said that I did not know him; that, if I knew him, I should change my opinion. 'Know you, Sir,' I answered, 'How could I know you? People make themselves known by their actions; by commanding in battles. You have never commanded in battle. You have never commanded any but vagabond Corsican deserters, Piedmontese and Neapolitan brigands. I know the name of every English general who has distinguished himself, but I never heard of you except as a clerk to Blucher, or as a commandant of brigands. You have never commanded, or been accustomed to men of honour.' He said, that he had not sought for the employment. I told him, that such employments were not asked for; that they were given by governments to people who had dishonoured themselves. He said, that he only did his duty, and that I ought not to blame him, as he only acted according to his orders. I replied, 'So does the hangman. He acts according to his orders. But, when he puts a rope round my neck to finish me, is that a reason that I should like that hangman, because he acts according to his orders. Besides, I do not believe that any government could be so mean as to give such orders as you cause to be executed.' I told him, that, if he pleased, he need not send up any thing to eat. That I would go over and dine at the table of the brave officers of the 53d; that I was sure there was not one of them who would not be happy to give a plate at the table to an old soldier. That there was not a soldier in the regiment who had not more heart than he had. That in the iniquitous bill of parliament, they had decreed that I was to be treated as a prisoner, but that he treated me worse than a condemned criminal, or a galley slave, as those were permitted to receive newspapers and printed books, which he deprived me of. I said, 'You have power over my body, but

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but none over my soul. That soul is as proud, fierce, and determined at the present moment, as when it commanded Europe.' I told him that he was a *sbirro Siciliano*, and not an Englishman; and desired him not to let me see him again until he came with orders to dispatch me, when he would find all the doors thrown open to admit him.

"It is not my custom," continued he, "to abuse any person, but that man's effrontery produced bad blood in me, and I could not help expressing my sentiments. When he had the impudence to tell me before the admiral that he had changed nothing; that all was the same as when he had arrived, I replied, 'Call the captain of ordonnance here, and ask him. I will leave it to his decision. This struck him dumb, he was mute.'

He told me, that he had found his situation so difficult, that he had resigned. I replied, that a worse man than himself could not be sent out, though the employment was not one which a *galantuomo* would wish to accept. If you have an opportunity," added he, "or if any one asks you, you are at liberty to repeat what I have told you."

LOWE'S RESIDENCE.

Sir Hudson Lowe sent for me to Plantation House. He asked me if I had heard the subject of their conversation. I replied, "some part of it." He wished to know what it was. I replied, "that I supposed he remembered it, and that I did not wish to repeat what must be disagreeable to him." He observed that I had mentioned it elsewhere, and that he had a right to hear it from my own lips. Although I had permission to communicate it, I was not pleased to be obliged to repeat to a man's face opinions such as those which had been expressed of him; but under the circumstances of the case, I did not think proper to refuse; I therefore repeated some parts. Sir Hudson said, that though he had not commanded an army against him, yet that he had probably done him more mischief, by the advice and information which he had given, prior to and during the conferences at Chatillon, some of which had not been published, as the conferences were going on at the time—than if he had commanded against him. That what he had pointed out, had been noted upon afterwards, and was the cause of his downfal from the throne. "I should like," added he, "to let him know this, in order to give him some cause for his hatred. I shall probably publish an account of the matter."

Sir Hudson Lowe then walked about for a short time, biting his nails, and asked me if Madame Bertrand had repeated to strangers any of the conversation which had passed between General Bonaparte and himself? I replied, that I was not aware that Madame Bertrand was yet acquainted with it. "She had better not," said he, "lest it may render her and her husband's situation much more unpleasant than at present." He then repeated some of Napoleon's expressions in a very angry manner, and said, "did General Bonaparte tell you, sir, that I told him his language was impolite and indecent, and that I would not listen any longer to it?" I said, "no." "Then it shewed," observed the governor, "great littleness on the part of General Bonaparte not to tell you the whole. He had better reflect on his situation, for it is in my power to render him much more uncomfortable than he is. If he continues his abuse, I shall make him feel his situation. He is a prisoner of war, and I have a right to treat him according to his conduct; I'll build him up." He walked about for a few minutes repeating again some of the observations, which he characterized as ungentleman-like, &c. until he had worked himself into a passion, and said, "tell General Bonaparte that he had better take care what he does, as, if he continues his present conduct, I shall be obliged to take measures to increase the restrictions already in force. After observing that he had been the cause of the loss of the lives of millions of men, and might be again, if he got loose, he concluded by saying, "I consider Ali Pacha to be a much more respectable scoundrel than Bonaparte."*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

I asked him, if the King of Prussia was a man of talent. "Who!" said he, "the King of Prussia?" He burst into a fit of laughter. "He a man of talent! The greatest blockhead on earth. *Un ignorantaccio che non ha nè talento, nè informazione.* A Don Quixote in appearance. I know him well. He cannot hold a conversation for five minutes. Not so his wife. She was a very clever, fine woman, but very unfortunate. *Era bella, graziosa, e piena d'intelligenza.*

* Mr. Baxter came up and joined us about the moment that the expression was used.

THE

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THE BOURBONS.

He then conversed for a considerable time about the Bourbons. "They want," said he, "to introduce the old system of nobility into the army. Instead of allowing the sons of peasants and labourers to be eligible to be made generals, as they were in my time; they want to confine it entirely to the old nobility, to *emigrés* like that old blockhead Montchenu. When you have seen Montchenu, you have seen all the old nobility of France before the revolution. Such were all the race, and such they have returned, ignorant, vain, and arrogant as they left it. *Ils n'ont rien appris, ils n'ont rien oublié.* They were the cause of the revolution, and of so much bloodshed; and now, after twenty-five years of exile and disgrace, they return loaded with the same vices and crimes for which they were expatriated, to produce another revolution. I know the French. Believe me, that after six or ten years, the whole race will be massacred, and thrown into the Seine. They are a curse to the nation. It is of such as them that the Bourbons want to make generals. I made most of mine, *de la boue.* Wherever I found talent and courage, I rewarded it. My principle was, *la carrière ouverte aux talens*, without asking whether they were any quarters of nobility to shew. It is true, that I sometimes promoted a few of the old nobility, from a principle of policy and justice, but I never reposed great confidence in them. The mass of the people," continued he, "now see the revival of the feudal times, they see that soon it will be impossible for their progeny to rise in the army. Every true Frenchman reflects with anguish, that a family for so many years odious to France, has been forced upon them over a bridge of foreign bayonets. What I am going to recount, will give you some idea of the imbecility of the family. When the Count d'Artois came to Lyons, although he threw himself on his knees before the troops, in order to induce them to advance against me, he never put on the cordon of the legion of honour, though he knew that the sight of it would be most likely to excite the minds of the soldiers in his favour, as it was the order so many of them bore on their breasts, and required nothing but bravery to obtain it. But no, he decked himself out with the order of the Holy Ghost, to be eligible for which, you must prove one hundred and fifty years of nobility, an order formed purposely to exclude merit, and one which excited indignation in the breasts of the old soldiers. 'We will not,' said they, 'fight for orders like that, nor for *emigrés* like those.' In addition or eleven of these *imbéciles* as aide-de-camps. Instead of shewing to the troops some of those generals who had so often led them to glory, he brought with him a set of *misérables*, who served no other purpose than to recal to the minds of the veterans their former sufferings under the noblesse and the priests.

"To give you an instance of the general feeling in France towards the Bourbons; I will relate to you an anecdote. On my return from Italy, while my carriage was ascending the steep hill of Tarare, I got out and walked up, without any attendants, as was often my custom. My wife, and my suite, were at a little distance behind me. I saw an old woman, lame, and hobbling about with the help of a crutch, endeavouring to ascend the mountain. I had a great coat on, and was not recognized. I went up to her, and said, Well, *ma bonne*, where are you going with a haste which so little belongs to your years? What is the matter? '*Ma foi*,' replied the old dame, 'they tell me the emperor is here, and I want to see him before I die.' Bah, bah, said I, what do you want to see him for. What have you gained by him. He is a tyrant as well as the others. You have only changed one tyrant for another, Louis for Napoleon. '*Mais, monsieur*, that may be; but, after all, he is the king of the people, and the Bourbons were the kings of the nobles. We have chosen him, and if we are to have a tyrant, let him be one chosen by ourselves.' There," said he, "you have the sentiments of the French nation expressed by an old woman."

SOULT.

I asked his opinion about Soult, and mentioned that I had heard some persons place him in the rank next to himself as a general. He replied, "he is an excellent minister-at-war, or major-general of an army: one who knows much better the arrangement of an army, than to command in chief."

VANDAMME.

Heard a curious anecdote of General Vandamme. When made prisoner by the Russians, he was brought before the Emperor Alexander, who reproached him in bitter terms with being a robber, a plunderer, and a murderer; adding, that no favour could be granted to such an execrable character. This was followed

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lowed by an order that he should be sent to Siberia, whilst the other prisoners were sent to a much less northern destination. Vandamme replied, with great *sang froid*, "It may be, sire, that I am a robber and a plunderer; but at least I have not to reproach myself with having soiled my hands with the blood of a father!!"

HIS PLANS.

"I expect nothing from the present ministry but ill treatment. The more they want to lessen me, the more I will exalt myself. It was my intention to have assumed the name of Colonel Meuron, who was killed by my side at Arcola, covering me with his body, and to have lived as a private person in England, in some part of the country, where I might have lived retired, without ever desiring to mix in the grand world. I would never have gone to London, nor have dined out. Probably I should have seen very few persons. Perhaps I might have formed a friendship with some *savans*. I would have rode out every day, and then returned to my books." I observed, that as long as he kept up the title of majesty, the English ministers would have a pretext for keeping him in St. Helena. He replied, "they force me to it. I wanted to assume an *incognito* on my arrival here, which was proposed to the admiral, but they will not permit it. They insist on calling me General Bonaparte. I have no reason to be ashamed of that title, but I will not take it from them. If the republic had not a legal existence, it had no more right to constitute me general, than first magistrate. If I were in England now, and a deputation from France were to come and offer me the throne, I would not accept of it, unless I knew such to be the unanimous wish of the nation. Otherwise I should be obliged to turn *bourreau*, and cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it—oceans of blood must flow to keep me there.—I have made noise enough in the world already, perhaps too much, and am now getting old, and want retirement. These," continued he, "were the motives which induced me to abdicate the last time."

THE DETENSION.

I observed to him, that when he was emperor, he had caused Sir George Cockburn's brother to be arrested, when envoy at Hamburgh, and conveyed to France, where he was detained for some years. He appeared surprised at this, and endeavoured to recollect it. After a pause, he asked me, if I was sure that the person so arrested was Sir George Cockburn's brother. I replied, that I was perfectly so, as the admiral had told me the circumstance himself. "It is likely enough," replied he, "but I do not recollect the name. I suppose, however, that it must have been at the time when I caused all the English I could find on the continent to be detained, because your government had seized upon all the French ships, sailors, and passengers, they could lay their hands upon in harbour, or at sea, before the declaration of war. I, in my turn, seized upon all the English that I could find at land, in order to shew them, that if they were all-powerful at sea, and could do what they liked there, I was equally so by land, and had as good a right to seize people on my element as they had upon theirs. Now," said he, "I can comprehend the reason why your ministers selected him. I am surprised, however, that he never told me any thing about it. A man of delicacy would not have accepted the task of conducting me here under similar circumstances. You will see," continued he, "that in a short time the English will cease to hate me. So many of them have been and are in France, where they will hear the truth, that they will produce a revolution of opinion in England—I will leave it to them to justify me, and I have no doubts about the result."

NEW INSULTS.

October 10, 1816.—Had some conversation with Napoleon in his dressing-room, during which I endeavoured to convince him that Sir Hudson Lowe might in reality have intended to offer civilities at times when his conduct was supposed to be insulting; that his gestures sometimes indicated intentions far from his thoughts; and particularly explained to him that Sir Hudson Lowe's having laid his hand upon his sword, proceeded entirely from an involuntary habit which he had of seizing his sabre, and raising it between his side and his arm, (which I endeavoured to shew him by gestures); that he had himself expressed to me that none but a confirmed villain would attempt to draw upon an unarmed man. "*Per i ragazzi, dottore,*" replied Napoleon, "*se non è boja, almeno ne ha l'aria.* Has he shewn you the new restrictions he has sent to us?" I replied, that he had not said a word about them. "*Ah,*" answered the emperor, "*son certo che abbia qualche cosa sinistra in vista.*"

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This evening Count Bertrand came to my room in order that I should assist him in translating some part of the new restrictions which were, he said, of a nature so outrageous to the emperor, that he was induced to flatter himself with the idea that he had not understood them. They were those parts where Napoleon was prohibited from going off the high road; from going on the path leading to Miss Mason's; from entering into any house, and from conversing with any person whom he might meet in his rides or walks. Prepared as I was by the governor's manner, and by what I had observed this day, to expect something very severe, I confess that at the first sight of these restrictions, I remained thunderstruck, and even after reading them over three or four times, could scarcely persuade myself that I had properly understood them.

NAPOLEON'S REPININGS.

October 13.—Napoleon in his bath. Complained of headach, and general uneasiness; and was a little feverish. He railed against the island, and observed, that he could not walk out when the sun was to be seen, for half an hour, without getting a headach, in consequence of the want of shade. "*Veramente*," said he, "it requires great resolution and strength of mind to support such an existence as mine in this horrible abode. Every day fresh *colpi di stilo al cuore da questo boja, che ha piacere a far di male.* It appears to be his only amusement. Daily he imagines modes of annoying, insulting, and making me undergo fresh privations. He wants to shorten my life by daily irritations. By his last restrictions, I am not permitted to speak to any one I may meet. To people under sentence of death, this is not denied. A man may be ironed, confined in a cell, and kept on bread and water, but the liberty of speaking is not denied to him. It is a piece of tyranny unheard of, except in the instance of the man with the iron mask. In the tribunals of the inquisition, a man is heard in his own defence; but I have been condemned unheard, and without trial, in violation of all laws, divine and human; detained as a prisoner of war in a time of peace; separated from my wife and child, violently transported here, where arbitrary and hitherto unknown restrictions are imposed upon me; extending even to the privation of speech. I am sure," continued he, "that none of the ministers except Lord Bathurst,* would give their consent to this last act of tyranny. His great desire of secrecy shews that he is afraid of his conduct being made known, even to the ministers themselves. Instead of all this mystery and espionage, they would do better to treat me in such a manner as not to be afraid of any disclosures being made. You recollect what I said to you when this governor told me, in presence of the admiral, that he would send any complaints we had to make to England, and get them published in the journals. You see now, that he is in fear and trembling lest Montholon's letter should find its way to England, or be known to the inhabitants here. They profess in England, to furnish all my wants, and in fact they send out many things: this man then comes out, reduces every thing, obliges me to sell my plate in order to purchase those necessaries of life which he either denies altogether, or supplies in quantities so small as to be insufficient; imposes daily new and arbitrary restrictions; insults me and my followers; concludes with attempting to deny me the faculty of speech, and then has the impudence to write, that he has changed nothing. He says, that if strangers come to visit me, they cannot speak to any of my suite, and wishes that they should be presented by him. If my *son* came to the island, and it were required that he should be presented by him, I would not see him. You know," continued he, "that it was more a trouble than a pleasure for me to receive many of the strangers who arrived; some of whom merely came to gaze at me, as they would at a *curious beast;* but still it was consoling to have the right to see them, if I pleased."

HIS SERVANTS FIDELITY.

The paper sent by the governor to Longwood, containing an acknowledgment from the French of their willingness to submit to such restrictions as had, or might be imposed upon Napoleon Bonaparte, was signed by all, and sent to Sir Hudson Lowe. The only alteration made by them, was the substituting of "*l'Empereur Napoléon*," for "*Napoleon Bonaparte.*" On the following day the papers were sent back by the governor, to Count Bertrand, with a demand that *Napoleon Bonaparte* should be inserted in the place of

* The man of the smallest mind in the present ministry of senior clerks in office. —EDIT.

l'Empereur

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l'Empereur Napoléon. Saw Napoleon, who told me that he had advised them not to sign it, but rather to quit the island, and go to the Cape.

At eleven o'clock at night, a letter was sent by Sir Hudson Lowe to Count Bertrand, in which he informed him, that in consequence of the refusal of the French officers to sign the declaration with the words, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, they and the domestics must all depart for the Cape of Good Hope *instantly*, in a ship which was ready for their reception; with the exception of a cook, maître de hôtel, and one or two of the valets; that in consideration of the advanced state of Countess Bertrand's pregnancy, her husband would be permitted to remain until she was able to bear the voyage.

The prospect of separation from the emperor caused great grief and consternation among the inmates of Longwood, who, without the knowledge of Napoleon, waited upon Captain Poppleton after midnight, and signed the obnoxious paper, (with the exception of Santini, who refused to sign to any in which he was not styled *l'Empereur*), which was transmitted to the governor.

HIS TITLE.

I observed, that many were surprised at his having retained the title after abdication. He replied, "I abdicated the throne of France, but not the title of emperor. I do not call myself Napoleon, emperor of France, but the Emperor Napoleon. Sovereigns generally retain their titles. Thus Charles of Spain retains the title of king and majesty, after having abdicated in favour of his son. If I were in England, I would not call myself emperor. But they want to make it appear that the French nation had not a right to make me its sovereign. If they had not a right to make me emperor, they were equally incapable of making me general. A man, when he is at the head of a few, during the disturbances of a country, is called a chief of rebels; but, when he succeeds, effects great actions, and exalts his country and himself, from being styled chief of rebels, he is called general, sovereign, &c. It is only success which makes him such. Had he been unfortunate, he would be still chief of rebels, and perhaps perish on a scaffold. Your nation," continued he "called Washington a leader of rebels for a long time, and refused to acknowledge either him or the constitution of his country; but his successes obliged them to change, and acknowledge both. It is success which makes the great man. It would appear truly ridiculous in me," added he, "to call myself emperor, situated as I am here, and would remind one of those poor wretches in Bethlem, in London, who fancy themselves kings amidst their chains and straw, were it not that your ministers force me to it."

SAVARY AND FOUCHÉ.

"*Pare,*" said he, "*che questo governatore è stato sempre spione.* He is fit to be commissary of police in a small town." I asked him, which he thought had been the best minister of police, Savary or Fouché, adding, that both of them had a bad reputation in England. "Savary," said he, "is not a bad man; on the contrary, Savary is a man of a good heart, and a brave soldier. You have seen him weep. He loves me with the affection of a son. The English, who have been in France, will soon undeceive your nation. Fouché is a miscreant of all colours, a priest, a terrorist, and one who took an active part in many bloody scenes in the revolution. He is a man who can worm all your secrets out of you with an air of calm and of unconcern. He is very rich," added he, "but his riches were badly acquired. There was a tax upon gambling houses in Paris, but, as it was an infamous way of gaining money, I did not like to profit by it, and therefore ordered that the amount of the tax should be appropriated to an hospital for the poor. It amounted to some millions; but Fouché, who had the collecting of the impost, put many of them into his own pockets, and it was impossible for me to discover the real yearly sum total."

HIS CREATIONS.

I observed to him, that it had excited considerable surprise, that during the height of his glory, he had never given a dukedom in France to any person, although he had created many dukes and princes elsewhere. He replied, "because it would have produced great discontent amongst the people. If, for example, I had made one of my marshals Duke of Bourgogne, instead of giving him a title derived from one of my victories, it would have excited great alarm in Bourgogne, as they would have conceived that some feodal rights and territory were attached to the title, which the duke would claim; and the nation hated the old nobility so much, that the creation of any rank resembling them would have given universal dis-

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content, which I, powerful as I was, dared not venture upon. I instituted the new nobility to écraser the old, and to satisfy the people, as the greatest part of those I created had sprung from themselves, and every private soldier had a right to look up to the title of duke.

HIS HEALTH.

He complained of his general health, and added, that he felt convinced that he could not last long, under all the circumstances. I advised, as remedies, exercise and the diet I had formerly recommended. He observed, that he had put in practice the diet and the other remedies, but as to taking exercise (which was the most essential) the restrictions presented an insurmountable obstacle. He asked many anatomical questions, particularly about the heart, and observed, *Credo che il mio cuore non batte mai, non l'ho sentito mai battersi.* He then desired me to feel his heart. I tried for some time, but could not feel any pulsation, which I attributed to obesity. I had before observed, that the circulation in him was very slow, rarely exceeding fifty-eight or sixty in a minute, and most frequently fifty-four.

Oct. 21.—Dined at Plantation House in company with the Russian and Austrian commissioners, the botanist, and Captain Gor. They generally expressed great dissatisfaction at not having yet seen Napoleon. Count Balmaine in particular observed that they (the commissioners) appeared to be objects of suspicion; that, had he been aware of the manner in which they would have been treated, he would not have come out. That the Emperor Alexander had great interest in preventing the escape of Napoleon, but that he wished him to be well treated, and with that respect due to him: for which reason he (Count Balmaine) had only asked to see him as a private person and not officially as commissioner. That they should be objects of ridicule in Europe, as soon as it was known they had been so many months in St. Helena without ever once seeing the individual, to ascertain whose presence was the sole object of their mission. That the governor always replied to their questions that Bonaparte had refused to receive any person whatsoever. The botanist held language of a similar tendency, and remarked, that Longwood was "*le dernier séjour du monde,*" and in his opinion the worst part of the island.

Oct. 23.—Napoleon indisposed: one of his cheeks considerably tumefied. Recommended fomentation and steaming the part affected, which he put in practice. Recommended also the extraction of a carious tooth, and renewed the advice I had given on many previous occasions, particularly relative to exercise, as soon as the reduction of the swelling permitted it; also a continuance of diet, chiefly vegetable, with fruits.

"There is either a furious wind," replied he, "with fog, which gives me a swelled face when I go out, or when that is wanting, there is a sun which scorches my brains *(c'è un sole che mi brucia il cervello)* for want of shade. They continue me purposely in the worst part of the island. When I was at the Briars, I had at least the advantage of a shady walk and a mild climate; *mais ici on arrivera au but qu'on se propose plus vite,*" continued he. "Have you seen *lo sbirro Siciliano?*" I replied, that Sir Hudson Lowe had informed me that he had written to England an account of his proposal to assume an *incognito* name. "*Non dice altro che bugie,*" said Napoleon. "It is his system. Lying," added he, "is not a national vice of the English, but this ***** has all the vices of the little petty states of Italy."

ALGIERS.

At Amiens, I proposed to your government to unite with me, either to entirely destroy those nests of pirates, or at least to destroy their ships, fortresses, and make them cultivate their country, and abandon piracy. But your ministers would not consent to it, owing to a mean jealousy of the Americans, with whom the Barbarians were at war. I wanted to annihilate them, though it did not concern me much, as they generally respected my flag, and carried on a large trade with Marseilles."

STATE OF ENGLAND.

The conversation turned upon the national debt and the great weight of taxes in England. Napoleon professed himself doubtful that the English could now continue to manufacture goods so as to be able to sell them at the same price as those made in France, in consequence of the actual necessaries of life being so much dearer in England than in France. He professed his disbelief that the nation could support the immense weight of taxes, the dearness of provisions, and the extravagance of a bad administration. "When I was in France,"

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France," continued he, "with four times the extent of territory, and four times the population, I never could have raised one half of your taxes. How the English *popolazzo* bear it, I cannot conceive. The French would not have suffered one fourth of them. Notwithstanding your great successes," continued he, "which are indeed almost incredible, and to which accident, and perhaps destiny, have much contributed, I do not think that you are yet out of the scrape: though you have the world at command, I do not believe that you will ever be able to get over your debt. Your great commerce has kept you up; but that will fail when you will no longer be able to undersell the manufacturers of other nations, who are rapidly improving. A few years will tell if I am right.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

The worst thing England has ever done, was that of endeavouring to make herself a great military nation. In attempting that, England must always be the slave of Russia, Austria, or Prussia, or at least subservient to some of them; because you have not a population sufficiently numerous to combat on the continent with France, or with any of the powers I have named, and must consequently hire men from some of them; whereas, at sea, you are so superior; your sailors are so much better, that you can always command the others with safety to yourselves and with little comparative expense. Your soldiers have not the requisite qualities for a military nation. They are not equal in address, activity, or intelligence, to the French. When they get from under the fear of the lash, they obey nobody. In a retreat, they cannot be managed; and if they meet with wine, they are so many devils *(tanti diavoli)*, and adieu to subordination. I saw the retreat of Moore, and I never witnessed any thing like it. It was impossible to collect or to make them do any thing. Nearly all were drunk. Your officers depend upon interest or money for promotion. Your soldiers are brave, nobody can deny it; but it was bad policy to encourage the military mania, instead of sticking to your marine, which is the real force of your country, and one which, while you preserve it, will always render you powerful. In order to have good soldiers, a nation must always be at war."

WATERLOO.

"If you had lost the battle of Waterloo, what a state would England have been in? The flower of your youth would have been destroyed; for not a man, not even Lord Wellington, would have escaped." I observed here that Lord Wellington had determined never to leave the field alive. Napoleon replied, "he could not retreat. He would have been destroyed with his army, if instead of the Prussians, Grouchy had come up." I asked him if he had not believed for some time that the Prussians who had shewn themselves, were a part of Grouchy's corps. He replied, "Certainly; and I can now scarcely comprehend why it was a Prussian division and not that of Grouchy." I then took the liberty of asking whether, if neither Grouchy nor the Prussians had arrived, it would not have been a drawn battle. Napoleon answered, "the English army would have been destroyed. They were defeated at mid-day. But accident, or more likely destiny, decided that Lord Wellington should gain it. I could scarcely believe that he would have given me battle; because, if he had retreated to Antwerp, as he ought to have done, I must have been overwhelmed by the armies of three or four hundred thousand men that were coming against me. By giving me battle, there was a chance for me. It was the greatest folly to disunite the English and Prussian armies. They ought to have been united; and I cannot conceive the reason of their separation. It was folly in Wellington to give me battle in a place, where, if defeated, all must have been lost, for he could not retreat. There was a wood in his rear, and but one road to gain it. He would have been destroyed. Moreover, he allowed himself to be surprised by me. This was a great fault. He ought to have been encamped from the beginning of June, as he must have known that I intended to attack him. He might have lost every thing. But he has been fortunate; his destiny has prevailed; and every thing he did will meet with applause. My intentions were, to attack and to destroy the English army. This I knew would produce an immediate change of ministry. The indignation against them for having caused the loss of forty thousand of the flower of the English army, would have excited such a popular feeling, that they would have been turned out. The people would have said, What is it to us who is on the throne of France, Louis or Napoleon; are we to sacrifice all our blood in endeavours to place on the

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throne a defeated family? No, we have suffered enough. It is no affair of ours, —let them settle it amongst themselves. They would have made peace. The Saxons, Bavarians, Belgians, Wirtemburghers, would have joined me. The coalition was nothing without England. The Russians would have made peace, and I should have been quietly seated on the throne. Peace would have been permanent, as what could France do after the treaty of Paris? What was to be feared from her?"

"These," continued he, "were my reasons for attacking the English. I had beaten the Prussians. Before twelve o'clock, I had succeeded. Every thing was mine, I may say, but accident and destiny decided it otherwise. The English fought most bravely doubtless, nobody can deny it. But they must have been destroyed.

THE WAR.

"Pitt and his politics," continued he, "nearly ruined England by keeping up a continental war with France." I remarked, that it was asserted by many able politicians in England, that if we had not carried on that war, we should have been ruined, and ultimately have become a province of France. "It is not true," said Napoleon; "England being at war with France, gave the latter a pretence and an opportunity of extending her conquests to the length she did under me, until I became emperor of nearly all the world, which could not have happened, if there had been no war. The conversation then turned upon the occupation of Malta. "Two days," said he, "before Lord Whitworth left Paris, an offer was made to the minister and to others about me of thirty millions of francs, and to acknowledge me as King of France, provided I would give you up Malta."—Napoleon added, however, that the war would have broken out, had Malta been out of the question.

JOSEPHINE.

Had some conversation with him relative to the Empress Josephine, of whom he spoke in terms the most affectionate. His first acquaintance with that amiable being commenced after the disarming of the sections in Paris, subsequently to the 13th of Vendemiaire, 1795. "A boy of twelve or thirteen years old presented himself to me," continued he, "and entreated that his father's sword (who had been a general of the republic,) should be returned. I was so touched by this affectionate request, that I ordered it to be given to him. This boy was Eugene Beauharnois. On seeing the sword, he burst into tears. I felt so much affected by his conduct, that I noticed and praised him much. A few days afterwards, his mother came to return me a visit of thanks. I was much struck with her appearance, and still more with her *esprit*. This first impression was daily strengthened, and marriage was not long in following."

LOWE'S REASONING.

Saw Sir Hudson Lowe. Informed him of Napoleon's state of health, and that he had attributed his complaints to the violence of the wind, and the bleak and exposed situation of Longwood; also that he had expressed a desire to be removed either to the Briars, or to the other side of the island. His excellency replied, "The fact is, that General Bonaparte wants to get Plantation-house; but the East India Company will not consent to have so fine a plantation given to a set of Frenchmen, to destroy the trees and ruin the gardens."

THE JEWS.

During the conversation, I took the liberty of asking the emperor his reasons for having encouraged the Jews so much. He replied, "I wanted to make them leave off usury, and become like other men. There were a great many Jews in the countries I reigned over; by removing their disabilities, and by putting them upon an equality with Catholics, Protestants, and others, I hoped to make them become good citizens, and conduct themselves like others of the community. I believe that I should have succeeded in the end. My reasoning with them was, that, as their rabbins explained to them, that they ought not to practise usury to their own tribes, but were allowed to do so with Christians and others, that, therefore, as I had restored them to all their privileges, and made them equal to my other subjects, they must consider me to be the head of their nation, like Solomon or Herod, and my subjects as brethren of a tribe similar to theirs. That, consequently, they were not permitted to practise usury with me or them, but to treat us as if we were of the tribe of Judah. That, having similar privileges to my other subjects, they were, in like manner, to pay taxes, and submit to the laws of conscription and others. By this, I gained many soldiers. Besides, I should have drawn great wealth to France, as the Jews are very numerous, and would have

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have flocked to a country where they enjoyed such superior privileges. Moreover, I wanted to establish an universal liberty of conscience. My system was to have no predominant religion, but to allow perfect liberty of conscience and of thought, to make all men equal, whether Protestants, Catholics, Mahometans, Deists, or others; so that their religion should have no influence in getting them employments under government. In fact, that it should neither be the means of serving or of injuring them; and that no objection should be made to a man's getting a situation on the score of religion, provided he were fit for it in other respects. I made every thing independent of religion. All the tribunals were so. Marriages were independent of the priests; even the burying-grounds were not left at their disposal, as they could not refuse interment to the body of any person, of whatsoever religion. My intention was to render every thing belonging to the state and the constitution purely civil and independent of any religion. I wished to deprive the priests of all influence and power in civil affairs, and to oblige them to confine themselves to their own spiritual matters, and meddle with nothing else."

FREEMASONS.

I asked some questions relative to the freemasons, and his opinions concerning them. "A set of imbeciles who meet, *à faire bonne chère*, and perform some ridiculous fooleries. However," said he, "they do some good actions. They assisted in the revolution, and latterly to diminish the power of the pope, and the influence of the clergy. When the sentiments of a people are against the government, every society has a tendency to do mischief to it." I then asked if the freemasons on the continent had any connexion with the illuminati. He replied, "No, that is a society altogether different, and in Germany is of a very dangerous nature." I asked if he had not encouraged the freemasons? He said, "Rather so, as they fought against the pope."

CARNOT.

The following is his description of Carnot. A man laborious and sincere, but liable to the influence of intrigues and easily deceived. He had directed the operations of war, without having merited the eulogiums which were pronounced upon him, as he had neither the experience nor the habitude of war. When minister-of-war, he shewed but little talent, and had many quarrels with the minister-of-finance and the treasury; in all of which he was wrong. He left the ministry, convinced that he could not fulfil his station for want of money. He afterwards voted against the establishment of the empire, but, as his conduct was always upright, he never gave any umbrage to the government. During the prosperity of the empire, he never asked for any thing; but after the misfortunes in Russia, he demanded employment, and got the command of Antwerp, where he acquitted himself very well. After Napoleon's return from Elba, he was minister of the interior; and the emperor had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct. He was faithful, a man of truth and probity, and laborious in his exertions. After the abdication, he was named one of the provisional government, but he was *joué* by the intriguers by whom he was surrounded. He had passed for an original amongst his companions when he was young. He hated the nobles, and on that account had several quarrels with Robespierre, who latterly protected many of them. He was member of the committee of public safety along with Robespierre, Couthon, St. Just, and the other butchers, and was the only one who was not denounced. He afterwards demanded to be included in the denunciation, and to be tried for his conduct, as well as the others, which was refused; but his having made the demand to share the fate of the rest, gained him great credit.

BARRAS.

"Barras," he said, "was a violent man, and possessed of little knowledge or resolution; fickle, and far from meriting the reputation which he enjoyed, though from the violence of his manner and loudness of tone in the beginning of his speeches, one would have thought otherwise."

THE POLES.

I made a few remarks upon the Poles who had served in his army, who I observed were greatly attached to his person. "Ah!" replied the emperor, "they were much attached to me. The present viceroy of Poland was with me in my campaigns in Egypt. I made him a general. Most of my old Polish guard are now employed through policy by Alexander. They are a brave nation, and make good soldiers. In the cold which prevails in the northern countries the Pole is better than the Frenchman." I asked him, if in less rigorous climates the Poles were as good soldiers

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soldiers as the French. "Oh, no, no. In other places the Frenchman is much superior. The commandant of Dantzic informed me, that during the severity of the winter, when the thermometer sunk eighteen degrees, it was impossible to make the French soldiers keep their posts as sentinels, while the Poles suffered nothing. Poniatowsky," continued he, "was a noble character, full of honour and bravery. It was my intention to have made him King of Poland, had I succeeded in Russia."

THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

I asked to what he principally attributed his failure of that expedition. "To the cold, the premature cold, and the burning of Moscow," replied Napoleon. "I was a few days too late—I had made a calculation of the weather for fifty years before, and the extreme cold had never commenced until about the 20th of December, twenty days later than it began this time. While I was at Moscow, the cold was at three of the thermometer, and was such as the French could with pleasure bear; but on the march, the thermometer sunk eighteen degrees, and consequently nearly all the horses perished. In one night I lost thirty thousand. The artillery, of which I had five hundred pieces, was in a great measure obliged to be abandoned; neither ammunition nor provisions could be carried. We could not make a *reconnaissance*, or send out an advance of men on horseback to discover the way, through the want of horses. The soldiers lost their spirits, fell into confusion, and lost their senses. The most trifling thing alarmed them. Four or five men were sufficient to frighten a whole battalion. Instead of keeping together, they wandered about in search of fire. Parties, when sent out on duty in advance, abandoned their posts, and went to seek the means of warming themselves in the houses. They separated in all directions, became helpless, and fell an easy prey to the enemy. Others lay down, fell asleep, a little blood came from their nostrils, and, sleeping, they died. In this manner thousands perished. The Poles saved some of their horses and artillery, but the French, and the soldiers of the other nations I had with me, were no longer the same men. In particular, the cavalry suffered. Out of forty thousand, I do not think that three thousand were saved. Had it not been for that fire at Moscow, I should have succeeded. I would have wintered there. There were in that city about forty thousand citizens, who were in a manner slaves. For you must know that the Russian nobility keep their vassals in a sort of slavery. I would have proclaimed liberty to all the slaves in Russia, and abolished vassalage and nobility. This would have procured me the union of an immense and a powerful party. I would either have made a peace at Moscow, or else I would have marched the next year to Petersburgh. Alexander was assured of it, and sent his diamonds, valuables, and ships to England. Had it not been for that fire I should have succeeded in every thing. I beat them two days before, in a great action at Moskwa; I attacked the Russian army of two hundred and fifty thousand strong, entrenched up to their necks, with ninety thousand, and totally defeated them. Seventy thousand Russians lay upon the field. They had the impudence to say that they had gained the battle, though two days after I marched into Moscow. I was in the midst of a fine city, provisioned for a year, for in Russia they always lay in provisions for several months before the frost sets in. Stores of all kinds were in plenty. The houses of the inhabitants were well provided, and many had even left their servants to attend upon us. In most of them there was a note left by the proprietor, begging the French officers who took possession to take care of their furniture and other things; that they had left every article necessary for our wants, and hoped to return in a few days, when the Emperor Alexander had accommodated matters, at which time they would be happy to see us. Many ladies remained behind. They knew that I had been in Berlin and Vienna with my armies, and that no injury had been done to the inhabitants; and, moreover, they expected a speedy peace. We were in hopes of enjoying ourselves in winter quarters, with every prospect of success in the spring.

THE FIRE AT MOSCOW.

Two days after our arrival, a fire was discovered, which at first was not supposed to be alarming, but to have been caused by the soldiers kindling their fires too near the houses, which were chiefly of wood. I was angry at this, and issued very strict orders on the subject to the commandants of regiments and others. The next day it had advanced, but still not so as to give serious alarm. However, afraid that it might gain upon us, I went out on horseback, and gave every direction to extinguish it. The next morning

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morning a violent wind arose, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity. Some hundred miscreants, hired for that purpose, dispersed themselves in different parts of the town, and with matches, which they concealed under their cloaks, set fire to as many houses to windward as they could, which was easily done, in consequence of the combustible materials of which they were built. This, together with the violence of the wind, rendered every effort to extinguish the fire ineffectual. I myself narrowly escaped with life. In order to shew an example, I ventured into the midst of the flames, and had my hair and eye-brows singed, and my clothes burnt off my back; but it was in vain, as they had destroyed most of the pumps, of which there were above a thousand; out of all these, I believe that we could only find one that was serviceable. Besides, the wretches that had been hired by Rostopchin, ran about in every quarter, disseminating fire with their matches; in which they were but too much assisted by the wind. This terrible conflagration ruined every thing. I was prepared for every thing but this. It was unforeseen, for who would have thought that a nation would have set its capital on fire? The inhabitants themselves, however, did all they could to extinguish it, and several of them perished in their endeavours. They also brought before us numbers of the incendiaries with their matches, as amidst such a *popolazzo* we never could have discovered them ourselves. I caused about two hundred of these wretches to be shot. Had it not been for this fatal fire, I had every thing my army wanted; excellent winter quarters; stores of all kinds were in plenty; and the next year would have decided it. Alexander would have made peace, or I would have been in Petersburgh." I asked if he thought that he could entirely subdue Russia. "No," replied Napoleon; "but I would have caused Russia to make such a peace as suited the interests of France. I was five days too late in quitting Moscow. Several of the generals," continued he, "were burnt out of their beds. I myself remained in the Kremlin until surrounded with flames. The fire advanced, seized the Chinese and India warehouses, and several stores of oil and spirits, which burst forth in flames and overwhelmed every thing. I then retired to a country-house of the Emperor Alexander's, distant about a league from Moscow, and you may figure to yourself the intensity of the fire, when I tell you, that you could scarcely bear your hands upon the walls or the windows on the side next to Moscow, in consequence of their heated state. It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame; mountains of red rolling flames, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of flame below. Oh, it was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld!

HIS RELIGION.

I observed, that in England there were different opinions about his faith; that some had latterly supposed him to be a Roman Catholic. "*Ebbene*," replied he. "*Credo tutto quel che crede la chiesa.*" (I believe all that the church believes.) "I used," continued he, "to make the bishop of Nantes dispute with the Pope frequently in my presence. He wanted to re-establish the monks. My bishop used to tell him that the emperor had no objection to persons being monks in their hearts, but that he objected to allowing any society of them to exist publicly. The Pope wanted me to confess, which I always evaded by saying, 'Holy father *(santo padre)*, I am too much occupied at present. When I get older.' I took a pleasure in conversing with the Pope, who was a good old man, *ma testardo*, (though obstinate.)"

"There are so many different religions," continued he, "or modifications of them, that it is difficult to know which to choose. If one religion had existed from the beginning of the world, I should think that to be the true one. As it is, I am of opinion that every person ought to continue in the religion in which he was brought up; in that of his fathers. What are you?" "A protestant," I replied. "Was your father so?" I said, "Yes." "Then continue in that belief."

"In France," continued he, "I received Catholics and Protestants alike at my levee. I paid their ministers alike. I gave the Protestants a fine church at Paris, which had formerly belonged to the Jesuits. In order to prevent any religious quarrels in places where there were both Catholic and Protestant churches, I prohibited them from tolling the bells to summon the people to worship in their respective churches, unless the ministers of the one

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one and the other made a specific request for permission to do so, and stating that it was at the desire and request of the members of each religion. Permission was then given for a year, and if at the expiration of that year the demand was not renewed by both parties again, it was not continued. By these means, I prevented the squabbles which had previously existed, as the Catholic priests found that they could not have their own bells tolled, unless the Protestants had a similar privilege."

ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

"There is a link between animals and the Deity. Man," added he, "is merely a more perfect animal than the rest. He reasons better. But how do we know that animals have not a language of their own? My opinion is, that it is presumption in us to say no, because we do not understand them. A horse has memory, knowledge, and love. He knows his master from the servants, though the latter are more constantly with him. I had a horse myself, who knew me from any other person, and manifested, by capering and proudly marching with his head erect, when I was on his back, his knowledge that he bore a person superior to the others by whom he was surrounded. Neither would he allow any other person to mount him, except one groom, who constantly took care of him, and, when rode by him, his motions were far different, and such as seemed to say that he was conscious he bore an inferior. When I lost my way, I was accustomed to throw the bridle down his neck, and he always discovered it in places where I, with all my observation and boasted superior knowledge, could not. Who can deny the sagacity of dogs? There is a link between all animals. Plants are so many animals who eat and drink, and there are gradations up to man, who is only the most perfect of them all. The same spirit animates them all in a greater or a lesser degree."

BLUCHER.

"Blucher," said he, "is a very brave soldier," *un bon sabreur*. He is like a bull who shuts his eyes, and, seeing no danger, rushes on. He committed a thousand faults; and, had it not been for circumstances, I could repeatedly have made him and the greatest part of his army prisoners. He is stubborn and indefatigable, afraid of nothing, and very much attached to his country; but, as a general, he is without talent. I recollect, that, when I was in Prussia, he dined at my table after he had surrendered, and he was then considered to be an ordinary character."

DIFFERENT SOLDIERS.

I asked his opinion relative to the comparative merit of the Russians, Prussians, and Germans. Napoleon replied, "Soldiers change, sometimes brave, sometimes *lâches*. I have seen the Russians at Eylau perform prodigies of valour: they were so many heroes. At Moscow, entrenched up to their necks, they allowed me to beat two hundred and fifty thousand men with ninety thousand. At Jena, and at other battles in that campaign, the Prussians fled like sheep; since that time they have fought bravely. My opinion is, that now, the Prussian soldier is superior to the Austrian. The French cuirassiers were the best cavalry in the world *pour enfoncer l'infanterie*. Individually, there is no horseman superior, or perhaps equal, to the Mameluke; but they cannot act in a body. As partizans, the Cossacs excel, and the Poles as lancers." This he said in reply to a question made by me of his opinion relative to the cavalry.—I asked who he thought was the best general amongst the Austrians. "Prince Charles," he replied, "though he has committed a thousand faults. As to Schwartzenberg, he is not fit to command six thousand men."

MURAT.

"Those Neapolitans," continued he, "are the most vile *canaglie* in the world. Murat ruined me by advancing against the Austrians with them. When old Ferdinand heard of it, he laughed, and said, in his jargon, that they would serve Murat as they had done him before, when Championet dispersed a hundred thousand of them like so many sheep, with ten thousand Frenchmen. I had forbidden Murat to act; as, after I returned from Elba, there was an understanding between the Emperor of Austria and me, that, if I gave him up Italy, he would not join the coalition against me. This I had promised, and would have fulfilled it; but that *imbécile*, in spite of the direction I had given him to remain quiet, advanced with his rabble into Italy, where he was blown away like a puff. The Emperor of Austria seeing this, concluded directly that it was by my orders, and that I deceived him; and being conscious that he had betrayed me himself before, he supposed that I did not intend to keep faith with him, and determined to endeavour to crush me with all his forces. Twice Murat betrayed

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betrayed and ruined me. Before, when he forsook me, joined the allies with sixty thousand men, and obliged me to leave thirty thousand in Italy, when I wanted them so much elsewhere. At that time, his army was well officered by French. Had it not been for this rash step of Murat's, the Russians would have retreated, as their intentions were not to have advanced, if Austria did not join the coalition; so that you would have been left to yourselves, and have gladly made a peace."

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

He observed that he had always been willing to make a peace with England. "Let your ministers say what they like," said he, "I was always ready to make a peace. At the time that Fox died, there was every prospect of effecting one. If Lord Lauderdale had been sincere at first, it would also have been concluded. Before the campaign in Prussia, I caused it to be signified to him, that he had better get his countrymen to make peace, as I would be master of Prussia in two months; for this reason, that although Russia and Prussia united might be able to oppose me, yet that Prussia alone could not. That the Russians were three months' march distant; and that, as I had intelligence that their plan of campaign was to defend Berlin, instead of retiring, in order to obtain the support of the Russians, I would destroy their army, and take Berlin before the Russians came up, who alone I would easily defeat afterwards. I therefore advised him to take advantage of my offer of peace, before Prussia, who was your best friend on the continent, was destroyed. After this communication, I believe that Lord Lauderdale was sincere, and that he wrote to your ministers recommending peace: but they would not agree to it, thinking that the King of Prussia was at the head of a hundred thousand men; that I might be defeated, and that a defeat would be my ruin. This was possible. A battle sometimes decides every thing; and sometimes the most trifling thing decides the fate of a battle. The event, however, proved that I was right, as, after Jena, Prussia was mine. After Tilsit and at Erfurth," continued he, "a letter containing proposals of peace to England, and signed by the Emperor Alexander and myself, was sent to your ministers, but they would not accept of them."

SPAIN.

In answer to a remark of mine, that the invasion of Spain had been a measure very destructive to him, he replied, "If the government I established had remained, it would have been the best thing that ever happened for Spain. I would have regenerated the Spaniards; I would have made them a great nation. Instead of a feeble, imbecile, and superstitious race of Bourbons, I would have given them a new dynasty, that would have no claim on the nation, except by the good it would have rendered unto it. For an hereditary race of asses, they would have had a monarch, with ability to revive the nation, sunk under the yoke of superstition and ignorance. Perhaps it is better for France that I did not succeed, as Spain would have been a formidable rival. I would have destroyed superstition and priestcraft, and abolished the inquisition and the monasteries of those lazy *bestie di frati*. I would at least have rendered the priests harmless. The guerillas, who fought so bravely against me, now lament their success. When I was last in Paris, I had letters from Mina, and many other leaders of the guerillas, craving assistance to expel their *friar* from the throne."

TALLEYRAND.

On asking his opinion of Talleyrand, "Talleyrand," said he, "*le plus vil des agioteurs, bas flatteur. C'est un homme corrompu*, who has betrayed all parties and persons. Wary and circumspect; always a traitor, but always in conspiracy with fortune, Talleyrand treats his enemies as if they were one day to become his friends; and his friends, as if they were to become his enemies. He is a man of talent, but venal in every thing. Nothing could be done with him but by means of bribery. The kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria made so many complaints of his rapacity and extortion, that I took his portfeuille from him: moreover I found that he had divulged, to some *intrigants*, a most important secret which I had confided to him alone. He hates the Bourbons in his heart. When I returned from Elba, Talleyrand wrote to me from Vienna, offering his services, and to betray the Bourbons, provided I would pardon and restore him to favour. He argued upon a part of my proclamation, in which I said there were circumstances which it was impossible to resist, which he quoted. But I considered that there were a few I was obliged to except, and refused, as it would have excited indignation if I had not punished somebody."

I asked if it were true that Talleyrand had

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had advised him to dethrone the King of Spain, and mentioned that the Duke of Rovigo had told me that Talleyrand had said in his presence, "Your majesty will never be secure upon your throne, while a Bourbon is seated upon one." He replied, "True, he advised me to do every thing which would injure the Bourbons, whom he detests."

HIS WOUNDS.

Napoleon shewed me the marks of two wounds: one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign of Italy, and was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt whether it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that when he was wounded, it was always kept a secret, in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the toe, and had been received at Eckmühl. "At the siege of Acre," continued he, "a shell, thrown by Sidney Smith, fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who were close by, seized, and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me, against the effect of the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us with sand. We sunk into the hole formed by its bursting; one of them was wounded. I made them both officers. One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vincennes when I left Paris. When he was summoned by the Russians, he replied, that, as soon as they sent him back the leg he had lost at Moscow, he would surrender the fortress. Many times in my life," continued he, "have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in the most imminent danger. At Arcola, when I was advancing, Colonel Meuron, my aid-de-camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet, and his blood spouted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet, I believe, has there been such devotion shewn by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, never has the soldier, even when expiring, been wanting to me—never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed, *Vive l'Empereur!*"

DUROC.

Mentioned to the emperor that I had been informed he had saved Maréchal Duroc's life, when seized and condemned to death as an emigrant, during his first campaigns in Italy; which was asserted to have been the cause of the great attachment subsequently displayed by Duroc to him until the hour of his death. Napoleon looked surprised, and replied, "No such thing—who told you that tale?" I said, that I had heard the Marquis Montchenu repeat it at a public dinner. "There is not a word of truth in it," replied Napoleon. "I took Duroc out of the artillery train, when he was a boy, and protected him until his death. But I suppose Montchenu said this, because Duroc was of an old family, which in that booby's eyes is the only source of merit. He despises every body who has not as many hundred years of nobility to boast of as himself. It was such as Montchenu who were the chief cause of the revolution. Before it, such a man as Bertrand, who is worth an army of Montchenus, could not even be a *sous lieutenant*, while *vieils enfants* like him would be generals. God help," continued he, "the nation that is governed by such. In my time, most of the generals, of whose deeds France is so proud, sprung from that very class of plebeians so much despised by him."

COUNT BLACAS.

"When in Paris, after my return from Elba, I found in M. Blacas's private papers, which he left behind when he ran away from the Tuilleries, a letter which had been written in Elba by one of my sister Pauline's chamber-maids, and appeared to have been composed in a moment of anger. Pauline is very handsome and graceful. There was a description of her habits, of her dress, her wardrobe, and of every thing that she liked; of how fond I was of contributing to her happiness; and that I had superintended the furnishing of her *boudoir* myself; what an extraordinary man I was; that one night I had burnt my finger dreadfully, and had merely poured a bottle of ink over it without appearing to regard the pain, and many little *bêtises*, true enough perhaps. This letter M. Blacas had got interpolated with horrid stories; in fact, insinuating that I slept with my sister; and in the margin, in the hand-writing of the interpolator, was written—*to be printed.*"

ENGLAND.

He then spoke about the distress prevailing in England, and said, that it was caused by the abuses of the ministry. "You have done wonders," said he; "you have effected impossibilities, I

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may say; but I think that England, encumbered with a national debt, which will take forty years of peace and commerce to pay off, may be compared to a man who has drunk large quantities of brandy to give him courage and strength; but afterwards, weakened by the stimulus which had imparted energy for the moment, he totters and finally falls; his powers entirely exhausted by the unnatural means used to excite them."

PRUSSIA.

"I gave Hanover to the Prussians," continued he, "on purpose to embroil them with you, produce a war, and shut you out from the continent. The King of Prussia was blockhead enough to believe that he could keep Hanover, and still remain at peace with you. He made war upon me afterwards, like a madman, induced by the queen and prince Louis, with some other young men, who persuaded him that Prussia was strong enough, even without Russia. A few weeks convinced him of the contrary."

DIFFERENT SOVEREIGNS.

He eulogized the king of Saxony, who he said was a truly good man; the king of Bavaria, a plain good man; the king of Wirtemberg, a man of considerable talent, but unprincipled and wicked. "Alexander and the latter," said he, "are the only sovereigns in Europe possessed of talents."

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

Napoleon conversed about his brother Joseph, whom he described as being a most excellent character. "His virtues and talents are those of a private character; and for such, nature intended him: he is too good to be a great man. He has no ambition. He is very like me in person, but handsomer. He is extremely well informed, but his learning is not that which is fitted for a king; nor is he capable of commanding an army."

MOREAU.

"Moreau," said he, "was an excellent general of division, but not fit to command a large army."

DESAIX AND KLEBER.

Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, inasmuch as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures; whereas Desaix loved glory for itself, and despised every thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapt up in war and glory. To him riches and pleasure were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black-looking man, about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort or convenience. When in Egypt, I made him a present of a complete field-equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapt up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms. Upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs, *the just sultan*. He was intended by nature for a great general. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished. Had that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with twenty thousand men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lanusse, your army would have been only a meal for them. Your army was seventeen or eighteen thousand strong, without cavalry." Asked him if it were true that Desaix had, a little before his death, sent a message of the following purport to him. "Tell the first consul, that I regret dying before I have done sufficient to make my name known to posterity." Napoleon replied, "it was true," and accompanied it with some warm eulogiums on Desaix.

LASNES.

"Lasnes, when I first took him by the hand, was an *ignorantaccio*. His education had been much neglected. However, he improved greatly; and to judge from the astonishing progress he made, he would have been a general of the first class. He had great experience in war. He had been in fifty-four pitched battles, and in three hundred combats of different kinds. He was a man of uncommon bravery; cool in the midst of fire; and possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity which might present itself. Violent and hasty in his expressions, sometimes even in my presence, he was ardently attached to me. In the midst of his anger, he would not suffer any person to join him in his remarks. On that account, when he was in a choleric mood, it was dangerous to speak to him, as he used to come to me in his rage, and say, that such and such persons were not to be trusted. As a general, he was greatly superior to Moreau, or to Soult."

MASSENA.

"Massena," said he, "was a man of superior talent. He generally, however,

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ever, made bad dispositions previous to a battle; and it was not until the dead began to fall about him, that he began to act with that judgment which he ought to have displayed before. In the midst of the dying and the dead, of balls sweeping away those who encircled him, then Massena was himself; gave his orders, and made his dispositions with the greatest *sang froid* and judgment. This is true nobleness of blood. It was truly said of Massena, that he never began to act with judgment until the battle was going against him. He was, however, *un voleur*. He went halves along with the contractors and commissaries of the army. I signified to him often, that if he would discontinue his peculations, I would make him a present of eight hundred thousand, or a million of francs; but he had acquired such a habit, that he could not keep his hands from money. On this account he was hated by the soldiers, who mutinied against him three or four times. However, considering the circumstances of the times, he was precious; and had not his bright parts been soiled with the vice of avarice, he would have been a great man."

PICHEGRU.

"Pichegru," continued Napoleon, "was *répétiteur* at Brienne, and instructed me in mathematics, when I was about ten years old. He possessed considerable knowledge in that science. As a general, Pichegru was a man of no ordinary talent, far superior to Moreau, although he had never done any thing extraordinarily great, as the success of the campaigns in Holland was in a great measure owing to the battle of Fleurus. Pichegru, after he had united himself to the Bourbons, sacrificed the lives of upwards of twenty thousand of his soldiers, by throwing them purposely into the enemy's hands, whom he had informed before hand of his intentions."

ALEXANDER.

Asked his opinion of the Emperor Alexander, "*C'est un homme extrémement faux. Un Grec du bas empire,*" replied Napoleon. "He is the only one of the three,* who has any talent. He is plausible, a great dissimulator, very ambitious, and a man who studies to make himself popular. It is his foible to believe himself skilled in the art of war, and he likes nothing so well as to be complimented upon it, though every thing that originated with himself relative to military operations, was ill-judged and absurd. At Tilsit, Alexander and the King of Prussia used frequently to occupy themselves in contriving dresses for dragoons; debating upon what button the crosses of the orders ought to be hung, and such other fooleries. They fancied themselves on an equality with the best generals in Europe, because they knew how many rows of buttons there were upon a dragoon's jacket. I could scarcely keep from laughing sometimes, when I heard them discussing these *coglionerie* with as much gravity and earnestness as if they were planning an impending action between two hundred thousand men. However, I encouraged them in their arguments, as I saw it was their weak point. We rode out every day together. The king of Prussia was *un bête, et nous a tellement ennuyé;* that Alexander and myself frequently galloped away in order to get rid of him."

HIS RISE IN LIFE.

Napoleon afterwards recounted to me some part of his early life: said, that after having been at school at Brienne, he was sent to Paris, at the age of fifteen or sixteen; "where, at the general examination," continued he, "being found to have given the best answers in mathematics, I was appointed to the artillery. After the revolution, about one-third of the artillery officers emigrated, and I became *chef de bataillon* at the siege of Toulon; having been proposed by the artillery officers themselves as the person who, amongst them, possessed the most knowledge of the science. During the siege, I commanded the artillery, directed the operations against the town, and took O'Hara prisoner, as I formerly told you. After the siege, I was made commandant of the artillery of the army of Italy, and my plans caused the capture of many considerable fortresses in Switzerland and Italy. On my return to Paris, I was made general, and the command of the army in La Vendée offered to me, which I refused, and replied that such a command was only fit for a general of gendarmerie. On the 13th of Vendemiaire, I commanded the army of the convention in Paris against the sections, whom I defeated, after an action of a few minutes. Subsequently I got the command of the army of Italy, where I established my reputation. Nothing," continued he, "has been more simple than my elevation. It was not the result of intrigue or crime. It was owing to the peculiar circumstances

* Alexander, Francis, and the king of Prussia.

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circumstances of the times, and because I fought successfully against the enemies of my country. *What is most extraordinary, and I believe unparalleled in history, is; that I rose from being a private person, to the astonishing height of power I possessed, without having committed a single crime to obtain it. If I were on my death bed, I could make the same declaration.*"

THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Heard him express some sentiments afterwards relative to a few of the characters who had figured in the revolution. "Robespierre," said he, "though a blood-thirsty monster was not so bad as Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, Hebert, Fouquier Tinville, and many others. Latterly Robespierre wished to be more moderate; and actually, some time before his death, said that he was tired of executions, and suggested moderation. When Hebert accused the queen *de contrarier la nature*, Robespierre proposed that he should be denounced, as having made such an improbable accusation purposely to excite a sympathy amongst the people, in order that they might rise and rescue her. From the beginning of the revolution, Louis had constantly the life of Charles the First before his eyes. The example of Charles, who had come to extremities with the parliament, and lost his head, prevented Louis on many occasions from making the defence which he ought to have done against the revolutionists. When brought to trial, he ought merely to have said, that by the laws he could do no wrong, and that his person was sacred. The queen ought to have done the same. It would have had no effect in saving their lives; but they would have died with more dignity. Robespierre was of opinion that the king ought to have been dispatched privately. 'What is the use,' said Robespierre, 'of this mockery of forms, when you go to the trial prepared to condemn him to death, whether he deserves it or not.' The queen," added Napoleon, "went to the scaffold with some sensations of joy; and truly it must have been a relief to her to depart from a life in which she was treated with such execrable barbarity. Had I," continued he, "been four or five years older, I have no doubt that I should have been guillotined along with numbers of others."

ENGLAND AND ITS POLICY.

Dec. 8th.—Conversed at length about the situation of England, which he imputed entirely to the imbecility of Lord Castlereagh. "If," said he, "your ministers had paid attention to the interests of the country, instead of intriguing, they would have rendered you the most happy and the most flourishing nation in the world. At the conclusion of the war, they should have said to the Spanish and Portuguese governments, 'we have saved your country, we alone have supported you, and prevented you from falling a prey to France. We have made many campaigns, and shed our best blood in your cause. We have expended many millions of money, and consequently the country is overburdened with debt on your account, which we must pay. You have the means of repaying us. Our situation requires that we should liquidate our debts. We demand, therefore, that we shall be the only nation allowed to trade with South America for twenty years; and that our ships shall have the same privilege as Spanish vessels. In this way we will reimburse ourselves, without distressing you.' Who," continued he, "could say no to this? France is now nothing. Besides, to tell the truth, it would be only a just demand, and none of the allied powers could deny your right to exact it; for it was through you alone, and the energy which you displayed, that both Spain and Portugal did not fall. As it now is, France will soon have the trade of the Brazils; as you have in your own colonies more cotton and sugar than you want, and consequently will not take the productions of the Brazils in exchange for your merchandize. Now the French will; as Martinique cannot supply a quantity sufficient for the consumption of France. They will exchange their manufactured goods, silks, furniture, wines, &c. against the colonial produce, and soon have the whole trade of the Brazils. In like manner they will have the preference in trading with the Spanish colonies; partly on account of the religion, and also because the Spaniards, like other nations, are jealous of a people all-powerful at sea, and will constantly assist to lessen that power; which is most effectually to be done by lessening your commerce. Your ministers have had false ideas of things. They imagined that they could inundate the continent with your merchandize, and find a ready sale. No, no: the world is now more illuminated. Even the Russians will say, 'why should we enrich this nation, to enable her to keep up a monopoly and tyranny of the seas, while our own manufacturers are

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are numerous and skilful.' You will," continued he, "find that in a few years very little English merchandize will be sold on the continent. I gave a new era to manufactories. The French already excel you in the manufactory of cloths and many other articles. The Hollanders in cambric and linen. I formed several thousand. I established the *Ecole Polytechnique*, from which hundreds of able chemists went to the different manufactories. In each of them, I caused a person well skilled in chemistry to reside. In consequence, every thing proceeded upon certain and established principles; and they had a reason to give for every part of their operations, instead of the old vague and uncertain mode. Times are changed," continued Napoleon, "and you must no longer look to the continent for the disposal of your manufactures. America, the Spanish and Portuguese main, are the only vent for them. Recollect what I say to you. In a year or two your people will complain, and say, 'we have gained every thing, but we are starving: we are worse than we were during the war.' England has played for all or for nothing, *(ha giuocato per tutto o per niente)*. She has gained all, effected impossibilities, yet has nothing; and her people are starving, and worse than they were during the midst of the war; while France, who has lost every thing, is doing well, and the wants of her people are abundantly supplied. France has got fat, notwithstanding the liberal bleedings which she has had; while England is like a man who has had a false momentary strength given to him by intoxicating liquors, but who, after their effect, sinks into a state of debility."

SIR THOMAS READE.

Saw Sir Thomas Reade, to whom I mentioned Napoleon's answer relative to the interview which the governor was desirous to obtain for Sir Thomas Strange. Sir Thomas replied, "If I were governor, I'll be d——d if I would not make him feel that he was a prisoner." I observed, "Why, you cannot do much more to him than you have already done, unless you put him in irons." "Oh," answered Reade, "if he did not comply with what I wanted, I'll be d——d if I wouldn't take his books from him, which I'll advise the governor to do. He is a d——d outlaw and a prisoner, and the governor has a right to treat him with as much severity as he likes, and nobody has any business to interfere with him in the execution of his duty."

PROSPECTS OF FRANCE.

He conversed upon the probability of a revolution in France. "Ere twenty years have elapsed, when I am dead and buried," said he, "you will witness another revolution in France. It is impossible that twenty-nine millions of Frenchmen can live contented under the yoke of sovereigns imposed upon them by foreigners, and against whom they have fought and bled for nearly thirty years. Can you blame the French for not being willing to submit to the yoke of such animals as Montchenu?* You are very fond in England of making a comparison between the restoration of Charles II. and that of Louis; but there is not the smallest similitude. Charles was recalled by the mass of the English nation to the throne which his successor afterwards lost for a *mass:* but as to the Bourbons, there is not a village in France which has not lost thirty or forty of the flower of its youth in endeavouring to prevent their return. The sentiments of the nation are,—'We have not brought back those wretches; no, those who have ravaged our country, burnt our houses, and violated our wives and our daughters, have placed them on the throne by force.'"

DEATH OF MOREAU.

"In the battle before Dresden," said Napoleon, "I ordered an attack to be made upon the allies by both flanks of my army. While the manœuvres for this purpose were executing, the centre remained motionless. At the distance of about from this to the outer gate, (about 500 yards,) I observed a group of persons collected together on horseback. Concluding that they were endeavouring to observe my manœuvres, I resolved to disturb them, and called to a captain of artillery, who commanded a field battery of eighteen or twenty pieces: throw a dozen of bullets at once into that group; perhaps there are some little generals in it. It was done instantly. One of the balls struck Moreau, carried off both his legs, and went through his horse. Many more, I believe, who were near him, were killed and wounded. A moment before Alexander had been speaking to him, Moreau's legs were amputated not far from the spot. One of his feet, with the boot upon it, which the surgeon had thrown upon the ground,

* One of the commissioners.

was

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was brought by a peasant to the king of Saxony, with information that some officer of great distinction had been struck by a cannon shot. The king, conceiving that the name of the person might perhaps be discovered by the boot, sent it to me. It was examined at my head-quarters, but all that could be ascertained was, that the boot was neither of English nor of French manufacture. The next day we were informed that it was the leg of Moreau. It is not a little extraordinary," continued Napoleon, "that in an action a short time afterwards, I ordered the same artillery officer, with the same guns, and under nearly similar circumstances, to throw eighteen or twenty bullets at once into a concourse of officers collected together, by which General St. Priest, another Frenchman, a traitor and a man of talent, who had a command in the Russian army, was killed, along with many others. Nothing," continued the emperor, "is more destructive than a discharge of a dozen or more guns at once amongst a group of persons. From one or two they may escape; but from a number discharged at a time, it is almost impossible."

HIS PROSPECT OF DEATH.

Dec. 14.—Napoleon very unwell. Had passed a very bad night. Found him in bed at eleven, p. m. "Doctor," said he, "I had a nervous attack last night, which kept me continually uneasy and restless; with a severe head-ach, and involuntary agitations. I was without sense for a few moments. I verily thought and hoped, that a more violent attack would have taken place, which would have carried me off before morning. I seemed as if a fit of apoplexy was coming on. I felt a heaviness and giddiness of my head, (as if it were overloaded with blood,) with a desire to put myself in an upright posture. I felt a heat in my head, and called to those about me to pour some cold water over it, which they did not comprehend for some time. Afterwards, the water felt hot, and I thought it smelt of sulphur, though in reality it was cold." At this time he was in a free perspiration, which I recommended him to encourage, and his head-ach was much diminished. After I had recommended every thing I thought necessary or advisable, he replied, "One would live too long." He afterwards spoke about funeral rites, and added, that when he died, he would wish that his body might be burned. "It is the best mode," said he, "as then the corpse does not produce any inconvenience; and as to the resurrection, that must be accomplished by a miracle, and it is easy to the Being who has it in his power to perform such a miracle as bringing the remains of the bodies together, to also form again the ashes of the dead."

I mentioned to his excellency, the fit of syncope with which Napoleon had been attacked: "It would be lucky," replied Sir Hudson Lowe, "if he went off some of those nights in a fit of the kind." I observed, that I thought it very probable that he would be attacked with a fit of apoplexy, which would finish him, and that, continuing to lead his present mode of life, it was impossible he could remain in health. Sir Hudson asked, what could induce him to take exercise? I replied, to moderate the restrictions, and to remove some of which he complained so much. Sir Hudson Lowe made some observations about the danger of allowing a man to get loose who had done such mischief already.

HIS REPINING.

"What a fool I was to give myself up to you," continued he; "I had a mistaken notion of your national character; I had formed a romantic idea of the English. There entered into it also a portion of pride. I disdained to give myself up to any of those sovereigns whose countries I had conquered, and whose capitals I had entered in triumph; and I determined to confide in you, whom I had never vanquished. Doctor, I am well punished for the good opinion I had of you, and for the confidence which I reposed in you, instead of giving myself up to my father-in-law, or to the emperor Alexander, either of whom would have treated me with the greatest respect." I observed, that it was possible that Alexander might have sent him to Siberia; "Not at all," replied Napoleon, "setting aside other motives, Alexander would, through policy, and from the desire which he has to make himself popular, have treated me like a king, and I should have had palaces at command. Besides, Alexander is a generous man, and would have taken a pleasure in treating me well; and my father-in-law, though he is an imbecile, is still a religious man, and incapable of committing crimes, or such acts of cruelty as are practised here."

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CHRONICLES OF ERI;

being the

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or,

THE IRISH PEOPLE;

Translated from the original Manuscripts in the Phœnician Dialect of the Scythian Language.

By O'CONNOR.

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[Mr. O'Connor's work must be regarded as one of the most original and extraordinary which the printing-press ever brought before the world. Its early chapters were written in the age of Moses, and it records events coeval with the entire book of Genesis; while it illustrates and explains the real nature of many of the events, which a love of the marvellous and mis-translations have converted into miracles. It then continues the history of the *Gaal Sciot Iber*, through above a thousand years, by authoritative eye-witnesses of the events recorded; i. e. through the entire period of Grecian and early Roman history; but without any reference to those people who mingled not with the Gaal Sciot Iber. Nor is it a mere dry history, but it is intermingled with episodes like Genesis, and with poetical sentiments like Ossian. To the whole, Mr. O'Connor has prefixed full and very elaborate dissertations in proof of the authenticity of the work, (of which, however, internal evidence is sufficient proof,) and in illustration of the history of the nations which preceded the Greeks and Romans. In this task he has acquitted himself with a degree of talent and erudition, equal to the grandeur of his object, though not unmixed with prejudices of his own. It may be worthy of remark, as an answer to superficial or vulgar flippancy, that these MSS. have no relation whatever to the fables which the monks have imposed on the world as early Irish history; but are directly opposed to them, as well in substance as in pretension and character. Nor must the author be confounded with his younger brother, General Arthur O'Connor, whose political tergiversations have created so much animadversion, and whose relationship with Marshal Grouchy will furnish a clue to historians of our times, relative to the true character of the "glories" of the day of Waterloo. He is, as he states, the head of his race, one who never compromised his principles, though his life has often been endangered by his inflexibility; which inflexibility will, we suspect, in some degree interfere even with the interests and object of the present work.]

THE WRITINGS OF EOLUS.

PART THE FIRST.—CHAPTER I.

WISDOM, thou art to be preferred to all things, to impart wisdom is the duty of all men. He who possesseth wisdom, and neglecteth to instruct others, hoardeth what should be shared; it is a treasure that may be lavishly bestowed, without injury to the donor; yea, the donor enricheth himself by the gift.

Wisdom is the knowledge of truth direct, without doubt.

Hearken, my son, to the words of our great fathers; from them our fathers heard the lessons of wisdom in the words of truth, passed by them to us that now be, and from us to be delivered to those who are to come; so, till time of this earth shall be no more, which will not be till Baal shall withdraw the light of his countenance, the fire of his spirit, from the children of this world.

Many are the truths still hidden from man; who can declare at what time the waters were rolled from off this earth?—none. Who hath informed man how he was made?—how long his dwelling was in the bosom of the vast deep?—how or when he ceased to breathe in that element?—none.

Who hath disclosed the first dimensions of all things? Who hath noted the degrees of their decrease? Who can tell—by what means can man now discover the causes of the production of all things?

It is said that Baal formed every thing from the earth, the water, and the air, and into man alone breathed the spirit of fire, pure essence of himself, the effect whereof is reason.

Thus is it said, who knoweth how truly? with whom did Baal hold talk?—at what time did he draw nigh unto the children of men? which one of the sons of man did ever approach Baal? who is he that ever heard the sound of the voice of Baal, that he could distinguish the words of his breath? doth Baal speak aloud to make man affear'd? who can tell his words?—none.

Man imagineth—Are the thoughts which he divulgeth to his fellow just?

For myself I ask, and none can tell, how came Baal himself? is he not composed of materials the same as all other living beings, his huge dimensions, his might and power, effects of combinations unknown to man?

Many are the things beyond the reason which man possesseth: he may fancy—what availeth fancy? it is of no avail;

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Lowwood April 17 1838

* in these places the manuscript is illegible

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avail; reason and wisdom reject such, as misconceptions of vanity.

Man would be thought to know all things, even of the air, and for lack of wisdom flyeth to deceitful fancy, the vain, the ignorant, the credulous is one, —wisdom, truth, and reason is one other.

My Son,—Do thy utmost to attain to the certain knowledge of things of this world within the scope of thy understanding. List not to idle dreams of airy fantasy; contemplate ever so deeply on things thy senses cannot reach, all thy contemplations will come round to the point whereat they commence;—Where?—They commenced in fancy—in fancy they will end.

Are there not things in abundance level with thy comprehension worthy of all thy care?—Hast thou not parents—the father who begat—the mother who bared and suckled, tenderly reared thee up, anxiously watched over thy helpless state—Hast thou none of thy mother's womb—no partner of thy secret thoughts —hast thou no children—are no friends thine?—

Hast thou not a name to be spoken of now,—to be remembered in after times? —how great the joy to hear the voice of praise raised in memory of our forefathers—what glory to the race—what an exultation to all those descended from their loins!

Hard hath been the lot of him, whose spirit hath taken its flight to mingle with its kindred elements, no mention made of him in times to come—untoward hath been the mind of him, who hath not left a trace of his existence amongst men—or to be remembered by reason only of his evil deeds.

How glorious to gain immortality, by having infused a portion of his spirit into the children of man, to abide on the earth for ever.

My Son,—Pursue not phantoms of imagination, study thyself—call to mind continually the materials of which thou art composed—if much of them is prone to the sluggishness of earth, the instability of water, the inconstancy of nimble air, remember the fire of thy spirit hath power to controul and direct, if thou wilt keep it pure.

Oh! that man should suffer his passions to subdue his reason, the fire of his spirit smothered, all but extinguished, —are earth, air, and water, more powerful than fire?—is matter more potent than spirit?

Why delighteth man to do what he condemneth in another?—Why doth he unto his fellow, what he would not that his fellow should do unto him?

The heart of man is proud—he coveteth power and pre-eminence; he will gain them by deeds of evil, without reflection; he listeneth to the voice of the seducer, the false flattering tongue that betrayeth—unruled passions hurry him on—folly taketh dominion of such an one; reason hath departed from him, his spirit was weak.

My Son,—Let all thy actions be such, that when thy bulk shall be inanimate, thy spirit shall live for ever in the hearts of men.

My Son,—Hear the tale of times of old; hear of our race the renowned of the earth. What time our fathers marked not, is as the cloud that hath passed away, no note taken—no memorial preserved:

Let us speak of times measured by Baal in his circuit, as he moveth in his course to animate his children.

How glorious is Baal, how good, how provident; doth he not produce the fruits that sustain the life of man?—doth he not feed, and warm every living being?

Doth he not give light by day, and impart a portion of his splendour to his dwelling place to illumine the night, and mark the seasons?

How terrible is Baal in his anger, when he sendeth forth his messengers in fire, air, and water, and maketh the earth to tremble. All elements are his servants.

Hear of times marked—I have the rings of our fathers; they have noted the rings of their times: I will mark the rings of my days. Thou wilt mark those of thy days—so shall signs and seasons be perpetual.

Attend now, my Son—Our great fathers dwelt on the left side of the sun's rising, beyond the sources of the great waters. Of days marked whilst Baal performed one thousand and eleven circuits in his course.

Then did they spread themselves from the flood of Sgeind even to the banks of Teth-gris.

And when one thousand three hundred and four rings were completed, then did our fathers of these days pass to this side of Teth-gris, and moving towards the sun's going, reach to the Affreidg-eis, and they became lords of all the lands on this side, and on that, they outstretched their arms over all nations, with mercy.

And Absal, he it was who went out before

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before the host, from the land of the elements of which our great fathers were formed.

And Daire was he who conducted the children of the land to this side Affreidg-eis—and the race of Daire were chiefs of the earth.

Attend again, my Son,—When twice nine hundred rings, and thrice three rings were marked on the banks of Affreidg-eis, a multitude from the sun's rising, beneath the land of the first abode of our great fathers, poured in upon the land of our fathers that then lived, like unto a swarm of locusts, or clouds of burning sands, yea even as a torrent of mighty waters, that overwhelmeth all things.

And the multitudes for numbers not to be counted, as the sands of the sea, as the stars of the heavens,—speaking with a thousand tongues diverse one from another—fierce and cruel, came over our fathers.

And many of the Gaal were made captives—and many lay in death, whose state was happier than that of his fellow.

And Ard-fear, chief of the race, and all the heads of the people who stood in the presence of the chief, dwelling round about the tents of Ard-fear, escaped from the edge of the sword of Eis Soir.

And Ard-fear floated on the bosom of Blessed Affreidg-eis, and the waters bare up his little skiff, till he lighted on the plain of Ard-mionu.

And all that went forth from Magh-sean-ar dwelled in Ard-mionu, and Ard-fear ruled that land as aforetime—but in person.

And the foemen of the east sheathed not the sword for one entire ring; and when one ring was complete there was peace.

And Eis Soir made the earth to groan for the weight which they laid on the places where theretofore had stood the tents of Ard-fear, and the heads of the Gaal.

Did they not raise up dwellings durable, and walls round about, and a watch tower to look over the land on every side?

And multitudes of the Gaal flocked to the tents of Ard-fear in Ard-mionu, and they encreased exceedingly.

And when Ard-fear had ruled for the course of one score and eleven rings in Ard-mionu, then and there he died.

And all the children of the land aforetime, and of the Gaal, gathered themselves together, and they placed the bulk of Ard-fear in the boat, in which he was borne from Magh-sean-ar even unto Ard-mionu on the waters of the Blessed Affreidg-eis.

And they set the boat on the spot where it had rested, when Ard-fear came therefrom unto the land.

And they raised the boat charged with the weight of the chief from the water, and it was conveyed on the shoulders of the nobles for the space of nine hundred paces, from the margin of the water, towards the sun's going.

And there was the boat in which lay the form of Ard-fear set down, and there was his heap raised—a memorial for ever.

And all the people moaned inwardly, and they poured forth lamentations loudly, invoking the spirit of Ard-fear, calling him Naoi, the chosen of Baal, for the preservation of the race of Absal and the Gaal-Nasi, whom the streams of Blessed Affreidg-eis did bear in safety to Ard-mionu.

CHAP. VI.—EOLUS.

Now Dalta, the first born of Enar, was not chosen, Eolus was placed on the seat of his father.

And Eolus, before he was chosen, whilst his father yet lived, had journeyed to Ib-er of our fathers, and to the land of Aoimag, to get knowledge; and his wish was to go even unto Mag-sean-ar, the abode of our great fathers, but the difficulties were greater than his desire.

And Eolus tarried one entire ring, and one Ratha in Sgadan, where he hath learned to set down all his thoughts in shapes and figures, for the eye of man.

I am that Eolus, the son of Enar, the son of Airt, of the race of Calma, from Ard-fear, who write down these words, for the instruction of those that now be, and of those who are yet to come.

To teach man to rule himself, that his reason may keep his passions in subjection continually, to tell to the chiefs, and the heads of the Gaal, and to the Gaal of their race, the renowned of the earth.

And these words have I written, as they have been repeated from mouth to ear, from generation to generation, and these times have I noted from the marks of the rings of Baal, and these words are true, according to the traditions of man as believed; but more correct are the times, being according to the revolutions of Baal, which cannot err.

But I, Eolus, have not set down the words said by the Priests, to have been delivered to the nine Priests by Baal, from the beginning, because my understanding cannot give entertainment thereunto;

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unto; my senses admit not the belief, that Baal hath at any time held talk with one of the children of this earth.

Afore priests were, have we not heard of the words spoken by the fathers to their children, as they listened to their voice, beneath the covering of the tents, each of his dwelling, ere the congregations were gathered together, round the habitations of the priests.

Then did each father declare unto those descended from his loins.

Give praise and thanks to Baal, the author of light and life.

Shed not the blood of thy fellow, without just cause.

Take not aught belonging unto another secretly.

Keep falsehood from thy lips—falsehood perverts justice.

Keep envy from thy heart—envy corrodes the spirit.

Keep flattery from thy tongue—flattery blinds the judgment.

Pay respect to thy father, conform thyself unto his will, be thou a sure prop to his old age.

Love, honor, and cherish thy mother, let thy hand wait on her eye—thy foot move in obedience to her voice; for the first pain that you causest to her, she was quit for the joy at thy coming forth, beware of bringing grief to thy mother's heart, the thought will sting thy spirit in the time to come.

Contend not with thy brother—unity becometh brethren.

Be loving and protecting unto thy sister.

Cherish the widow, nourish the orphan, deprived of his father, his staff, never more to hear a tender mother's voice.

Relieve the poor, the needy, and distressed; be kind, and minister unto the stranger far from the dwelling of his kindred.

Be merciful to every living creature.

Be watchful to keep thy passions in obedience to thy reason, in the first place; thereby wilt thou avoid doing unto another, what thou wouldst not have another do unto thee.

Preserve the glory of thy race, die, or live free.

What have these things to do with feeding fires, and looking after portions of the land.

And when Eolus had ruled nine rings, he placed Dalta his brother in his seat, and he did go to Sgadan, and he did abide there for one ring, and he did make a covenant with Ramah, chief of the land of Aoimag.

And Ramah did send Olam to abide amongst the Gaal in Gael-ag, and the teachers of Aoimag did give knowledge unto the nobles, instructing them to hold talk one with another, from the land of Aoimag even unto Gael-ag.

Moreover men of Aoi-mag taught the Gael to form ships, wherein to move on the face of the deep.

And the Gael do help the children of Feine; in the bowels of the earth, in the land of Eisfeine, for the children of Ib-er were cunning workmen in the land of their fathers, in searching for brass.

And Eolus did send nine of the sons of Ib-er, even the most wise of the children of the land, to make addition to the knowledge they had aforetime,

And the men did return at the set time of three rings, and Eolus called together the chiefs of the Gael, to the great congregation, and he spake unto them saying,

"Man differeth nothing from the beast of the field, save in reason, but whereto serveth reason, if it receiveth not a right direction?

"Hath man passions in common with all other animals, which oft consume him, reason instructed will controul them.

"Teachers are now amongst us—what if a portion of the land were assigned to each of the Olam in divers quarters, that they may live free from care, save that of instructing the youth in the ways of knowledge:—Gael-ag hath hitherto contained too few of the wise men of the earth."

And it was so.—

And the Olam had their portions, and they did chuse from amongst them one; Tarlat the son of Leir, to be Ard-olam.

And Tarlat sware in the presence of the congregation to guard the writing, which Eolus did place within his hands, to set down words of the Gaal, to keep falsehood therefrom, and to preserve them during his days.

Now when Eolus had ruled for the course of eighteen rings, it came to pass that Ramah, chief of the children of the land of Aoi-mag died, and Amram his brother's son took his place.

SESOSTRIS.

Now it came to pass what time Eocaid had ruled seventeen rings, and ere one Ratha was complete, a mighty host from the sun's rising, rushed like a devouring flood, sweeping all nations; people were as streams, and brooks and rivers, that swell the sea to overwhelm the earth.

And the chief of all the nations was

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Sru, and he spread his warriors over all the plains of Eisfeluc; and the Gael of Eisfeine from Aoimag, and the Firgneat, and the Gaal of Buas-ce and Algeirba called on the name of Eocaid, the victorious, to lead them against the destroyer.

But nought could prevail against Sruamac; ere the nations of Eisfeine could gather themselves together, did Sru overthrow them, and with the remnant that he spared, did he swell his host.

And Eocaid called round him all the chiefs and warriors of renown to council, and all were of one mind to move forth of Gael-ag, to meet the foe.

And when the host of Gael-ag were within the distance of two days of the waters of the Duor, the priests did entreat Eocaid to tarry one day at Samur, that the congregation may purify themselves in the presence of Baal.

And Eocaid did listen unto the voice of the priests, and on the next day, as the warriors were in motion, did not those from the heads of the vale espy a cloud rising from the earth towards the heaven? And after a while the thousand thousands of the foemen appeared.

And the priests did again implore Eocaid to move back to Samur, and there to wait for the foe.

When Eocaid heard the voice of the priests speaking the words, his anger was kindled against them, and he said unto me, Ordac,

"Ordac, when thou shalt set down the words of the priests to Eocaid, and the words of Eocaid unto the priests, thou wilt say,

"And thus answered Eocaid, the son of Bille, chief of the Gael of Sciot of Ib er, unto the priests, "I will not go backward, tho' my face were still towards the foeman as I moved. Is Baal only in Samur?"

And Eocaid added moreover, "I thought to have encumbered Magdoraid with the weight of those we sent not for, as it is, as it is, let the words run from Eocaid thro' the host, "Warriors make treble the pace of thy feet, and the sound of thy voice tell Eocaid and Sru stand face to face."

And it was so.

And the battle was fought in all the plains between Samur and Duor; Eocaid, and all the chiefs, and all the Gael fought, destroying, like a consuming fire; but what availeth fire against water? was not the fire of Ib-er extinguished by the stormy waves of the multitudes of Sru-amac?

Thousands of the Gael lay on the earth, and Eocaid, O woe! thou fell into the arms of death on that unhappy day, and three sons of Go-lam, and chiefs in heaps lay round the weight of Eocaid.

On that day Sru overthrew Ib-er, and all the nations of Eisfeine, and he took away captive of the youth, and drove away a huge prey of the cattle of the land.

Now is Gael-ag a desert, save of mourners. Behold Saib, the partner of Go-lam, lamenting her hero (the most renowned warrior of the race, since Og the son of Iat-foth) and three sons fallen in the battle.

Behold widows bewailing their elected.

Behold matrons lamenting their children, and maidens the youths of their promise, and the brethren of their fathers board.

On that day, when Baal had entered into the second chamber of his house Blath, did Eocaid fall, but not perish; his spirit will endure, his name will live in the memory of the children of the land for ever.

On that day was the pride of the tents of Gael-ag abased; when will their heads be raised up, and their locks, bedecked with garlands, dance to the sportive music of the winds again?

Ordac doth take the sun, and moon, and all the stars to witness, he would rather have fallen, numbered with the dead, and he that Ard-Olam then had been, had set down on the chronicles for the times to come, "And Go-lam returned with victory from the battle."

NOTE.

This prince of Gael-ag, whose proper name was Eocaid, is in the tales of the bards known by the name of Go-lam, and is also the Milesius of Latinity writers of the 15th centuries, from whom we Irish are ignorantly and absurdly called Milesians; he reigned, as you see, from 1025 to 1008, before the Christian era, when Sesostris, the most ancient and Egyptian Hercules moving through Lybia, and the maritime nations of Afric, whom he overran, invaded Spain, which he subdued, whereon he imposed tribute, wherein he introduced idolatry, and erected columns, called the pillars of Hercules, in Spain and Afric, to perpetuate the memory of his exploits. The battle of Samur determined the fate of this people, and produced those events which will appear in the sequel of these chronicles.

EMIGRATION

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EMIGRATION OF THE GAAL-SCIOT IBER.

As though Sru had not brought enough affliction over the children of Iber, Baal now grew terrible, his wrath was kindled, he sent his fire through the land, the earth was scorched, the herbs were consumed, men and cattle perished—nor rain, nor yet dew come on the ground.

Therefore the chiefs, and all the heads of the people, and Olam, and priests, and Gaal, were called together to the great congregation of the people at Asti-er-eis, to hold talk of times passed, and to think on what was fitting to be done.

The assembly being together, the high priest standing in the presence of the king said,

"What if Baal be invoked to cease from his wrath, and to look down with an eye of pity on the miseries of Gael-ag; perhaps the great Disposer will hear, and grant our supplications."

Whereupon Ith the son of Bille, the brother of Golam, the Prince of Breo-ccean, rose and said, "Chiefs of Ib-er Gael of Sciot, Are we worthy of our race, or have we declined therefrom? when Eissar came over our great fathers, that they could not stand against the foe, did they not quit the delightful land, watered by delicious streams, and move to the hills of Ard-mionn, saying, the lords of the earth that have been, will not be under tribute, are not the chilling winds the barren hills of Ard-mionn, and liberty, preferable even to the warm sun—the rich plains of Scan-ar calling man by the name of master, after the manner of Eis-sor?

When Lonrac—what evil spirit of air breathed the foul thought in Lonrac's mind?—When Lonrac spoke of tribute—tribute from one to another of the race—when Lonrac spoke of tribute, unto File the son of Glas, since which day the name of Lonrac hath not been heard but in scorn, by the Gael of Sciot of Iber, even unto this; when Lonrac spoke unto File the son of Glas of tribute, what answer then did File make?

The answer that became a king;

The men of Iber will no tribute pay,
Should Lonrac hither come, with high hand to take it off;
The way is far, and perhaps—

When in the time of Eolus the wise, the son of Feine was feeling artfully his way on errand of like sort, had not Eolus the words of File repeated unto Feine's ear? And now doth Sru, having darkened the air with voracious flocks of ravens, gorged with the blood, yea and with the flesh of the children of the land, as is said, but not as seen, by Ordac, to write the truth, their bare bones blanching on the surface of the earth unburied, send his servants to take off a prey, calling it tribute, for a master.

Can the warriors of Ib-er stand up against all these? So let us stand, if not ——

The priests do say, "Ah, that Go-lam had listened to our voice, and measured back his steps e'en to Sa-mur, then would Baal have crowned him with victory, and conducted him in triumph to the tents of Asti-er-eis."

And now Ard-Cruimtear saith, "Let us invoke Baal."

Let all the priests of all the nations of the earth stand on the margin of the Duor, and call on Baal to suffer the puny stream to impress great ocean, and force his mighty waves a distance from the land. Would Baal change—could Baal change—fixed laws for them?

Oh that Go-lam had not attended to the voice of the priests, and loitered on his course, and tarried e'en that one day at Samur, then had our warriors passed over the water, and met the foe forth of the land.

Children of Ib-er, hear the words of Ith.

What though the waters of the vast deep be terrible; is the desolation of water, air, or earth, yea of fire itself, so frightful to the Gael of Sciot, as the affliction of slavery?

Baal himself can destroy but once, so ceaseth anguish of body and of mind; the spirit of the victim then is free as its kindred elements, pure mixture of air and fire.

The body of the captive is wasted in lingering torture, his form is bent, and with his distorted shape is his soul depressed; like unto the overstrained bow, it loses its force, its use is at an end.

Oft hath my ship crossed the world of waters to Breotan. Upon a time, returning for Gael-ag, after hearing the complaints of the Gaal, my vessel was driven out of its course, towards the sun's going, till we reached a land of woods, a rough land; the people fled from our presence, though we were but few; we drank of the waters of that land.

Thither would Ith go, and he will return in time to shew the thither way to all who prefer dangers to slavery.

For himself, Ith, the son of Bille, the brothe

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brother of Eogaid Go-lam, will cease to live, or he will live free."

Now when Baal had been two days in the first chamber of his house Tlomnenad, and the watchmen of the ocean saw three ships coming towards the land, all Gael-ag flocked to the shore to meet the princes.

And as the ships were moving within the arms of the land, the air rung with the shouts of the Gaal.

The anchor cast, Lugad, the son of Ith, stood on the ground before Marcad, I Ordac nigh unto, when Marcad did say unto Lugad, wherefore do we not see Ith? hath he tarried after thee? how fareth Ith?

Lugad did place his hands upon his breast, his eyes bent on the earth dejectedly, then pointing to the vessel, whence he had come forth, he answered unto Marcad, "Ith is no more; my father that was, falleth to pieces within the chamber of the ship."

And when all had eaten, and were refreshed, and as the horns went round, Lugad being seated on high, near unto the king, Marcad said unto him,

"Let Lugad, if it be pleasing to him, relate the tale of Ith."

Whereupon Lugad stood up, and spoke aloud, saying,

"Children of Ib-er, Gael of Sciot, hear of Ith, the son of Bille, the brother of Go-lam;

"Ith saw and felt the affliction of Gael-ag; Ith preferred dangers to tribute, death to slavery; did he not move on the surface of the vast deep, to a strange land, to prepare the way for the children of the Gaal, where they may live, their ears free from the sound of the voice of a master.

And we passed along towards the Sugers of Baal, till we saw Breotan we kept clear of Scaoilead; into Casad-tir-eider we entered into.

And on the eighth day from the day whereon we did cease to see Dunmianac, we did espy the land we looked for, and we did steer with the land on the left of us, as we moved for four days and nights, then did the waters of the streams bear us to the shore.

And Ith did set one-third of our company to guard the ships, with the rest did he adventure into the country, and there are two distinct Gael thereon, speaking with different tongues, and we did come to know that those who are the most, are servants unto those who are the least—moreover, that the masters are evil in the minds of the servants—and the servants are inclined towards us—they seemed in joy at our coming, for they are in bondage.

And Ith enquired for the chief, and after two days, came some to conduct us to his presence.

And Ith called for counsel, and it was said,—Why go farther; have we not seen enough?—let us to our brethren, and return with them and win the land.

But Ith said, "Nay; may it not be said we were afeared.—Let Gol return to the ships, and if we do not succeed, then Gol speed thou to Gael-ag, and repeat in Marcad's ear the words of Ith; "Let Marcad lead the children of Iber hitherward, here raise up the tents of the Gael"—but Gol entreated to go on, howbeit, he spoke in vain.

And we passed along for one day warily, and we spent the night cautiously.

And on the morrow Ith made those who conducted us to know, that he would abide where he was, till the coming of the chief, and for two days only, and we tarried there.

And on the second day half spent, we espied a multitude coming towards us, and as they drew nigher unto us, we saw huge clubs in their hands—no slings, nor bows had they, nor sharp weapons for war—and we moved to meet them, notwithstanding their numbers; the men were fair to look upon, yea very fair.

And oftentimes did they mention the name of Dan-ba and of Dan-an; and the masters did beat the servants under their feet, in our presence, calling them Cloden.

Long time had not passed till we saw bands gathering round about, and some hasting between us and the ships.—When Ith said, "Let the backward way be kept clear, we be too few."

Now the men of the land raised a loud shout, and flung stones at us with great force, then we did uncase our bows, and draw Cran Tubail-forth.

The Gaal were in streights, and we did move our forces towards the multitude; and thus for three days, when our brethren led by Gol, save nine left with the ships, came towards, clearing the way, fell in the combat, and lay where they fell. Moreover Ith my father fell, but not into the arms of death on that day, and we bore him to his ship.

And I Lugad did not enter my ship, I remained with my father, and not long while

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while before he ceased he did call me to him, and he said,

"Let Marcad lead the Gael to the land of woods, the servants will be helping unto them to win the land. Let not Baal in his next day's rest, look down on the griefs of Iber in Gael-ag."

And these were the last words of Ith the son of Bille, the brother of Go-ham the renowned, himself renowned also.

And when Lugad had made an end, all repeated their oath to have vengeance for Ith's blood, and all besought Marcad to speed their departure.

Now preparations are made through Gael-ag, and what time Baal entered the threshold of the mansion of his blessed fire, behold on shipboard the clann of Breo-ccan Gal of Sciot, of Iber, Nomades, Ogengeis, the memorial of our race, of those who had escaped the captivity of Sru, and the wrath of Baal taking their departure from Gael-ag perhaps for ever, having sojourned here four hundred and four score and four rings precisely.

Baal was favourable until the host came within sight of the land of their vengeance. Then did he send forth his messengers of air; and they brake the vessels, and scattered them on every side: twelve ships did the servants of the anger of Baal bury beneath the waves of the vast deep.

On that day was Colba overborne at the mouth of a river of the land.

On that day perished Cier within the jaws of an inlet of the sea at the extremity of the world of land.

Howbeit the remainder of the host with difficulty reached the shore with Marcad, Iolar, and Blat, sons of the hero, and Lugad the son of Ith, and the children of Marcad and Iolar, and Er son of Cler, he would abide with the sons of Marcad, his companions in Gaelag.

And Marcad bad, "Let three men abide with each ship, and let all the women tarry with them, whiles their brethren go to take vengeance for Ith's blood, and win the land; and the cloth was spread to take the lots of those to stay behind.

When all the men, and all the women cried aloud, "Let none be left, let all die together, or all have glory of those who shed Ith's blood!" They would not be intreated.

And the Gaal were gathered together, and the men of the land assembled, more in number than the Gael, five score for one.

And the battle endured not long when bands of the servants passed over unto us, and the masters fled.

And on the next day the battle was renewed, and the men of the land were overthrown: the clubs availed not, the servants stung the masters sorely.

And on the third day, the chiefs of the land did send messengers unto Marcad; and the messengers had their clubs behind them, and both their arms on their breasts, token of peace.

Now it happed that men of the Gaal, in a ship of Fenecid, on their way from Breotan to Gaelag; driven from its course, was broken here eight rings gone by; these did know the speech of the Danan.

These did the Danan bring before Marcad; and when their joy had abated in some sort, for seeing the face of their brethren, they did speak in the speech now of one, now of another; and after this manner was the covenant made sure between the chiefs of Iber, and the chiefs of the land aforetime.

And the chiefs of the land said, "Ye be mightier than we through the falsehood of Cloden, the Danan will not be in subjection not yet under tribute to thee. We will move to the far side of the old river, and dwell between the waters thereof, and the waves of the vast sea. We will not pass over to this side of the river to thy people, nor must thy people pass over to us. Moreover Cloden is in thy hand; do unto them as seemeth good to thee; if ye deal kindly by them, and put thy trust in them, look to it.

On that day, the second day after Baal had entered into the second chamber of his house Sgith, was the covenant made.

And the Danan did set up a large stone on the spot, where the covenant was made; and I Ordac have set down words on the chronicles of the Gaal, to remain for ever.

And Marcad said, "Let this place be called Mag-mor-tiomna," and all said, "Yea."

Now peace abideth. The Danan are in motion towards the country of the covenant. Firgneat flock around the Gael.

The tents of Marcad are raised up on Magmortiomna; and the tents of Iber stand about the tents of the chief; for Marcad saith, "'Twere well that the Gaal rest together, till the Danan pass the waters."

Firgneat are helping unto us in all things;

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things; and the Gaal cast on this land in the days of Golam—are with their brethren.

And they do tell of Cloden; they are Firgneat, Cegail, born of the elements of this land.

And the Danan did hither come from beneath the fingers of Baal, ten score and eleven knots now passed; and they did overbear Firgneat, and hold them in bondage with rigour.

Neither did ever hear of Baal.

Now what time we had sojourned three moons on Magmortiomna, Marcad called to him all the children of Iber; and the chiefs did hold talk in the presence of the Gaal; and he did rise in the midst, and said,

"The land is now free for the foot of the children of Iber. What, if it were explored, none knoweth the limits thereof! After what manner shall we go forth? The Danan may prove false. Shall we separate, or shall we move together? Thin is our host by the power of Baal.

"Sru was but his messenger, as drought and pestilence; Golam the renowned, though mighty, could not stand against the mightier Baal; therefore is our host thin.

"Colba is beneath the waters of the deep unburied.

"Cier can no more hear the sound of Marcad's voice. Oh, that he could!—Cier lieth under his heap; his death-song chaunted; his war-song raised. Who, but Baal, could overthrow Cier the magnanimous? What availeth man against the Almighty." And Marcad wept; and all the host lifted up their voice, and cried. After awhile, Marcad said, "If Blat would speak."

And Blat said, "What, if all move together?"

And Marcad said, "What saieth Iolar?"

And Iolar said, "What, if three parts be made of the Gaal, and that one part move nigh unto their brethren, keeping a course all to the same point?"

The words of Iolar being good, preparations were made; and what time Baal entered the threshold of his house Tirim, the congregation were in motion.

And Marcad went out before the host, with one third towards the south; and Blat moved on the right of Marcad; and Iolar took his course on the right of Blat.

And the Olam and the priests, the bards, and the minstrels, were divided amongst the chiefs; and the women and children were with their Clann; and Firgneat were with us, conducting the Gaal through the passages of the land.

And Er the son of Cier was in the hand of Marcad; yea, before the sons of Marcad, as he went, the step of the warrior shortened e'en to the paceing of the lad.

And we journeyed, Marcad having the waters of the great sea on his left close by, until we met water of rivers unfordable; then artificers of the Gaal constructed boats, for Marcad caused all the vessels to be burned on which the host were conveyed from Gaelag to this land.

And thus did we proceed, till we saw from the summit of mountains, the extremity of the world of land.

Then we changed our course descending into the planes beneath, till we reached the streams of the waters, wherein perished Cier the magnanimous; and Marcad would go, to look upon the heap, beneath which lieth the brother of his soul, that was, O grief! and go he did, taking with him a few in his company.

And as we entered into that land, did we not see of Gaal of Iber, abiding thereon? we did hear them speak in the tongue of the Gaal in great part: and they did tell of strange things confusedly; but they know not of Gaelag, nor Dunmianac, nor much of aught: these did minister unto us, to the fulness of their little means.

And we did stand upon the extremity of the world of land, save the small portion separated therefrom, whereon is raised the heap of Cier, in the midst of the waters of the roaring sea, on which the raging winds did not suffer Marcad now to pass.

Therefore did we raise our eyes toward, our hands outstretched, tears flowing from the eyes of the boy Er; yea, and of all; and Marcad said, with faltering voice,

"May the spirit of Cier, the son of the hero, be immortal!" and he added, moreover, "Let this river be called the river of Iber, for the times to come, in memory of this son of Iber, the glory of the race."

And we returned to our brethren, and they would go also to see the heap of Cier, but Marcad stayed them.

And the host moved forward till we reached the waters of Seanamhan, beyond which are the lands of the Danan; and we kept the river on the left of us;

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nor departed Marcad therefrom, till we reached the fountain thereof.

Then we moved towards the sun's going, till we touched upon the world of waters, and we did hear of a truth, "the waves of the vast sea do wash the margin of the land, through all the course from the going forth of the waters of Seanamhan, to the very spot whereon ye stand."

Then we moved northward; the ocean on our left very near, till our foot was stayed by ocean's self.

Then changing our course towards the sun's rising, the waters of open sea or of salt lakes on our left, we advanced till our step was arrested at the extreme of land again; then we did turn our faces towards the strength of Baal.

And, as Baal was entering the threshold of the mansion of his blessed fire, the whole host did move into Magmortiomna, for Marcad loitered, that we may return to the spot, whence we did take our departure, at that set time.

And now it was manifest, that the land was encompassed with the waters of the mighty sea on every side—an island.

For nine days after, the Gaal abided in repose: then Marcad assembled the congregation, and he stood up in the midst, and said,

"When our fathers came from Iber unto a strange land, did they not give names to their dwellings, the hills and plains, the waters of the rivers; yea, the waves of the sea itself; to preserve the memory of their former place, that the name of Er should ne'er be lost, whilst time shall endure.

"What, if this land, standing alone, an island, be called Eri for the times to come?

"The Gaal of Sciot of Iber, Nomades, Oigeageis, we are, and ever shall be, go where we will, fare as we may.

"For myself, I would, that those of my loins were called the race of Iber, so long as they endure.

"Words have passed to my ear, 'This land is large, too large for one chief; the chiefs did choose Marcad in the place of his father to rule in Gaelag. Gaelag is not Eri.' These words are true.

"What, then, if the chiefs speak their free thoughts, concerning these things; if any have taken thought to utterance—if not. What, if we forbear for other nine days, and in time that passeth between think, and then hold talk."

And it was so.

LAWS OF ERI.

Now Baal had entered the threshold of his house Iarsgith, freshly,

When Eocaid sent forth messengers with letters, saying,

"Let the kings, princes, and nobles of the Gaal in Eri, and chiefs of the Olam, and heads of the people, meet Erimionn in the high chamber of Teacmor, on Tobrad, what time the fires shall be lighted on the summits of the plains of Eri.

And now as Baal was moving into Fluicim, the fires blazing on the summits of the land, the glory of Eri shined on Tobrad.

And all the heralds raised their voices aloud, and the gates of the high chamber of Teacmor opened, and Erimonn, and the kings of Mumain and Gaelen, and the princes and nobles and the chiefs of the Olam, and heads of the people of the nations of the Gaal of Eri entered.

And the throne was set in the middle of the chamber, one step higher than the floor thereof.

And a table stood on the floor beneath the throne, and the king of Mumain, of the race of Iber, took his seat opposite to the table, on the right side of the throne.

And the king of Gaelen, of the race of Iolar, took his seat opposite to the table, his face towards the throne.

And the seat of the king of Ullad of the race of Er, opposite to the table on the left side of the throne was empty. Did not the king of Ullad sit on the throne Erimionn?

And the chief secretary of Eri sat between the throne and the table, close thereunto:

And the chief secretary of Mumain sat between the king of Mumain and the table.

And the chief secretary of Gaelen sat between the king of Gaelen and the table.

And the chief secretary of Ullad sat between the seat of the king of Ullad and the table.

And the princes of the race of Iber, the first-born of the hero, and the princes of Ith, sat on the right and left of the king of Mumain.

And the princes of the race of Iolar, sat on the right and left of the king of Gaelen.

And the princes of the race of Er sat on the right and left of the seat of the king of Ullad.

And the nobles sat behind the princes of the nation, to which they belonged.

And

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And the Olam, and the heads of the people, sat behind the nobles of their lands.

And on the table in the midst were the rolls of other times closed, and the writings of Eolus, and the chronicles of the Gaal.

And rolls open to receive the words of the days as they pass, for the eye of the children of the land that are to come.

And as Erimionn rose from the throne, and was about to speak, an uproar was raised about Teamor, and it was told within, that men armed stood on Tobrad.

And Eocaid loosed the girdle, and opened the clasp of his mantle, and he said,

"When the laws of Eri are the theme, let the sword remain in his scabbard, the bow in his case, and Cran Tubail be hung up in the tents of the Gaal."

"Reason is the parent of Justice; Justice is the handmaid of the laws; arms are instruments of the passions of man.

"Behold Erimionn beareth not the sword in the habitation of the laws.

"Heralds, say without—

"Let those who are armed depart every man to his tent; and those who stand on Tobrad abide in peace."

And it was so.

And Erimionn rose again, and he said,

"Four rings have been completed since Eocaid the son of Fiaca hath been chosen to sit on the seat of the chief in Ulad; since which time the kings, the princes of the race, and chiefs of the Gaal, have placed him even here, the tie and knot of the cincture that is to bind together the affections of all the children of the land;

"That he may do somewhat to justify their thoughts of him, he hath laboured without ceasing to give the laws a form, and strength moreover to protect the children of Eri from violence and oppression.

"It is known unto you, that the Cruimtear have feigned nine laws from Baal.

"The foundation laid in deceit, the work hath been raised by imposture, and propped up by ignorance on this side, and by fear on that side thereof.

"When I have inquired of the priests that now be, for the ground of the fancy of some, of the artifice of others, the answer of one and of all hath been—

"The many of the race are poor, they are ignorant, their ways are perverse; they have the desire of all men, to live at ease, and passions exciting them to avarice, yea, and to the possession of power.

"If they be not controlled by laws other than the work of their fellow men, those who have riches and dominion will hold both doubtfully. Where ignorance prevaileth, fear alone inspireth awe and respect.

"Will the kings, and princes, and nobles, surrender their flocks, and herds, and masterdom, to the multitude?

"Is it not wiser and better far, that the king reverence the priests? so may the servants of Baal keep the minds of the Gaal in obedience to the king.

"Then will the king enjoy in peace his large authority, and the priest his small portion of the land.

"Such and such like hath been the saying of the priests.

"When I have inquired of them, What if the pains taken by the priests to make men ignorant, and to keep their minds in the ways of falsehood, were bestowed by the Olam to instruct them in the lessons of wisdom, in the words of truth?

"Still hath the answer of the priests been—

"Let the Olam speak unto the poor; and all their lessons of knowledge and of wisdom will but create in their minds a hunger for riches, a thirst for dominion, not to be allayed nor quenched till satisfied in both.

"So saith the Cruimtear; nevertheless my opinion differeth from the fancy or the artifice of the priest:

"Therefore,

"What if five of the laws of the olden time only be retained to stand on the roll, at the head of the laws of Eri, not deceitfully, as commands from Baal, according to the words of the priests, but openly, laws of the land, by consent of all the children thereof?

"Baal spake not to Astor.

"It is the voice of Reason that crieth aloud,

"Let not man slay his fellow.

"Baal spake not to Lamas.

"It is Justice that directeth,

"Let not man take of the belongings of another privately.

"Baal held not converse with Soth.

"It is the spirit of Truth that saith,

"Let not the lips utter what the mind knoweth to be false.

"Baal opened not his mouth to Al.

"It is the gentle voice of tender Pity that whispereth,

"Man, be merciful.

"Baal

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"Baal talked not with Sear.

"It is the tongue of Wisdom that teacheth,

"Let man do even as he would be done by.

"What if these five laws stand laws of Eri?"

And all said, "Yea."

And Erimionn raised his voice, and said,

"When we were together aforetime, I did say unto the assembly then—

"The desire of the mind of Eocaid is towards peace, and the laws of peace continually:

"True; we have laws from our fathers, the work of the chiefs; therefore they restrain not their passions, no punishment following their transgressions.

"Fences there are round about the Gaal on every side; the Gaal respect them through fear, nothing from love.

"Moreover, the words of the laws from the mouths of our great fathers to the ears of our fathers, and so to us, are loosed and made fast, as the justicer pleaseth, without the consent of the Cluastig.

"Whilst the words are guarded as though they were the property of the judge, and by whom set forth no one can render account.

"Therefore, that the laws should be made sure to curb violence, and to punish the doer of wrong, be he chief, be he of the Gaal, and that the justicers also be brought within the rule of number and authority;

"What if the number of the justicers in each of the nations of the Gaal in Eri be twice nine justicers; one in the land of each Tanaisteas, and one chief judge to abide nigh unto the king in each of the nations, and one other justicer moreover to sit nigh unto this Teacmor?"

And all said, "Yea."

And Erimionn said,

"It is known unto us, that heretofore the justicers have taken on them to hear and to determine, the Cluastig not called;

"What if the justicer be silent; till the Cluastig say aloud, yea, or nay; and if nine Cluastig be present, they do all say yea, or they do all say nay.

"And if twice nine, or more, do stand round about the seat of the justicer, the thing inquired of shall be as the greater number shall say.

"And the justicer open not his lips till the hands be counted; then the justicer shall spread out the roll of the laws, and he shall say aloud, in the hearing of all the Cluastig, and of him complained against, the words thereon."

And all said, "yea."

And Erimionn said,

"If the Cluastig say, the man did slay his fellow with evil mind,

"What if the judge read aloud,

"Let the slayer of man be swept alive out of sight into the bowels of the earth, no trace of him remaining."

And all said, "yea."

And Erimionn said,

"If one hath declared other than the truth before the justicer and the Cluastig, and the falsehood be made manifest.

"Let the false one suffer in like sort, as by his words another had been troubled; and so in all cases whatsoever."

And all said, "yea."

And Erimionn said,

"If one taketh by stealth ought of another, and the taking be proved,

"Let the evil-doer restore two-fold, and be put to shame in the sight of the children of the land; and if the transgressor cannot restore, the clan make good the loss, and the evil-doer bear his own shame."

And all said, "yea."

And Eocaid, still standing, raised his voice, and said,

"What if words be set down on the roll of the laws?

"Let not the Gaal of Sciot of Iber go forth of Eri to waste the lands of others: and should the Gaal of strange nations enter the land of the children of Iber to vex them, let the warriors be of one mind, and as one arm, to drive the foreigner into the sea, or give them graves in Eri, unless they become subjected."

And all shouted "Eri," nine times.

And Erimionn said,

"Eri is the birth-right of all the children of the land; the king hath his portion, the prince, the nobles, each hath his portion thereof; the Olam, the priests, the bards, and the minstrels, have their portions.

"And the Gaal by their clan have their portions thereof.

"From the earth man deriveth sustenance whereby to live. Hath any increased his store of cattle, or of stuff, or of arms? Let his words as to these, and these like, stand; of his portion of the land none can have dominion longer than he doth abide thereon, the children

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of his loins, and the mother of the children shall dwell thereon, till partition made; then let not the woman who bore, nor the damsels who are to bring forth, be forgotten; are not all the race born of woman?

"Sons of Eri, honour and respect thy father.

"Love, honour, and respect, and tenderly cherish all the days of thy life the mother who bore, and suckled, and reared thee up. Let thy hands minister unto her in all her necessities; let thy eye never look upon thy mother but in thanks and gentleness.

"Sons of Eri,

"Let the strength of thy arms protect the weakness of the daughters of the land.

"What if Eri lay under the rules of Tainistact, as aforetime?"

And it was so.

And Erimionn said,

"What if words be set down as laws of the Gaal in Eri, according to your will now expressed?"

And all said, "Yea."

And the chief secretary of Eri read aloud,

"O man, shed not the blood of thy kind maliciously.

"Take not thou aught belonging to another, covertly.

"Let not thy lips speak falsely to the injury of another.

"Have mercy on every living being; be merciful.

"Do thou unto others as you would wish others would do unto thee. This is just and proper.

"Shall one kill another treacherously, let him be dragged on the ground and cast beneath the surface of the earth without memorial.

"Shall one take privately the property of another, let him pay Eric twice the value of the thing taken, and set apart. Is he not able to pay, hath he absconded from the land of his dwelling, let the family pay, but let the transgressor bear his own shame.

"Shall one have spoken falsely of another, let the false one suffer in the like manner as he designed against the other, and let the like be observed in all cases for ever.

"Let not the Gaal of Sciot of Iber go forth of Eri to trouble another land, and if another race shall enter the land of the children of Iber, to oppress them without cause, let the warriors be of one mind, and as one arm to drive them into the sea, or give them graves in Eri, unless they become subjected.

"Let the custom of Tainistact abide."

And it was right and good.

And the assembly went forth, and the doors of the high chamber were closed.

And Eocaid suffered not any one to depart whilst Baal abided in his house Fluiclm.

The song and the harp, and dance, and tales of other times, and sports ceased not.

And after one moon all took their departure from Tohrad, save Ardri, he dwelleth thereon.

*** We have been enabled, with the consent of Mr. O'Connor, to give place to the fac-simile of the Laws, as given in the work itself; and we trust its value will justify the expence, and gratify our readers.*

END OF THE FIFTY-THIRD VOLUME.

PLATE.—FAC-SIMILE OF THE LAWS OF ERI *to face page* 646.

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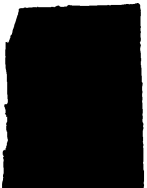

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